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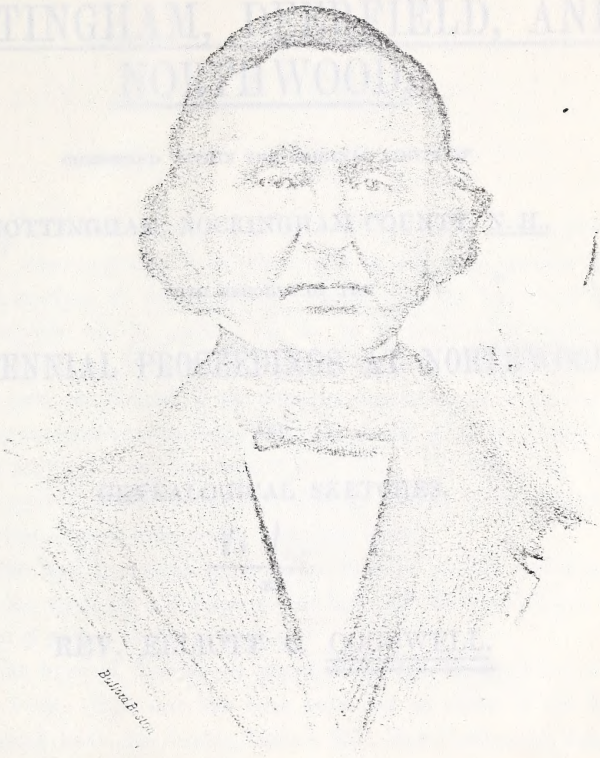

Eben Coe

HISTORY

OF

NOTTINGHAM, DEERFIELD, AND NORTHWOOD,

COMPRISED WITHIN THE ORIGINAL LIMITS OF

NOTTINGHAM, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. H.,

WITH RECORDS OF THE

CENTENNIAL PROCEEDINGS AT NORTHWOOD,

AND

GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES.

V. 1

BY

REV. ELLIOTT C. COGSWELL.

MANCHESTER:
PRINTED BY JOHN B. CLARKE.
1878.

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PREFACE.

OUR book is written, — the labor of five years. Our ambition has been to gratify those who would be able to appreciate its merits and condone its imperfections, cheered with the hope that the next generation will be grateful for it. In its preparation we have taken many an hour from needful rest by day, and sleep by night. Not a few have complained of the delay in completing the work, and others have expressed much anxiety lest we should grow rich from its sale. Our prayer for such has been that of Job, — "O that mine adversary had written a book;" and that book the history of three towns: then the lips of some fools would have been silent.

The book goes forth much larger than we at first anticipated, and far too large for our financial comfort; but we have labored without hope of gain or desire of applause.

The town of Northwood appropriated two hundred dollars to aid the work. This sum has been expended on views of the Narrows, Suncook Lake, the Center, Blake's Hill, East Northwood, Saddleback Mountain, and the two Baptist meeting-houses.

The town of Deerfield appropriated two hundred dollars for the same purpose. This sum has been expended on views of the Parade, Rand's Corner, New Center, Town Hall, three meeting-houses, and South Road; that of Pleasant Pond stands charged to the general expense of the work.

The cost of the Elm Tree on Clark's Hill was borne by Maurice Knowles, Esq., of Lawrence, Mass., and all the portraits have been gratuitously furnished.

Nottingham, once glorious in statesmen and heroes, declined to aid the work. She gave about fifty subscriptions for the book, while Deerfield subscribed for about two hundred copies, and Northwood for about one hundred and fifty, some one hundred and twenty-five copies being demanded by parties in "regions beyond."

We have aimed to incorporate whatever of interest might be gathered within the original limits of Nottingham. The family sketches have been prepared with great labor. Family records have been found to be few, and often sadly defective; and, if errors should be found, those who have attempted to furnish the materials for such, must be held chiefly responsible. Most of the sketches furnished have been so changed — subtracted from or added to — that they have cost us too much labor to be credited to any one. S. G. Haines, Esq., has furnished several extended sketches of families in Deerfield, to whom, and to all who have in any way rendered us assistance, we hereby render sincere thanks.

Eben S. Coe, Esq., of Bangor, Me., whose modesty has forbidden any special allusion to himself, has manifested such interest in the history of his native town, and has so often proffered aid in the work, that we cannot refrain from acknowledging our indebtedness to him and his family. Through his liberality we have views of Coe's Academy and Harvey Lake; the former, in her educated sons and daughters, shall make him live long in grateful hearts, and the latter shall testify to his appreciation of the beautiful in nature, and shall reflect the smiles of Him who has crowned his life with signal success.

ELLIOTT C. COGSWELL.

NORTHWOOD, September 1, 1878.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Eben Coe . . . . . Frontispiece.
Harvey Lake . . . . . Page 3
Edson Hill 19
John C. Tasker 62
Bradbury Bartlett and Wife 168
Samuel Abbott Haley 177
Joseph Cilley 186
Greenleaf C. Nealley 234
New Center 259
Congregational Church 284
Calvin Baptist Church 294
Freewill Baptist Church 296
Parade 298
Rand's Corner 301
Pleasant Pond 302
Town Hall 305
South Road 306
Ira St. Clair 325
Stephen Brown 326
Josiah Butler 336
Mrs. Hannah Butler 338
Horatio Gates Cilley 354
Joseph Bradbury Cilley 355
Joseph C. Cram 366
John H. Gilman 383
Peter Sanborn 451
A. G. Whittier 501
Elliott C. Cogswell 511
Calvin Baptist Church 545
Josiah Prentice 549

Mrs. Mary U. Coe 554
Freewill Baptist Church 557
E. S. Coe 559
Coe's Academy 560
East Northwood 566
Elm Tree 569
The Center 570
S. B. Piper 571
The Narrows 573
Suncook Lake 574
Blake's Hill 577
Chace C. Hill 579
Saddleback Mountain 580
George W. Batchelder 636
Coe House 656
Eben Coe 659
John N. Furber 670
Mrs. Sophia A. Cogswell 673
Woodbury M. Durgin 685
Moses Hill 707
Richard Hoyt 714
Stephen James 724
Jonathan Cate's House 727
Henry Knowlton 735
Levi Knowles 742
Levi Hilton Mead 745
Robert Morrison 758
George Nealley 761
Charles H. Norton 763
Ezra Tasker 775
Henry B. Wiggin 783
William Ballard Willey 784

CONTENTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT NORTHWOOD, N. H., 1873 . . . . . Page. 1–72

NOTTINGHAM.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Motive to settle new Towns. — Petitioners. — Petition for a Township. — Names of Petitioners. — Act of Council. — First called New Boston. — Action of Proprietors. — Royal Charter. — Names of Proprietors. — Bridge. — Size of Town. — First Settlement. — The Plan. — Block-house. — Mill. — Streets. — Shem Drown's Mill. — Gift of Timber to George II. — Division of Lots 77–94

CHAPTER II.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Committee appointed. — Report. — Surveyors, their Report. — Ranges described. — Names of Proprietors. — Lots drawn 95–105

CHAPTER III.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Maylem. — Call given him. — Joshua Moody. — Call to him. — Stephen Emery. — Call to him. — Salary. — Dismissal. — Samuel McClintock. — Call to him. — Josiah Goodhue. — Call to him. — Benjamin Butler. — Call accepted. — Troubles. — Council called. — Mr. Butler dismissed. — Oliver Dodge. — Call declined. — James Hobert invited. — Declined. — Other Efforts 106–116

CHAPTER IV.

MEETING-HOUSES.

First unfinished. — Pews sold to complete it. — Description of it. — The Second House. — Its Removal. — Congregational Church. — Other Denominations 117–119

CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTION.

Uneasiness. — Taking Fort William and Mary. — Proclamation of Governor Wentworth. — Aid for Boston Sufferers. — Procuring Arms. — Delegates. — Province Money withheld. — Pay of Soldiers in the Concord Fight. — Declaration of Independence in New Hampshire. — Association Test. — Census of 1775. — Fire-arms. — Dr. Shepard. — Raising Men for Army. — Beef. — Petition for Right of Representation 120–133

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Tribe on North River. — Murder of Mrs. Simpson and Others. — Petition for Aid. — Miscellaneous Votes and Incidents. — Chichester. — Epsom. — Mark How. — Premium for Wolves. — James Harvey. — Early Marriages. — Appointment of Justice. — Call to Mr. Osborn. — Inoculation forbidden. — Bounty for Wild Cats and Crows. — Burial Cloths. — Turnpike District. — School-districts. — Inventory of 1806. — Town Officers. — Votes. — Insane Man's Prayer. — Thirsty Disciple . . 134–165

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Bartlett. — Butler. — Cilley. — Colcord. — Dearborn. — Demeritt. — Gerrish. — Gile. — Goodrich. — Gove. — Harvey. — Harvey. — Kelsey. — Langley. — Lucy. — McClary. — Marsh. — McCrillis. — Nealley. — Norris. — Scales. — Simpson. — Stevens. — Tuttle. — Watson. — Winslow 166–253

DEERFIELD.

CHAPTER I.

Nottingham consents to set off. — Petition for a Legal Separation. — Second Vote to set off. — Batchelder's Deer. — Gov. Wentworth. — Origin of Name of Deerfield. — Petition. — Incorporation 259–265

CHAPTER II.

First Legal Meeting. — Town Officers. — Committee to locate Meeting-house. — Money voted. — Center to be defined. — Meeting-house. — New Lights. — Reconsideration of Vote. — New Location for Meeting-house. — Another Location. — Yet another chosen. — Trouble over . 266–271

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Upham's Call to Deerfield. — Proposals. — Clearing of Land. — Apple-trees. — Mr. Upham's Reply. — Preparation for Ordination. — The Council. — Mr. Upham's Parentage. — Marriage. — His Character. — Decease. — Monument. — His Children and his Grandchildren. — Rev. Nathaniel Wells. — Ordination. — His Character. — His Children. — His Successors 272–284

CHAPTER IV.

Roads. — Schools. — Revolutionary Spirit. — Deputies chosen. — Soldiers raised. — Bounties voted. — Census. — New-York Tories sent to New Hampshire. — Assigned to Deerfield and Nottingham. — Test Declaration. — Distinguished Statesmen. — Baptist Church. — Freewill Baptist Church 285–296

CHAPTER V.

Parade. — Rand's Corner. — Old Center. — New Center. — South Road. — Coffee Town 297–307

CHAPTER VI.

Delegates to Provincial Congress. — Moderators. — Representatives. — Town Clerks. — Selectmen. — Inventory, 1777. — Comparison with 1877–78 308–323

CHAPTER VII.

Attorneys. — Physicians. — Spotted Fever. — The Poor. — First Stove for Congregational Meeting-house. — Price of Labor. — Contrast . . 324–332

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Batchelder. — Bean. — Brown. — Butler. — Cate. — Chadwick. — Chase. — Churchill. — Cilley. — Collins. — Cram. — Currier. — Dearborn. — Eastman. — Freese. — French. — Furnald. — Garrish. — Gilman. — Griffin. — Haines. — Hilton. — Hoag. — James. — James. — Jenness. — Maloon. — Marston. — Marston. — Miller. — Moore. — Page. — Prescott. — Rand. — Robinson. — Robinson. — Sanborn. — Sawyer. — Simpson. — Smith. — Smith. — Stearns. — Stevens. — Thompson. — Tilton. — True. — Veasey. — Weare. — Whittier. — White. — Woodman . . . 333–507

NORTHWOOD.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Early Settlements. — Incorporation. — Revolution. — Association Test. — First Volunteers. — Census. — Sacrifices. — Doings of Northwood during the Rebellion. — Ecclesiastical History. — Calvin Baptist Church. — Congregational Church. — Freewill Baptist Church. — Education. — Turnpike. — President Monroe. — Lafayette. — Changes 511–541

CHAPTER I.

CHURCHES.

Calvin Baptist. — Edmund Pillsbury. — Eliphalet Merrill. — Elias Gregory. — George W. Ashby and Others. — Congregational. — First Meeting-house. — Call to Josiah Prentice. — Pledge of Support. — Ordination. — Meeting-house repaired. — Revivals. — Second Meeting-house erected. — Mr. and Mrs. Coe. — Mr. Prentice's Dismissal. — His Successors. — Freewill Baptist. — Meeting-house erected. — Pastors . . 542–557

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOLS.

Coe's Academy. — Seminary. — School-houses. — First Sabbath-school organized 558–565

CHAPTER III.

LOCAL SKETCHES.

East Northwood. — Clark's Hill. — Center. — Letter of Hon. S. B. Piper. — Narrows. — S. G. Drake. — His Letter. — Blake's Hill. — Chace C. Hill. — The Mountain. — Bennett's Hill. — Richardson's Hill . 566–582

CHAPTER IV.

PROFESSIONAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Attorneys. — Physicians. — Town Officers. — Fragmentary Records of the Selectmen 583–596

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agriculture. — Farmers' Association. — Soil. — Census of Mills of Northwood, Deerfield, and Nottingham. — Farm Census, 1870, for Northwood and Nottingham. — Inventories of Northwood and Nottingham, 1878. — The Poor. — The Beginning of the New Year. — Anecdotes of Wild Animals. — Cemeteries 597–609

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY RECORD FOR NOTTINGHAM, DEERFIELD, AND NORTHWOOD.

Revolutionary Soldiers. — Surviving Pensioners in 1840. — Soldiers of 1812. — Soldiers of the Rebellion 610–621

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Bartlett. — Batchelder. — Batchelder. — Bennett. — Bickford. — Blake. — Brown. — Brown. — Buzell. — Clark. — Coe. — Cogswell. — Crockett. — Demeritt. — Dow. — Durgin. — Durgin. — Furber. — Hanson. — Harvey. — Hill. — Hill. — Hoitt. — James. — Jenness. — Johnson. — Johnson. — Kelley. — Kimball. — Knowlton. — Knowles. — Lancaster. — Mead. — Morrison. — Nealley. — Norton. — Pillsbury. — Prentice. — Prescott. — Sherburne. — Smith. — Tasker. — Tucker. — Tuttle. — Wiggin. — Willey. — Wingate 622–786

INDEX 787

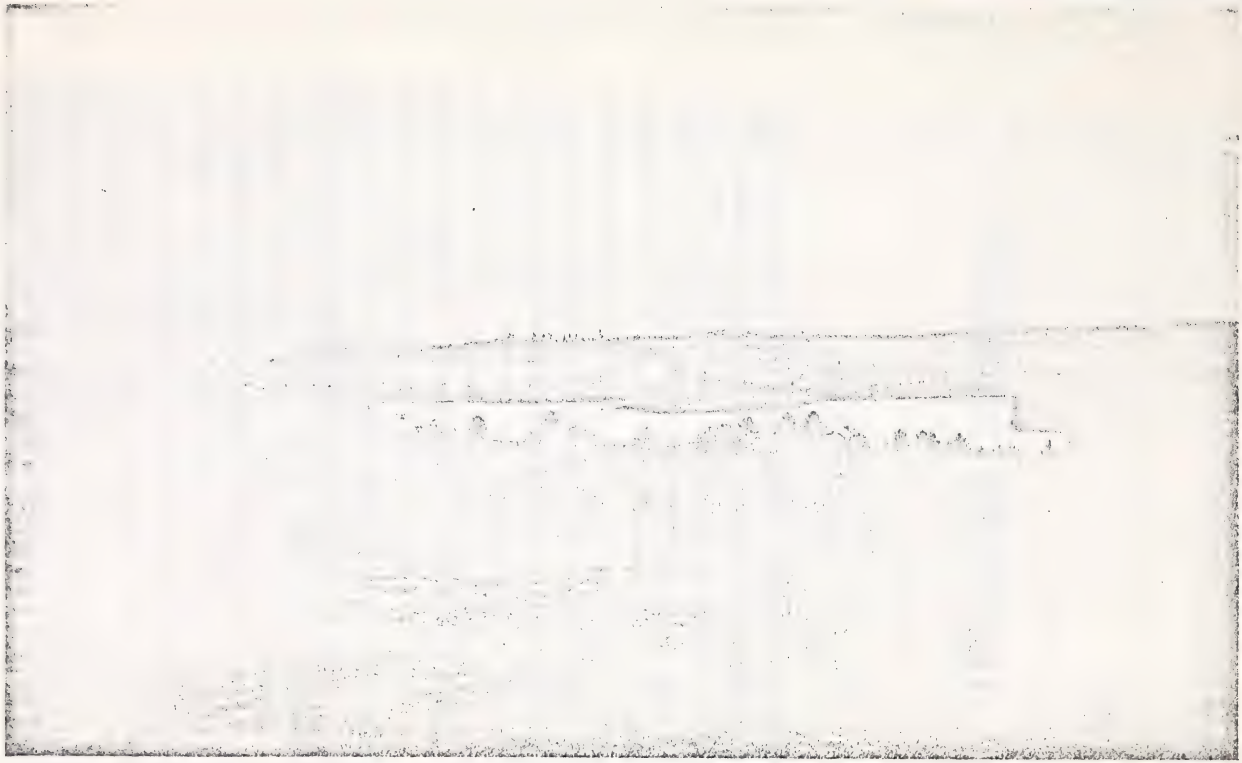
NORTHWOOD CENTENNIAL.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NORTHWOOD,

SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.



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HARVEY'S LAKE.

NORTHWOOD CENTENNIAL.

PREPARATION.

AT the annual meeting of the town in March, 1872, initiatory measures were adopted for a family gathering. The old folks at home said they were lonesome. Their sons and daughters occasionally came back to the paternal roof; but they desired to see them all together, and thus have a lively time of it. Some would like to see how tall the children had grown; others, how large; others still, how good-looking they might be. All desired to hear what they might have to say for themselves, where they had been, what they had done, and how they felt towards the old homestead. The fathers wished to know if the old apple-tree whose fruit had been eagerly devoured by the children had been forgotten; whether the rocks on which they had played would seem as large as in days of childhood; whether old Duke would excite their veneration, and dear old Brindle would awaken their tenderness: and the mothers desired to know if the cradle in which they had been rocked had any charm for them; whether the turnover, pie, or pudding would taste as in days when they came hungry from school or wearied from the ramble. And so brothers and sisters expressed a curiosity to see older and long-absent members of the household, and to learn who had fared the better, those who had tarried at

home or those who had drifted away from childhood's happy scenes.

Thus, when the question was raised whether all the manor-born and the adopted children should come home to enjoy the fatted calf, amid merriment and wholesome cheer, up went all hands, and the man who tempered by his authority the excited feelings of the throng declared that the ayes had it; and twenty men, renowned for promptness at the *tug* and power of endurance, or strength at the *breeching* and skill in *steadying* the ark, were appointed to see that all should be gathered home from Dan to Beersheba and that all things be made ready for their reception. These men were E. C. Cogswell, John B. Clark, J. J. Cate, Ira B. Hoitt, G. W. Ashby, Robert Morrison, Thomas Tuttle, V. P. Tasker, W. T. Willey, Richard Hoitt, S. S. James, W. M. Durgin, Ivory B. Hill, Ezra Tasker, H. Knowlton, W. M. Furber, G. T. Sherburn, H. J. Clark, David Knowles, and R. B. Watson.

This committee, after suitable consultation, sent forth the following letter of invitation to all absent sons and daughters of the town whose names and residences could be ascertained: —

NORTHWOOD, N. H., February 8, 1873.

The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Northwood will occur the present year.

It is thought that that event should not pass without suitable observance. Hence it has been resolved to call back to the old homestead all the absent sons and daughters of the town on the sixth day of September, 1873, that we may together rehearse the deeds and make mention of the virtues of our ancestors, under the inspiration of hearthstones yet dear and graves moistened by tears of affection.

Acting in behalf of the town and by her authority, we cordially invite you to be present on that day, to unite with the present residents of the town in doing homage to memories of the dead and in kindling anew the fires that burn at the altars of friendship.

On that day, a historical address will be delivered by Rev. E. C. Cogswell; and memorial papers may be expected from Hon. S. B Piper, Rev. H. B. Wiggin, Hon. Edson Hill, Rev. G. B. Buzell, E. S. Coe, George W. Cate, J. C. Tasker, J. J. Pillsbury, Esqs., Revs. D. P. Leavitt, F. Furber, L. Tasker, and others.

The names of the gentlemen composing the committee, as above given, were added.

Thus it will be seen, that, at an early day, the time for reunion, the orator, and many of the speakers had been appointed; and, at the following annual meeting of the town, it was unanimously voted to raise five hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the occasion. This sum was not called for, the expenses being defrayed by subscriptions. In due time, the services of the Northwood band were secured, appropriate committees were appointed, and, with the hastening day, preparations *hastened* to completion. Seats for a large number had been arranged, a platform for the speakers had been constructed, and a vast tent erected, beneath which tables had been arranged, ready for the abundant food, "from the inevitable beans down to all sorts of appetizing compounds wherewith the ladies tickle the human palate and bedevil the human stomach." The "stalled ox," presented by Thomas J. Pinkham, Esq., of Chelmsford, Mass.,* has his splendid carcass perforated with an enormous spit, and the work of roasting is going on with the decline of day; and a refreshing shower of rain, followed by a brilliant sunset, gives promise of a pleasant tomorrow. Many familiar and unfamiliar faces are met as the advanced guard of the hundreds on their way to the home of earlier days.

Saturday morning is ushered in with bright sunbeams and brisk breezes from the north-west. At nine o'clock a procession was formed at Clark's hill, near the Free-will Baptist meeting-house, under the direction of the chief marshal, Woodbury M. Durgin, and his aids, Edwin Cate,

* NORTHWOOD, N. H., September 22, 1873.

THOMAS J. PINKHAM, ESQ.

Dear Sir, — At a meeting of the centennial committee, September 15, it was unanimously voted that the thanks of the committee be rendered you for the generous gift of an ox to be roasted whole for the centennial dinner.

The interest excited by the novelty of the thing was very observable, and the spirit that prompted its bestowal for the purpose was highly appreciated.

IVORY B. HILL, *Secretary*.

William Wallace, Sidney Gray, Ivory B. Hill, James C. Locke, and Franklin Bennett. The procession marched to the common in front of the Congregational church and Coe's academy, which were tastefully decorated with evergreen, and where had assembled a large number from various sections; thence, having received the orator, president, and distinguished guests, it returned, led by the Northwood brass band, to the parade, where seats had been placed for the audience, and a canopied stand erected for the speakers, decorated with evergreen and beautiful bouquets of flowers. The entrance to the parade was under an evergreen arch, which bore the motto, "Welcome home," while the town hall bore on its front, in evergreen letters, the inscription, "Old North-woods, 1773, — Northwood, 1873."

Upon the platform, the officers of the day, the invited guests, and the reporters took their seats. Among those present were Col. C. M. Murphy of Dover, one of the governor's staff; Hon. George G. Fogg of Concord; Gen. Alfred Hoitt of Lee; Hon. I. W. Smith of Manchester; P. B. Cogswell of Concord, member of the state legislature; Hon. James W. Odlin of Exeter; James F. Langdon, Esq., of Plymouth; and Frank W. Miller, since mayor of Portsmouth and commissioner of Rockingham county.

On calling the audience to order, the chief marshal introduced the Hon. Robert Morrison as the president of the day, and read the names of the following vice-presidents: Ezra Tasker, Elbridge G. Boody, Enoch H. Pillsbury, John L. Crocket, S. S. James, William Sherburne, John Nealley, Levi H. Mead, Jonathan Hill, Gilman Batchelder, Nathaniel Knowlton, Ira B. Hoitt, Samuel Johnson, Levi Knowles, John G. Mead, Josiah P. Lancaster, A. J. Pillsbury, Philip Hoitt, William M. Furber, and Miles Knowlton.

After music, the one hundred and third Psalm was read and prayer offered by the Rev. Henry B. Wiggin of Orange,

N. J. After music by the band, the president addressed the assembly as follows: —

Ladies and Gentlemen, — Children of the venerable town whose one hundredth anniversary we meet to celebrate on this auspicious morning, — it becomes my duty, and it is my delightful privilege, in behalf of the committee and of the dwellers on the old homestead, to bid you welcome on this occasion. To us this day is burdened with interest. To you it cannot be of less importance than to us. We have tarried on these hills and in these valleys where our fathers toiled, enjoyed, and died. You have strayed away from us; but the ties that bind us mutually to the town in which we were born have not been broken. We have longed to see your faces, hear your voices, and enjoy again what once we so highly prized. Therefore we have extended to you a hearty invitation to return, and we now bid you a cordial welcome to our hearts and homes. The day is auspicious; the air is invigorating; yonder lake reflects the smiling heavens and seems glad at your coming; and this profusion of brilliant flowers is an assurance of friendship and gladness. The season is suggestive, combining the gay and beautiful with the soberer hues of autumn and marks of decay; emblems these of the joyous beginnings of life and the sadder endings of human existence. The latter are no less beneficial than the former. The thousands that have come up to this great feast are a promise to us of good. We thank you for your presence, for the warm pressure of the hand, for the smile with which you greet us, for the tender tear that bespeaks the inward emotion. Welcome home, then! A thousand times we bid you welcome to all we can proffer you, hoping that this day and these scenes may afford subjects for thought and memory that shall carry pleasure along all the pathway of the future.

In response, the Hon. Charles H. Piper of Niagara Falls read a letter from his brother, the Hon. Sherburne B. Piper of Lewiston, N. Y., to the chairman of the committee, in which he expressed his regret that business in the courts prevented his replying to the address of welcome on the part of the president, and gave assurances of a lively interest in the town of his birth and especially in the doings of this day. Mr. Charles H. Piper felicitously responded to the words of the president, speaking both for himself and for the many sons and daughters who had gladly returned

to the scenes of their childhood. He would express sincere and grateful thanks for the open arms and warm hearts that have met them on every side. It was an occasion which the returning sons and daughters, especially, would never forget. As his eyes rested upon the lovely lake, stretching in quiet beauty through the adjacent meadows, he hoped its placid bosom would be an emblem of a common level upon which the children of Northwood would that day meet for social intercourse and enjoyment. Mr. Piper's remarks were most fully appreciated and earnestly applauded.

After music, followed the historical address of Rev. E. C. Cogswell, which occupied an hour and a half in its delivery. At the conclusion of which, the procession re-formed and marched to the tent, covering some six thousand square feet. Over the entrance was the motto, "We bid you welcome;" while within, from the evergreen wreaths, hung others, such as "Early friends again united" and "Welcome the present and remember the past." A tablet bore the following poetical tribute to the departed: —

> "But the first greetings over, you glance round the hall;
> Your hearts call the roll, but they answer not all;
> Through the turf green above them the dead cannot hear;
> Name by name in the silence falls sad as a tear."

"A portrait of the Rev. Josiah Prentice, the first pastor of the Congregational church, hung within, smoked and cracked as it was taken from the ruins of the old Prentice homestead, which was burned in May, 1872, and which had stood since 1799." The portrait was trimmed with evergreen, and beneath it was the following inscription: —

> "And let us hope, as well we can,
> That the silent angel who garners man
> May find some grain, as of old he found,
> In the human cornfield, ripe and sound;
> And the Lord of the Harvest deign to own
> The precious seed by the fathers sown."

The tables were supplied with an abundance of substantial food. After grace was said by Rev. Mr. Knight of Salem, Mass., two thousand persons were served with dinner; yet the larder was not exhausted. During the recess, there was much social intercourse enjoyed, and pleasant incidents recalled, by friends who had not met for years; and, to most, the hour and a half sped all too rapidly, before the remaining exercises were resumed.

POST-PRANDIAL.

Dinner over, the audience again assembled, at the call of the band, around the speakers' platform, and the exercises were renewed with the reading, by Miss Nellie M. Cogswell, of a poem written by Miss Susan C. Willey of Kansas, followed by pleasant and eloquent responses to sentiments announced by the chairman of the committee. Hon. Edson Hill spoke in behalf of the absent sons and daughters of Northwood, followed by Mr. John J. Cate, for the farmers. Mr. Bradbury C. Hill of Woonsocket, R. I., a highly successful mechanic, spoke eloquently for the men of like vocation. He was not expecting to be called upon for a speech, and he had always found two things necessary when one was to do anything, — to have a model, or a just conception of what he was to do; and that, in respect to speech-making, he lacked both. But the audience, thinking otherwise in respect to his deficiency, gave him their hearty applause. John P. P. Kelley, Esq., of Exeter, was expected to speak for the merchants, but procured a substitute in R. S. Prescott, Esq., of Bangor, Me., who pronounced the good reputation of Northwood merchants to have been justly awarded them. A poem by Mrs. A. L. Hanson of South Newmarket, was then read by Rev. A. A. Chase, of the Calvin-Baptist church. S. C. Buzell, Esq., of Exeter, spoke of the old elm-tree on Clark's hill, planted by Jonathan Clark, aided by his daughter, who became the mother

of the speaker. John G. Sherburn, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., interested the audience in contrasting the past with the present, inferring therefrom a glorious future, and closing with the sentiment, "Blessed shall be the ears which hear the clock strike 1973!" Robert B. Caverly, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., read a mirth-provoking poem, and was followed by Thomas J. Pinkham of Chelmsford, Mass., who spoke of the future of Northwood, showing how that might be made as cheering as the past. His judicious suggestions, and generous gift of a stalled ox for the centennial dinner, were fully appreciated by the audience. Gen. Alfred Hoitt of Lee spoke for the "coming young men" of Northwood, advising them to pay for all they might get, and get all they could honestly, to buy lands, and get them wives in Northwood. The wisdom of such counsels was apparent from his own history. He married a Northwood girl, who, though now the mother of thirteen children, all able to earn their bread, yet retains the freshness and beauty of earlier days, while he had lands enough to employ all their hands. Why should not the young men of Northwood do likewise? Rousing cheers were given for Mr. Hoitt and his wife. Mr. Hoitt was followed by R. B. Caverly, giving personal reminiscences.

The above exercises were interspersed with reading of letters from Hon. J. H. Ela of Rochester, Joseph S. Grace of Portsmouth, E. S. Coe, Esq., of Bangor, and Gov. Straw of Manchester.

Thus the day closed, without weariness or satiety on the part of the multitude, delighted with what they had enjoyed and anticipating equal satisfaction on the morrow.

SABBATH DAY.

The committee had chosen Saturday as the day for the centennial celebration because it was believed that most

of those returning to the place of their nativity would desire to spend a Sabbath where they first learned to

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Accordingly, it was arranged with the pastors of the churches in the town that the people should all meet in one place and unite with strangers and friends from abroad in services appropriate to the occasion and becoming the sacredness of the day. It was determined to make this the "great day of the feast."

The sun of this day was without a cloud, and gratitude to God was felt for it in many a heart in Northwood. It had been arranged that the services should be held in the "great tent," where the day before so many had been fed with the meat that perishes. At ten o'clock A. M., the president called the meeting to order, and, after congratulating the audience upon the pleasantness of the morning and the radiant countenances met on every hand, and expressing the hope that this day might be as rich in blessings as its predecessor and even more abundant, desired that the services might be under the direction of the pastors of the churches. According to the request of the president, Mr. Cogswell, pastor of the Congregational church, took charge of the morning services. Rev. H. B. Wiggin of Orange, N. J., invoked the divine blessing, and the union choir sang, to the tune "Marlow," the hymn, —

"Let children hear the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old," etc.

This was followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. E. B. Knight of Salem, Mass., a former Calvin-Baptist pastor in this town at two different periods. The choir and congregation then sang, with organ accompaniment by Miss L. G. Cogswell, the hymn, —

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise," etc.

George W. Cate, Esq., of Amesbury, Mass., then read a well-written sketch of the pioneer fathers of Northwood, followed by an interesting article on the pioneer mothers, written by Rev. George B. Buzell of Portland, Me., and read by J. Prentice Tucker of Boston, both grandsons of the late Rev. Josiah Prentice, the former being detained at home by ill health. Rev. Mr. Cogswell then read a memorial paper by Rev. D. P. Leavitt of Providence, R. I., on the "Place of our Nativity," Mr. Leavitt having forwarded his paper, not being able to be present. This was followed by a historical sketch of the Calvin-Baptist church, by Rev. A. A. Chase, the pastor; that of the Congregational church, prepared by Mr. Cogswell, was passed over, and Rev. L. P. Bickford read a paper on the history of the Free-will Baptist church. Mr. Cogswell announced the reception of a memorial paper from Rev. F. Furber of Holliston, Mass. John C. Tasker, Esq., of Washington, D. C., read a paper on "Home Inheritance," followed by Rev. H. B. Wiggin, with a paper on "Success to those that tarry at home."

After singing, the services were suspended for an hour and a half, during which refreshments were served and a delightful renewing of acquaintance and friendship was enjoyed. Many a moistened eye was seen, and many a hand was pressed as a pledge of future remembrance.

AFTERNOON.

It had been arranged that the afternoon worship should be a praise service. Rev. Mr. Chase conducted it. Appropriate passages of Scripture were read, hymns sung, and prayers offered. The singing was aided by the organ and the band, the whole congregation participating. These were interspersed with brief and pertinent remarks by J. C. Tasker, Morris Knowles of Lawrence, Mass., J. W. James of Deerfield, George W. Batchelder of Bloomington, Ill., Charles Hoitt of Newton, Mass., B. C. Hill of Woonsocket,

R. I., David Knowles of Haverhill, Mass., Benjamin Hoitt of Nottingham, Charles W. Piper of Niagara Falls, Joseph Hill of Beloit, Wis., Hon. William Peavey of Strafford, J. Haven Hill of Concord, Hon. Edson Hill of Manchester, and others.

In closing, Mr. Cogswell spoke as follows: —

Mr. President, — I take this occasion, in behalf of the committee, to say, that what we anticipated, we have realized, in connection with this occasion. Nay, we anticipated much, but have realized more. Our cup of satisfaction has been full. In accomplishing the object aimed at, we had obstacles to encounter, and they have yielded. The good people of the town have nobly seconded the efforts of the committee, even exceeded the expectation of some. A kind Providence ought to be recognized in giving a spirit of concord and a readiness to meet the exigency with a large-heartedness. In giving us these delightful days of sunshine and health-inspiring breezes, God has been propitious. Nor less do we recognize the good hand of our God upon us in inclining the hearts of so many of the absent to return at the call of those at home. These large assemblies assure us that most of the family are here. We have been grateful at the sight of so many who remember Northwood as it was fifty years ago and more. The burden of years seems to rest lightly on most of them. They are younger for revisiting the homes of their earlier days. May the years to come bear them over none but green fields and beside none but sparkling streams, until they enter the field of Paradise and drink of the stream that reflects the Father's face.

We have been none the less gratified at seeing those yet strong to labor and endure. It is evident that their lines have fallen in pleasant places. Their whole demeanor shows that they have come from homes of plenty and contentment. Yet, in the midst of pleasant surroundings, they have not hesitated to forsake those pleasant abodes and hasten to enter the humbler dwellings of those who guard the hearth-stones of their youth. Our hearts have felt sublimer joy as we have heard them say, each for himself, — "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go whither the tribes go up to give thanks unto the name of the Lord. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee."

There is new and higher joy felt within the humbler dwellings on these hill-tops and in these valleys where so many benedictions come gushing up from hearts that swell and heave with the warm sensa-

tions of childhood. Our hearts are more buoyant and our steps more elastic by the hearty cheer of strong men and noble women, who have hallowed this occasion. We shall turn to them in times of despondency with assurance of succor.

Nor less fraught with interest is the coming of the children's children. They have come to homes not familiar, yet dear, because their fathers and mothers were born here. Herein do we find a pledge of their interest in the venerable mother of them all. Their cordial recognition of the relationship binds them to us and us to them in a bond of sympathy that time shall serve to strengthen, not weaken.

Mr. President, the labors and responsibilities of the committee are so near an end that we can venture to congratulate ourselves, and yield to motives to rejoice; and our rejoicing is this, that we have seen and heard and been blessed by those we can never forget nor fail to remember with lively interest. Sweet has been our fellowship of hearts; strengthened are the ties that shall bind hearts and homes of other localities to home altars here. More hallowed, as the hour of separation approaches; more hallowed, as memories of yesterday and to-day shall crowd the mind; more hallowed the occasion by the reflection that the disenthralled spirits of the godly pioneer fathers and mothers may have hovered over these assemblages, and, unseen, have joyed with our joy, and with us have given thanks for the happy fruits of their hardships and sacrifices. The end hastens; we express our hearty thanks to such as have responded to our call. Another such, we can never give; another such response, you, from other homes, can never return. Erelong we shall be far apart; yet may we not hope our paths may converge, and, in due time, center in a heavenly home to which departed spirits are inviting us? Hearty, then, will be our greetings, and sweet our rest together.

As these dear friends go home, may the blessings of our fathers' God be upon them; "May the Lord grant them according to their own heart, and fulfill all their petitions, and we will rejoice in their salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."

The pen is powerless to portray the interest felt in the services of this day. A tender and loving spirit seemed to pervade the vast assembly. Not a word uttered seemed to be inappropriate. The dead seemed almost to live again, and to mingle with their living children who recounted their deeds and made mention of their virtues; and the living had awakened in them a new consciousness of the importance of acting with reference to the future, had a

higher appreciation of friendship and a warmer love for the old homestead. And, when the services were closed, the assembly lingered long, as unwilling to separate, each saying to the other, "It is good for us to be here."

The oration, which occupied most of the morning of the first day of the centennial celebration, will be found incorporated into the history proper of Northwood, while the poem and other papers prepared for the occasion will here follow. A few papers written for the occasion and read, we have not been able to obtain, — as the poem by Mrs. A. L. Hanson of South Newmarket, read by Rev. A. A. Chase; nor his own article, giving the history of the Calvin-Baptist church of Northwood. Consequently we omit the special history of the Free-will Baptist church, by Rev. L. P. Bickford, and also that of the Congregational church.

Themes were given to writers by the committee, with a request that their responses should be written out in full and be passed to the chairman of that committee.

POEM BY MISS SUSAN C. WILLEY.

CENTENNIAL YEAR.

Welcome, thrice welcome, Centennial Year!
That brings with thee sweetest gladdening cheer,
The gladdening cheer of a thousand hearts,
From country towns and busy city marts.
Hills of beauty, sylvan glades all around,
Again reverberate the joyful sound,
As, monarch-crowned, thou smiling standest here;
A regal welcome, O Centennial Year!

The ten decades that thy life hath seen
Have flitted by man like a morning dream.
Infancy and old age, with manhood's prime,
In frail barks have passed from the shore of time.
They have crossed the stream, many to us dear.
Fond memories stir; e'en while sorrow's tear
Bedews our eyes, a glad and sweet surprise
Through tenderest feelings of hope arise.

Faith, the heavenly maid, now parts the veil, —
'Tis like a wondrous summer's sunset tale;
With vision stretching upward and away,
Flooding comes the light of eternal day;
A band of beings, radiant and bright,
Are forward moving in ambient light,
Victory shouting; their voices we hear:
Our hands extend with no trembling nor fear

To our dear ones who have gone on before,
The mansion reached through Christ the opened door;
Together grouped, hand fondly clasped in hand,
By sweet sympathy touched, — 'tis thus they stand.
Their glad voices accord in one sweet strain,
The golden arches ring again, again.
We bend our ear the silvery sound to hear, —
Lo! 'tis, "Welcome, O Centennial Year!"

Break forth! Oh, break thou forth in notes of joy,
Fair town! Let naught thy happiness alloy,
Since kind Heaven above on thee looks down,
With peace and love this festive scene to crown.
Upon the air, this sunny summer's day,
Let the anthem of praise float far away,
Over mountain-top, by stream, in glen,
Where'er is found the humble home of men.

In Northwood, one hundred years to-day,
Almost primeval silence held its sway;
Wild animals roamed in the thick, deep wood, —
Roamed at will. Suddenly at bay they stood!
A sound unlike that ever heard before, —
Not Indian's whoop, not river's loud roar, —
It is the woodman's ax! While far around
Tree on tree — oak and pine — fall to the ground.

When miles around the forest had been cleared,
To the vision rich scenery appeared, —
Hill on hill, towering to mountain grand;
Crystal streams, coursing onward through the land,
Through glen and valley with musical flow,
Coquetting with flowers in spring-time blow;
Gems of lakes; while, upon their bosoms borne,
Like radiant stars, water-lilies strown.

A hardy race, those early pioneers;
The soil is rough, and yet they bravely steer
Their way from indigence to comfort's door,
Leaving for their children the same in store.
Not great wealth, but plenty the table spread,
While thanks arose for this their daily bread.
From grateful hearts give the gladdening cheer
Of welcome for this Centennial Year!

Patriarch thou look'st, Centennial Year!
Nay, not patriarch, — sage thou dost appear;
Yet not a sage, — a monarch, wise and old,
Thou art. Many a story can be told.
'Tis of the olden time we wish to hear.
Speak forth, Oh speak forth, Centennial Year!
Tell what has been the throb, what the heart-beat,
Of this great nation, "footstool of God's feet."

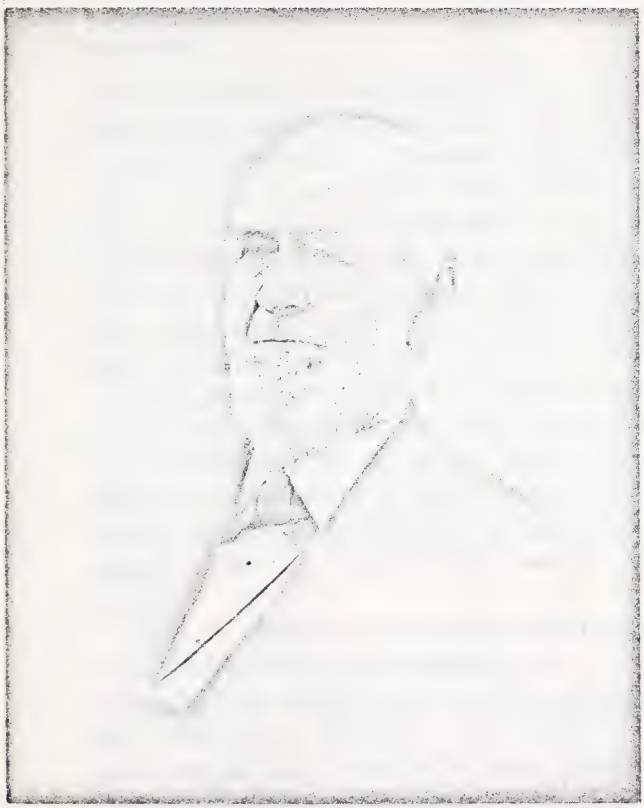
We know your march has been weary and long,
Yet tell the "Revolutionary Song,"
A song to cheer, a song to our hearts dear,
As it raised freedom's standard far and near;
A song of victory, of triumph o'er foes,
Ending in glory our national woes.
Revered be the memory of the illustrious brave,
Who nobly suffered our country to save.

Years of peace and of plenty intervene,
When from the south rises an angry gleam,
Flash upon flash, across a peaceful sky.
"Down with the Union flag!" is treason's cry.
Thousands of brave men, gallant men and good,
In time of liberty's need right nobly stood.
Boldly the Ship of State outrode the storm;
Freedom anew to the nation is born.

Arouse! break forth again, O hill and peak!
Of heartfelt joy, O happy people, speak!
Speak of the nation's high and noble stand!
Speak oppression, no longer in the land!
Back into their dens let traitors retreat;
Back to dens out of which no more to creep!
Then, slavery no longer reigning here,
Welcome, thrice welcome, Centennial Year!

Fair town, learning and truth everywhere free,
Upward, onward let thy course ever be!
Onward in learning and upward in truth,
What brighter crown can there be for thy youth?
O town, fair town, in the Atlantic plain,
Be thine a rich harvest of golden grain
To bear the Master when his voice you hear
Saying, "Thy labor endeth, — endeth here."

O ye people, sing ye long, and sing loud!
We bid rejoice; you may justly be proud!
Fling forth glad banners, unfurl to the breeze,
High it may be as the o'erarching trees.
Your course was onward the century round;
Other lands have welcomed glad freedom's sound,
Echoing with us sweet glorious cheer.
Then welcome, welcome, Centennial Year!



Edson Hill

RESPONSE OF HON. EDSON HILL.

"The absent sons and daughters of Northwood, — they speak for themselves."

Mr. President, — We naturally judge of parents by what their children are; ordinarily, this estimate is correct. It is admitted that there are marked exceptions to this rule. Still, the law is inevitable, — like parents, like children. Hence, a town will send forth her sons and daughters like herself, who will reflect her image, and be much what the character, intelligence, integrity, and virtue of the town have made them. The founders of a colony or state will transmit themselves to their successors. The different sections of our country, settled by colonists of different nations, with different morals, and notions of civil liberty and government, confirm this. The Carolinians of to-day betray the lineaments of their progenitors; the Pennsylvanians of 1873 betray their paternity; the New Englander cannot efface the image of the men of the May-flower renown.

Traits of character, modes of thinking, speaking, manners, habits, morals, are transmissible. By these, men are recognized as coming from the known localities in which they were born. The sons and daughters of Northwood have carried Northwood with them; whatever may have been characteristic of the town has clung to them, and the town to-day receives back to herself what she has sent forth, with whatever of good or evil may have been acquired through contact with the morals, tastes, manners, and principles of the communities among whom they have sojourned.

The sentiment given us as suggestive of these remarks

affirms, that "they" — the sons and daughters of Northwood — "speak for themselves." And so they do; they show not only themselves, but their parentage, — the town whence they have emigrated. We who have strayed from paternal hearthstones retain the impress of Northwood homes and altars, if we have obeyed the great law of our nature. We may, through favoring influences in other communities, have enhanced the good qualities and habits with which we began life, or may have lost somewhat of good we took with us, through contact with debasing associations; still, in the main, we trust we have proved true to our origin, to the town of our nativity, and the altars at which we were reared.

That was a good stock from which we sprang. No mean men were the Batchelders, Bickfords, Clarks, Johnsons, Blakes, Harveys, Hills, Hoitts, Knowleses, and others, who reared the first homes in the wilderness of Northwood more than a hundred years ago. They were hardy, God-fearing pioneers; and they laid a foundation, broad and deep, for the prosperity and happiness of their children. Little do we of to-day know of the trials, privations, hardships, and dangers they endured as they cleared their lands, reared homes for their families, erected churches and school-houses, wherein generations might be reared for well-doing and honor. But, as we have gone into busy marts or quiet retreats, we have not ignored our paternity, nor forgotten the sacrifices, deeds, and virtues of our ancestors.

With an extensive acquaintance with the absent sons and daughters of Northwood, we feel at liberty to affirm that they have generally acquitted themselves well and have done honor to the place of their birth. They have formed honorable alliances, reared homes for themselves, gathered around them home comforts, and mingled in business relations and moral improvements that speak well for them and show to advantage the influences of their early homes. Not a few of them have gained positions of

responsibility, implying confidence reposed in them because of business talent and moral integrity; while on many a battle-field they have shown the valor and patriotism that endear to us the character of the patriots of a hundred years ago. In the arts and sciences, as well as in the learned professions, they have reflected honor upon their progenitors.

We, whose lines have fallen in other places, will always cherish gratitude to those who, in poverty, provided so well for our intellectual and religious advantage; who instilled into our minds correct principles, and trained us to habits of economy, industry, and perseverance. We will strive to honor them by keeping the memory of them ever green in our hearts, and by lives, which they, looking down from the heights of glory, seeing, shall approve.

All honor to the sons and daughters of Northwood, at home or abroad! All honor, too, to the fathers and mothers who have gone to their reward!

> "The night-dew that falls and in silence doth weep
> Shall brighten with verdure the graves where they sleep;
> And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
> Shall long keep their memory fresh in our souls."

RESPONSE OF JOHN J. CATE.

"The farmers of Northwood."

Mr. President, — Having been more or less interested in farming for thirty years, you may expect me to rise and confirm the sentiment just uttered. But, believing facts better than fiction, truth stronger than error, with my experience, I cannot undertake to show that farming is in a flourishing condition in Northwood or that we have any horticulturists of note. Would that we had! Trees, indeed, are planted; but how many are cultivated and brought to maturity so they yield a remunerative income? True, many of our farmers have hard hands and brown faces, and our sisters, wives, and mothers know how to bake good brown-bread.

But, with regard to hard cash, it is like the heaps of hay in many of our fields, — small and far between. Still there are causes for the present discouraging condition of agriculture, not only in Northwood, but throughout New England. The great West, with its large heart and beckoning hands, has drawn largely from the young men in all our farming towns; and these sons of Northwood and the East have given character to that extensive tract of our country between the Ohio and the lakes, and westward to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. Their energy and early Christian training have left an ineffaceable impression upon each westward advance of civilization. But the last decade has been doubly trying. A great rebellion was sprung upon us, and the farmers and their sons were called to the more bold and dashing scenes of the battle-field. Loving their country, liberty, and equal rights, with patriotism which knew no bounds, save in the peaceful floating of our national

emblem, the "glorious old flag," they responded to successive calls, until triumphant victory was won. And they returned not as they went out. Many are dead. Some sleep in the valley of the Tennessee, in the Carolinas, at Arlington, and at the Soldiers' Home, almost within a stone's throw of our national capitol. Others are buried upon the hills and beside the "still waters" of our own quiet town. And those who are with us to-day realize the wear of those years of service. And many hearts ache for the loss of a father, husband, son, or friend. Thus, resolutions are not executed, former plans are not completed, because the hope, the strong support, has departed. Then, again, we are cut off from railroad facilities; and the burden of taxes is laid upon the hardy plowman, because his property is open to the eyes of all; and, if one of these sons of the soil shows public spirit or private enterprise, he is pointed to as a fit subject for the assessors, while the capitalist is passed without interrogation.

Again: New England is, from her position, naturally a manufacturing community, and a large portion of our own active men are engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Few towns in New Hampshire do a more extensive business in this direction than Northwood. Next, the press has contributed not a little to bring farming into disrepute in our Granite State. But we are happy to see a marked change in the latter during the last year or two, and we may expect the leading spirits of this profession to know when our young men are needed West, and when they can be suffered to cultivate the rich soil of our hill country. Again: there has been an uneasiness manifested on the part of our farmers. They have not sought to make farming inviting, or to kindle a spirit of enthusiasm in their sons to beautify and embellish the home of the fathers; but rather to encourage some other profession, or, as often termed, "easier way of getting money," which often ends in dissipation or an early grave. It is also said there are no fields

of advancement open to farmers' sons; they must follow the steps of their fathers; always dig, and never enjoy. Let it not be credited. Honor rarely comes unless first earned. Our greatest men have plied the hoe and spade. Washington and Webster were at home in the garden or cornfield. What we need to-day, as farmers, is organization, enthusiasm, a spirit of inquiry as to the best stock and the easiest way of enriching our soils; and, with cheerfulness, pay for what we may not be able to do ourselves, and be sure it is done. I know this is considered dangerous ground by many, but

> "The night is mother of the day,
> The winter of the spring;
> And ever upon old decay
> The greenest mosses spring."

Then let us enter our fields determined to work our way upward, and the honors and emoluments will be in readiness for us. And we may hope for better days when we will talk less of poverty, and more of rich fields and abundant harvests; when we will cheerfully invite the critic to our fields and homes, and be able, with our merchants, mechanics, and artists, to invite the iron bands to our valleys, and be thus in proximity with centers of business. As the cultivation of the soil was the first employment of man; as Noah, coming forth from the ark, sought to improve the implements of husbandry; may we not believe, that, by invention, — by bringing into use the legitimate powers of heat, water, and electricity, as science may slowly yet surely unfold them, — we may, down in the distant future, see, not the innocent man, Adam, but the virtuous, redeemed, and purified man, quietly directing the forces of nature to the production of the supplies of his own physical wants.

RESPONSE OF R. S. PRESCOTT.

"The merchants of Northwood."

Mr. President, — Perhaps no town of its size and business importance in the state can have more reason to be proud of the class referred to by this sentiment, than the town of Northwood. It had quite a number of men engaged for many years in the mercantile business, who would not suffer in comparison for ability and business capacity with the same number which could be selected from any of your large towns or cities; and, where known, their word was as good as their bond. Among the number engaged in business here at the time I resided in Northwood, more than fifty years since, I can well remember the late Ebenezer Coe, at the Narrows. His mild and pleasing manner was so attractive, no customer, whether young or old, could enter his store without having his notice; and, when ten years old, I could not fail of feeling as free to meet him, and as well acquainted, as I should have been with one of my own age. Mr. Coe did a large and successful business for many years, and had the full confidence of the merchants of whom he purchased goods, as he had of the people to whom he sold, who, at various times, called him to positions of honor and trust.

John Harvey was engaged in business for many years at what is now called Northwood Center. Commencing in early life with limited means, by close application to business and strict integrity of character he succeeded. A man of fixed principles and perfect system in all his undertakings, he had the respect of the people of his town and county, who placed him in positions of responsibility which he filled to the satisfaction of all.

The Hon. Edson Hill, now of Manchester, succeeded to the business of Judge Harvey, and remained in it for several years.

Jonathan Clark pursued the business of a merchant, at what was known as Clark's hill (near the big elm), for many years, and was one of the most respected and influential merchants and citizens of the town; a perfect gentleman in his manners, and one had but to know him to respect him for his many good qualities.

Joel Virgin for many years traded at East Northwood, sometimes alone, at other times in company with others. He was a native of Concord, and his sister became the wife of Dr. John Starr. Mr. Virgin was a man of much executive ability, and was highly respected for his business integrity and affableness of manners. He was frequently promoted to positions of trust by the favor of the people.

Deacon Jonathan Piper for many years traded at the Center, and was highly esteemed for his Christian virtues. He was succeeded by Simon Veasey, a native of Deerfield. Mr. Veasey was a man of sterling integrity, and commanded universal respect.

These were old and long-tried merchants in the town, who did much to promote business and to mold the character of the people in its earlier history. Others might be named who traded prior to these, but on a smaller scale. Since their day, many have occupied the old positions or chosen new, to whom we may not further allude.

RESPONSE OF S. CLARKE BUZELL.

"The old elm-tree."

Mr. President, — I had it in mind to speak of one, a native of the town, probably as old as any person present, having lived some ninety years on the same spot; of rather low origin, indeed, but, receiving a friendly lift in early life, came to occupy a very prominent position, and has ever stood well in the estimation of the world; and, though exposed to all weathers, summer's heat and winter's cold, out at all hours, day and night, yet drinking nothing but cold water, well filtered, and breathing nought but pure air as it comes, unobstructed and uncorrupted, from the tops of Mt. Washington, Kearsarge, Saddleback, and the crested waves of the broad Atlantic, is as erect as ever; as profuse of graceful boughs as when glanced at by the young ladies of seventy-five years ago, — our mothers and grandmothers; and is a fine specimen of green old age in one of nature's nobility. I am speaking, sir, of the old elm-tree standing in front of the residence of the late Jonathan Clark.

A short time previous to the incorporation of the town, a century ago, Mr. Jonathan Clark, senior, then a young married man, his wife being a daughter of Deacon Samuel Lane, all of Stratham, purchased the land which now constitutes the farms of Messrs. Wingate and Hollis J. Clark, and erected a house thereon, and into which he moved from Stratham, March 19, 1773, — the house which stood where Mr. Wingate's new house now stands, and which was burned a few years since — "Peace to its ashes."

About ninety years ago, according to the best data I have, Mr. Clark might have been seen one day coming

up from the low ground north of the house, bearing on his shoulder a sapling elm. Going into the house, he requested his wife, and her sister, who was there on a visit, to go out and advise with him as to where he had best place the tree. They did so, accompanied by their little daughter, probably some six to eight years of age. The location decided upon, he proceeded to excavate a hole in the ground, placed the tree therein, his little daughter holding it from falling while her father drew back the earth and pressed it around the roots.

That little girl grew to womanhood, was married, and left the paternal roof. And, as she upheld and steadied the little tree as long as needful, thus did she, in after years, for three little boys of different ages, her sons, who grew to manhood, and who have ample cause, in Scripture language, to "arise up and call her blessed." She departed this earthly life November 9, 1857, at the ripe old age of fourscore years and one, having been born March 11, 1776, four months prior to the Declaration of American Independence and three years after the passage of the act of incorporation of the town of Northwood.

I trust, that, at this family gathering of "sons and daughters, met to do homage to the memories of the dead," it will not be deemed inappropriate to thus introduce family and personal matters, in stating the fact that the little girl who in that manner assisted her father in setting out the tree was my mother.

There it has stood and flourished, witnessing the birth and departure of generations of our race, "a thing of beauty, a joy forever," and of utility as well. How many feet of little boys and girls, during that time, have hopped, skipped, and jumped in sportive glee in the grateful shade of its arching branches! — some now resting in the silent grave; some, perhaps, roaming, weary and worn, far away from its peaceful shade; some come here to-day to be refreshed, for a brief period, with the pleasant memories of those youthful days which ne'er can come again.

How many a poor, dust-covered traveler, weary of his journey, possibly weary of life, has set himself down under its outstretched arms and met with what it is sometimes agreeable to meet,—"a cool reception." How many beautiful birds of the air have found a house within its enfolding leaves, reared their young, destroyed millions of noxious insects, and filled the air with melody.

Glancing back half a century or so, to the time when the speaker, a somewhat younger man than now, was a clerk in the store almost beneath the tree's shadow,—and how many of that noble, but oft-abused race of animals, the horse, after tugging up, up, up that long ascent of miles in extent, on a hot summer's day, have been allowed, generously, to stop under that tree and take breath and courage; while the merciful and considerate master "took something," generously too, in at that store; which, though neither breath nor courage, was likely to affect both. Public sentiment has changed the business of country stores since that time. Doubtless the present proprietor of that establishment can boast a larger stock of dry goods than of old, with a diminished number of dry customers. How the interests of the poor horses are affected by the change, we are unable to say, but trust their owners are the gainers thereby.

There may it long stand, defying the fierce blasts of winter, and spreading its sheltering and protecting arms of summer green over weary pilgrim, jaded horse, joyous youth, and singing birds. Should any lightning-chain, dropped from the clouds on some dark, stormy night, get entangled among its branches, may it be as providentially protected as was the Apostle Paul, when he shook the deadly viper from his hand and felt no harm.

If dread tornado come driving, Jehu-like, over the land, and, not respecting the law of the road, come in collision, may that proud, sinewy trunk stand by its rights; and those gnarled and gigantic roots ne'er consent to loose

their hold on the soil which is clearly theirs by right of possession, backed up by the potency of a good deed, — better than quitclaim or warranty, — executed by a good man, ninety years ago, as told the speaker by one of the witnesses.

May birds devour all vile canker-worms ever attempting to invade and despoil its rich, flowing dress, — "dress innocent of trail, and," etc., yet tasteful, graceful, and useful, and surely its color as becoming as was that same color to the fabled milkmaid we used to see pictured in our old Webster's spelling-book; — "Green," said she, "becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be."

And, as, in generations past, it has been the admiration of strangers, and its comeliness given pleasure to the eyes of all beholders, catching the first rays of the rising sun, and reflecting back its setting glory, so may it long continue the pride of the neighborhood; that sunny spot which to some of us is, with memory's eye, looked back upon as a kind of "delectable mountain" in our life's pilgrimage; illumined with the pleasant memories of greeting friends, youthful pastimes, luscious pears (never since equaled), of social festivities, with flow of soul, and feast of many fat things.

And, when the century-plants, now blooming before us, shall next blossom; when another hundred years shall have rolled away, and the absent sons and daughters of Northwood be again invited hither, to keep the centennial feast and talk of auld lang syne, — may that old elm be still there, "its shadow grown none the less," waving with its long pendant arms a welcome home, and overlooking, from its commanding position, a large and beautiful town, with broad streets and first-class railroads (if such be then the mode of travel); with schools of all grades and of superior excellence; a people virtuous and intelligent; "their sons as plants grown up in their youth, and their daughters as corner columns polished, after the similitude

of a palace; yea, that happy people whose God is the Lord." But who of us shall behold this century-plant bloom again? Who of all this large assembly will join in that jubilee of 1973? You, Mr. President, may not, perchance, be here to preside as to-day; for life is uncertain to us all. Our orator of the day may not be here, to repeat his interesting address, with such additional statistics as the events of a century may furnish. If the speaker should be absent, he is sure it will be owing to circumstances entirely beyond his control. But whoever shall be here gathered on that far-distant day, let us hope they may have a glorious good time, speak well of all their ancestors, and adjourn so seasonably that those wishing to leave in the cars may have ample time to reach the station and secure their half-price tickets.

Mr. President, I close with a sentiment which I trust will meet with a response in the hearts of many present, if not in verbal expression, — Northwood: our good old native town, — native, because born therejn; old, because a hundred years of age; good, because God made her so.

"Here so gently o'er us stealing,
Memory brings back the feeling,
That we dearly love her still."

RESPONSE OF A. W. BARTLETT.

"The Union soldier."

Mr. President, — There is something in a day like this that speaks solemnly to the heart. To reflect upon the buried past, as we stand here above, and surrounded by, the graves of our fathers; to look back through the long vista of a hundred years, and read, from the marble records of death that mark the hillsides and valleys of our land, the names of those of our kindred who, once active and hopeful in life, have long since been numbered with the dead; and to be thus reminded, that, ere another century has been added to that which we are now here to commemorate, we too must bid adieu to these familiar scenes of time, and go to rest, silent and perhaps forgotten, by the side of our forefathers; — all tend to impress us with a sad realization of life's short but eventful mission, and make this an occasion which can but stir up the deepest emotions of the soul.

To those, like me, whose parents and kindred now sleep here beneath the sacred soil that gave them birth, the name of Northwood seems "sweetly near and doubly dear," and this centennial celebration has a meaning not soon to be forgotten.

Although not quite able to claim old Northwood as my own native town, it was here, amid her cherished hills and dales, my youthful feet first learned to run, and I fondly cherish her name and history; for,

> "Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise,
> We love the play-ground of our earlier days."

And, when I recollect that my grandfather was one of the

earliest pioneer settlers of the town, penetrating far up into the then unbroken wilderness of the "North-woods," to find and establish a dwelling-spot and home for himself and family, I cannot but feel proudly glad of this rare privilege of trying to add a few words to the many eloquent ones already spoken to the praise and honor of her centennial birthday.

Grand and solemn thought, — *a century gone!*

What great and mighty changes have marked its course!

Kingdoms and empires have crumbled and fallen, and, upon their ruins, new nationalities have arisen to wield the scepter of power as the will of one or the voice of many may direct.

Less than a century ago, our Revolutionary fathers, on Bunker's hill, embattled stood, "and fired the shot heard round the world." Within that time the sword of Washington struck the scepter from the hand of proud England's king, and suffered him to extend it no longer over thirteen colonies of the new world, that had, by a "long and arduous struggle for liberty," proved themselves worthy to be "free and independent states," and from which our own beloved country has sprung up and taken its place, high, honored, and great among the nations of the earth; and there may she stand forever.

But, as her corner and foundation stones were sealed and cemented in the blood of those who swore to die if they could not live freemen, so the union and perpetuity of the nation has been supported and maintained by the blood of their worthy sons who have so freely died that American liberty might survive, and who, by the same love of justice and devotion to principle, have saved from faction the liberties that they had wrested from invasion.

More than eight millions of people in the late rebellious states, with almost every advantage presecured to them by their long-planned purpose, and aided by many sympathizing traitors of the North, who, by their seditious influence at

home, undertook to effect what they had neither the manliness nor courage to stand by the side of their more honorable brethren of the South and openly advocate in the field, ignominiously failed to destroy the government which our Revolutionary sires — a mere "handful of undisciplined yeomanry" — successfully established by conquering its independence from the greatest civil and military power upon the face of the globe.

So true it is, that

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,"

and that, when battling for the eternal principle of right, front, flank, and rear, he stands invulnerable.

If the struggle for our national independence was long and arduous, that for our national redemption, through which we have just passed, was more terrible and severe, both in its magnitude and intensity, and, in many respects, finds not a parallel in the annals of war.

But the contest is ended; the struggle is over; and, although more than eight years have passed since the surrender of the last armed rebel and Appomattox given to the imperishable page of history, still it seems but yesterday, so vivid in our memories are the awful scenes of civil war in a land like ours.

The old flag once more waves triumphant over every state in the Union, and, despite

"The crimson stain of traitor hands,
Our country still united stands."

But at what a startling sacrifice!

Here it is that I am reminded of the theme of which I am expected more particularly to speak to fill up the programme exercises of to-day, —

THE UNION SOLDIER.

And it is most fitting and proper, upon a memorable occasion like this, that he should not be forgotten.

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And here I may remark, that, in the late war for the Union, Northwood furnished her full quota, and, true to her old Revolutionary record, sent many of her brave sons to fight for the flag of their fathers.

Still fresh around us are the graves of the brave "boys in blue" who have died that their country might survive. And in our midst, ay, mingling with us here to-day, are the war-worn veterans of many a hard-contested field, whose honored wounds, in bodies scarred and crippled limbs, tell us of their patriotism and their bravery, and should remind us of the great debt of gratitude which we owe them for religious liberty preserved and our own beloved country saved.

The tongue of eloquence itself hath no power to do justice to the unswerving fidelity, the heroic bravery, and the heaven-inspired patriotism of the Union volunteer soldier, as manifested by him from the hour that he enlisted in the service of his country, through all the vicissitudes of the war; toiling faint and weary on the march through rivers, mud, and swamps; struggling fiercely on the crimson field in the face of death; wounded and dying on the battle-field, with limbs shattered, and body pierced and crushed; sick and languishing in the hospital, with no kind friend or relation to bathe the fevered brow; or starving in the prison-pens, suffering miseries that can never be told, and praying for death to release him; yet suffering all with no murmur of complaint or whisper of regret, still true and faithful to the cause of freedom and the rights of man.

When, at half-past four o'clock, on the twelfth day of April, 1861, the first gun fired upon Fort Sumter struck the dread note of civil war upon the ear of an astonished world, and sounded the march of the most wicked and causeless rebellion since Lucifer led his apostate angels against the throne of God, it was the volunteer citizen-soldier of the loyal North, who, waiting only for a father's benediction, a mother's prayer, or a sister's parting kiss,

grasped the musket and rushed to the rescue of his imperiled country. And, when the dark clouds of secession, rolling up from the southern horizon, spread their muttering thunders over these northern skies and hissed their forked lightnings around the dome of our national capitol; when the traitor's flag waved upon Arlington Heights, and armed rebels filled the streets of Alexandria, — he it was who heard in his country's call the behest of duty, and, rallying at once around the stars and stripes, drove back the minions of slavery until the grave of Washington was no longer desecrated by their presence.

It was through the heroic patriotism of Union volunteers, acting as instruments under the direction and power of omnipotent justice, that their great leader has been made immortal, and the name of Lincoln, as the savior of his country, given to the imperishable records of fame.

But for their undying devotion, not only would the United States of America ere this have been blotted out from the catalogue of nations and the last great experiment of self-government have failed forever, but more than four millions of human beings, now rejoicing in their freedom and enjoying all the political rights and privileges of American citizenship, would still be chattel slaves and doomed to perpetual bondage under the scourge and lash of their former masters; for, as will be remembered, it was the openly avowed purpose of the leading rebels of the South "to establish a new confederacy whose corner-stone should be slavery."

But the historian is not yet born who can do full justice to those who have "the mighty task performed" of crushing out the greatest rebellion the world ever saw, and saving to posterity the best government upon which the sun of heaven ever shone.

Time, that proves all things, alone can demonstrate the magnitude and importance of their work.

It is only by a retrospective glance from the standpoint

of a century hence, that the historian can so clearly perceive as to correctly explain and accurately describe the great work performed by the Union defenders of 1861, and the bearing thereof on the future destiny of our beloved country.

We have struggled through the wilderness of trial, come up out of the Red Sea of deliverance from the Egypt of our bondage, and are now climbing the Canaan heights of our national grandeur; but not until nearer the summit of highest eminence can be best seen, far back below, the seemingly impassable gulf that has been bridged over by the dead bodies of more than a quarter of a million of our martyred heroes, nor the greatness and glory that they, by such awful sacrifice, for us have purchased and secured.

The liberty of Christian civilization, and the slavery of ignorance and barbarism, were the two antagonistic ideas that for years had stood arrayed against each other in our land, and at last appealed for supremacy to the stern arbitrament of arms.

The terrible crisis had come, and universal Christendom with fearful horror gazed and trembled. But the retributive vengeance of a just God had already sealed the fate of those who had so long disregarded his laws and scorned his precepts, and the world knows the result. But not until another century has passed, and other generations shall take our places in the great battle-field of life, shall this result be fully appreciated, so vast and far-reaching its consequences and effects.

But the change, as even now looked upon and comprehended, seems almost a miracle, and such only as without the propitious smile of approving heaven could never have been effected.

But yesterday we stood like Laocoon struggling in the serpent's deadly coils. To-day we stand forth liberated and free. The deadly incubus of slavery, fastening upon the vitals of the commonwealth and threatening inevitable destruction, has been cut off by the sharp sword of vindic-

tive justice, and the dark stain upon our national escutcheon washed out by the precious blood shed in willing sacrifice upon the altars of freedom.

Henceforth we may expect to stand as the Mount Washington of the Appalachian range of political governments, as free as the winds that play around its snow-capped summit and as enduring as the indestructible granite of its base; and above which the North Star of liberty shall ever shine, as a beacon-light to the toiling millions of every land and clime.

Already Columbia's star is the hope-beaming cynosure of the civilized world. Shining with renewed brilliancy, it has arisen so high above the dark horizon of the past, that they may no longer question, as they upward gaze, whether it's

"The meteor's flash or the sun's bright blaze."

Already the influence of our example is giving new life and hope to the down-trodden masses of the old world, and the thunders of our Niagara are shaking the proud kingdoms and empires of Europe.

"Oh, ever thus, America, be strong;
Like cataract's thunder pour the freeman's song,
Till struggling Europe joins the glad refrain,
And startled Asia bursts the despot's chain."

RESPONSE OF THOMAS J. PINKHAM.

"The future of Northwood."

Mr. President, — Distinguished and honorable gentlemen have to-day eloquently addressed you upon various subjects pertaining to the past and the present. You have been instructed by the orator of the day upon the early and late history of the town. He has portrayed to you in vivid colors the hardships of your early ancestors, the successes of your fathers, and the virtue and industry of your mothers. He has called your attention to the fact of the early establishment of churches and school-houses in your town; and from the influence, largely, of these is the town what it is to-day. You have also been eloquently entertained by some of the distinguished sons of the town who have returned to the home of their youth to greet you upon this happy occasion. They have spoken to you of the beauty of the town, — its landscape, its mountains, hills, valleys, lakes, streams, and forests. In fact, you have been entertained upon all manner of pleasant thoughts, and it now remains for me to give a new direction to your thoughts, and address you upon a very homely subject; viz., your bread and butter.

THE FUTURE OF NORTHWOOD.

That means bread and butter; for without these there is no future to your town. I wish to call your attention to those interests upon which the future prosperity of the town depends. Your town, from its earliest history, has essentially been a farming town. But ordinary farming in New England at the present time does not pay, and no man can afford to do a non-paying business. This is what

is ruining our interior towns, and the people have been slow to wake up to the fact. I spent money and much time, years ago, to call the attention of the people to this matter. They are now in the full realization of the situation. I have not time, nor do I propose, to go into a general discussion of the subject; but, in as few words as possible, wish to call your attention to those interests which tend to the future prosperity of your town.

When I was asked by your committee to speak to you to-day upon the future of Northwood, I instantly said to myself, The future will be what the people make it. Men, to a great extent, make their own future; so do communities, towns, states, and nations. The boy is the father of the man. If you see a young man idle, vicious, loafing about the streets, visiting low places of resort, indulging in coarse language and filthy practices, disrespectful to his parents and those with whom he comes in contact, perfectly acquainted with the various brands of cigars, the quality of tobacco, and the flavor of "old rye," careless of his expenditures, and reluctant to meet his engagements, is it not easy to determine his future? Then, upon the other hand, if a young man is honest, industrious, anxious to improve his mind, willing to listen to wise counsels, and stands aloof from all vile practices and low indulgences, truthful and faithful, kind to his parents, and respectful to those with whom he comes in contact, is it not also easy to predict his future? As with individuals, so with communities, because communities, towns, and states are made up of individuals. So you see, Mr. President, that a responsibility rests upon each and every individual in all communities to see to it that the practices and morals of all shall be such as shall commend the community to the confidence of honorable and virtuous men. Moreover, it should be remarked, that every dollar of capital that is created or earned has its influence upon the people, and tends so far to elevate, enrich, and benefit the town. This being so, then it fol-

lows that a man who earns more than he spends is a public benefactor, and a man who spends more than he earns, although he may benefit some, cannot be said to be a help to the community generally.

Hence it should be the aim of each to so manage his estate, in whatever it may consist, as that each year he may have an income exceeding his expenses. However, many fail by mismanagement, first of their

WOOD AND TIMBER LOTS.

Wood and timber are property and should be treated as such. They have their seasons of growth and decay, like other products of the soil, and require harvesting at a proper time, like other crops. If harvesting the product at a proper time is neglected, it is money lost, as hay or any other crop. It is true, that, in some localities, the expense of getting the crop to market would be greater than the sum realized therefrom; hence there is no other way than to let it remain. But, in this town, all timber and a large part of the wood can be harvested with profit. The demand is constant and must continue. I have no doubt, that, if the surplus wood and timber in this town had been judiciously disposed of thirty years ago and the proceeds put at interest and the interest compounded once in six months, the sum total to-day would be a larger sum than the whole valuation of the town. If this is true, is it not a sufficient solution to the problem of the decline of New-England agricultural towns? The fact is, farmers are carrying too much dead property. They cannot afford it. The man who has a good timber-lot has but a faint realization of what he is worth, or *might* be worth if his business was conducted upon wise principles. If the mercantile or manufacturing business of the country was done as loosely as the interior farmer does his, nine-tenths of them would fail every five years. Then it must be considered that the manufacturing of this timber into lumber makes

business; and that gives life and thrift to the people. The lumber can be converted into the many useful things that are, in all communities, constantly in demand; which also makes trade. Probably it requires more lumber to make the boxes that are required by the manufacturers of New England than for all other purposes. And I see no reason why they cannot be made at the mill where the lumber is sawed, at a considerable saving of the cost of transportation. It is true that this requires machinery, and the operation of which requires brains. But, as the country towns, to a large extent, supply these to the cities, why not keep both at home, thereby equalizing things, and save the old homesteads from that desolation that almost seems inevitable?

Some twenty years ago, I purchased a farm in this town. Upon this farm was a small wood-lot, of some ten or twelve acres. It was unfortunate that there was not more, but my friends thought, that, with due care, there would be enough for home consumption. It was said, that it was nearly depleted of the timber that was formerly upon it, as the several previous occupants had sold large quantities. The owner did not regard it of much account. I soon, however, disposed of the pine timber for several hundred dollars, and then the hemlock for more, and a large lot of cord-wood for yet more; and have been selling annually for twenty years, some years sixty or seventy cords, and there is enough left to supply the neighborhood for many years to come, though the lots sold amounted to more than two thousand dollars, which at interest would have amounted to more than four thousand dollars for a wood-lot considered of so little account in the sale of the farm.

Precisely what land is worth an acre to grow wood upon is somewhat difficult to determine. It depends upon so many contingencies. When land is so located that there will be a rise in value, of course it will do to pay a higher price for it to grow wood upon than where there can be

no advance in value. It is the wants of the people that give value to property, and it matters but little whether these wants are real or imaginary, so long as they have the means to gratify them. Then it follows, that a people who earn more than they spend are more of a public benefit than those who spend more than they earn. Consequently, it is for every man's interest to have thrifty neighbors. I have sometimes thought that it is money-making men that do about all the good that is done in the world; but I will not stop here to discuss that question: examine it for yourselves and see how nearly true it is. The people in this town can just as well double their valuation in the next ten years as not. Let them put all their dead property into the market and employ the proceeds thereof as productive capital, and the work is done. Farmers need active brains and to know how to use them. They must learn that success is a duty, and progress the law of their being.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

The people in all our cities and populous places must go from the stifled air of their homes during the warm season. Where shall they go? They will go somewhere, and they will go prepared to spend freely of their earnings. The hills and mountains of New Hampshire are their resorts. Why may not the people of Northwood attract their attention and draw crowds of lovers of nature? They may, by putting their houses in order and building smooth and level roads over which it shall be a pleasure to ride, and let the world learn through the press the improvements. The good people of Northwood cannot afford to trifle with a matter of such vital interest.

The next subject to which I wish to direct attention is

MANUFACTURES.

Home talent, industry, energy, and independence must be cultivated. Had they been so, the town would have

been like a bee-hive, and Northwood wares would have had a world-wide reputation. A properly conducted boot-and-shoe shop, a harness-shop, a tin-shop, a box-shop, and other industries might here be conducted as well as elsewhere, and thus enhance the business of the town.

Now for a

RAILROAD.

If any party or any interest desires to construct a railroad through the town, throw no impediments in the way, tell them they are at perfect liberty to do so; but, when they ask you for money for this object, tell them you prefer to put it where it will do the most good, and keep it where your own brains will control it.

UNITED NORTHWOOD.

In union there is strength: always remember this. Great things can be done by determined, united effort. Let the people of this town act harmoniously in all matters that relate to future growth and prosperity, and they will surely come, and no one will be more disappointed at the results than the actors themselves. Let each respect the rights and interests of his neighbor, recollecting that his success and prosperity are in no small degree his own advantage. Let the people keep their earnings at home as much as possible, and, in proportion as they prosper, their ideas of human destiny will become enlarged, and humanity and good-will will more generally prevail.

Mr. President, let me close these remarks by assuring the gentlemen of Northwood, that their wives and daughters, who are here to-day in all their attractiveness, will be ready to do their part in the effort to make the future of this town glorious, to make her occupy the first rank among the inland towns of the Granite State. To both, ladies and gentlemen, may there be given to see the right path to future greatness, and to seize golden opportunities to make the coming history of this town the pride and glory of the generations of the next century.

RESPONSE OF GEORGE W. CATE.

"The pioneer fathers of Northwood, — we honor them for their hardihood, perseverance, and integrity."

Mr. President, — The pioneer fathers are absent, but their work remains as a monument of their hardihood, perseverance, and integrity.

Everywhere and always, the pioneer in civilization leaves behind an ineffaceable impress upon the manners, morals, social and religious institutions, of his time. His life is one of constant toil, self-denial, and anxiety. The pioneer soldier, daring danger, volunteers to be a pathfinder, and, advancing, removes the obstructions and prepares the way for the advance of the main army; the pioneer in literature corrects old errors, coins new words, introduces new phrases and idioms, and thus elevates to a higher plane the literary standard; while he who first polished the marble surface, or adjusted machinery to warp and to weave, or constructed agricultural implements to sow and to gather, each, is a pioneer in his way and performs a humanitarian work. Each experimenter in an untried field guards with a jealous care every act and watches at each advance step the indications of success or failure. So the first settlers of Northwood came, trembling between hope and fear. With distrust and forebodings of danger, but with a strong hope of ultimate success, they left the settlement near the "deep-sounding sea" to penetrate the forest northward. With a courage and fortitude worthy of their enterprise, relying on Him who never forsakes his people, with strong hands and brave hearts, they clasped the implements of civilization — the ax and spade — and marched forth to fell the forests and break up the untried soil. To-day, witness the result.

A century has passed, and, with its swift-fleeting years, our fathers, too, have passed from earth; but, though dead, they speak to us from every field and valley, from every lake and rivulet, with a silent but impressive voice. Their places are vacant forever, but their memories are cherished by dutiful sons who remain. As the result of their labors, to a great extent, we now look forth with unfeigned pleasure upon this beautiful township, *formed* by the eternal hand, but adorned by man. Here are presented hill and valley, field and forest, lake and rivulet, all forming a scenery unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty. The first rays of the rising sun fall upon her hills, and his departing beams play upon the summits thereof, but they reanimate not the fathers. Beneath the cold sod, they

"Sleep the sleep that knows not waking."

They were men of sterling worth, full of high aims and noble impulses. They were men of toil. The love of money, even, did not harm them; neither aristocrats nor peasants, but, like Webster, the great expounder of constitutional liberty, they were from the middle stratum of society. They were not marked as intellectual giants, but in reality were well endowed with that essential qualification, *common sense*. They were more distinguished for their goodness than their greatness, ever as true to the right as the needle to the north. Among their very first acts after their incorporation, than which none is nobler, was to provide for the maintenance of the public schools. We may say that was their duty. Then let us be thankful that our fathers were willing to make sacrifices to do their duty; herein have they taught us an important lesson. The source of such action must have been from the heart, nor was it gauged by any narrow or selfish measure. Inured to hardship, separated from friends, they never faltered.

To-day in imagination we see them, but not as they really existed. Not only were they separated from the

parent colony, but six miles actually intervened between the different settlements of this town. No lust for undue gain, no inordinate desire for place or power, no hope of immediate reward, enticed them hither. They came, as the Puritan fathers came, to find a home.

Here a chosen town seems to have been providentially reserved for certain men, who were as peculiarly fitted by nature for this location as were the Spartans for the defense of Thermopylæ. From the surrounding hills freely did they imbibe the spirit of freedom. The heroic valor and manliness which they displayed in a seven years' revolution in defense of equal rights will ever be remembered with pride and satisfaction; and especially is it pleasing for me to remember that my grandfather, John Johnson, and his brother were among those who went forth from Northwood to defend the infant colony. Never have the sons of this town been remiss in defending civil liberty. General intelligence, industry, frugality, and integrity have ever marked the lives and character of our citizens. They were peace-makers; here litigation was never encouraged. If, in the catalogue of her sons, there be none to compare with Webster in point of intellect, we need not be discouraged, for, in honor, virtue, excellence, and in true Christian principles, they have ever been as firm and steadfast as our everlasting hills. Every republic will live by the virtue of the common people. They are the strong bulwark of defense. To them, our fathers looked for support. To them, in times of trial, every republic must look; and, so long as they are educated correctly, so long our republic will live; and what is true of our own is of all, — "as the twig is bent, the tree inclines." Every virtuous life speaks to us potentially; every noble struggle has its influence upon the world. It is ours, not only to preserve, but to improve, all institutions founded in the interest of the people, and to extirpate all which are destructive to civil liberty. Preserve no institution known to be wrong, for its antiquity;

adopt no measure known to be wrong, to court popular favor; but, rather, let us move forward, enriched by the granaries of the past, each generation developing more than the former the correct line of action.

Thus shall we exemplify the lives and characters of our ancestors, even to the third and fourth generations. It was their high privilege to teach the lesson, and ours to profit from it. Young men, it is of the utmost importance how you live. Be true, be right, and see to it *personally* that your lives are exemplars which shall shed as bright a luster upon others a century hence as those of our illustrious ancestors do upon us to-day; and may your lives be as prosperous and happy as theirs were glorious and honorable.

RESPONSE OF REV. GEORGE B. BUZELL.

"The pioneer women of Northwood, — their children rise up and call them blessed."

Mr. President, — It is proper to state, that, in the very brief time allowed for the preparation of this paper, it has been impossible to collect more than a few isolated facts concerning the pioneer women of Northwood, of whom we should be glad to know and to record a much more complete history. In the part of the town known as the Narrows, the first household established, while the surrounding country was an unbroken forest, was that over which Mrs. Solomon Bickford presided. The nearest neighbors were the Godfreys, who had a short time before commenced a clearing in the eastern part of the town. Mrs. Bickford was a woman of domestic habits, and ordered well her numerous family, which is represented here to-day by many descendants. Of one of those reared in this pioneer home, we would especially make respectful mention, Miss Deborah Bickford. In person unusually tall and strong, she was mentally endowed with a native strength and vigor rarely surpassed. Her religious character was strongly developed. With a vivid imagination, it would seem that she possessed a natural taste for the supernatural and the marvelous, with a strongly retentive memory and extraordinary powers as a narrator, so that her fund of stories was at once the terror and the charm of her many youthful listeners.

Another of the pioneer homes of the town was situated at the summit of Clark's hill, near the highest point between the Merrimack and Piscataquis waters. Its location was selected by Mr. Clark from the top of one of the highest trees of the hill, which he had climbed to get a view

of the surrounding forest. In his employ, men came from Stratham to build the first house on the old site, with provisions designed to last them until the building was framed and raised. Before the job was completed, the provisions were consumed; but they kept at their work until the last stick was in its place, and, at the close of the last day's work, marched to Stratham for their supper; and tradition says that that night their bean-porridge was especially good. The matron who came to preside in this house was Mrs. Susan Clark, a woman worthy of the time and place, a Christian of sterling piety. She guided well the affairs of her large household and contributed an invaluable element to the wide circle of influences which centered there. Her many descendants, scattered now in perhaps almost every country of the world, should hold her name in reverence. The old elm-tree is a monument to her taste and judgment. About ninety-three years ago it was planted where it now stands. Mr. Clark brought the tree on his shoulder to the house-door and called Mrs. Clark to advise where it should be set, her little daughter Susanna, afterward the wife of Solomon Buzell, standing by.

Mrs. Nancy Prentice was emphatically a pioneer in her own department of life, in the peculiar experiences of the first minister's wife, in the days when a freezing congregation came to her hearthstone for warmth in the noon intermission; when her long kitchen, with its chairs and benches, was kitchen, dining-room, and church vestry; when the parsonage was the minister's hotel, and known as such a hundred miles away; when garments for her household were wrought by their own hands from the flax-field and the fleece, with cards and spinning-wheels, looms, dyes, scissors, and needles; when the minister's salary of three hundred dollars was paid in money, corn, wood, and promises. Under these circumstances, she reared her numerous family. She was a woman of meek and quiet spirit, of an unusually retiring disposition, but who felt keenly whatever

affected the cause of Christ, and whose Christian cheerfulness often sustained her husband in his ministry. Mrs. Sarah Harvey, the wife of Col. Harvey of Revolutionary fame, was a woman of such strength of character as enabled her to bear the trials and deprivations of those sad days with heroic fortitude. By the light of a pine knot, we are told, she did her household work and taught her sons to cipher. Her children were early taught to reverence the word and worship of God.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sherburne, wife of John Sherburne, whose many descendants are among us, was a woman whose Christian influence in her own household and among her associates was beyond price.

Of many others equally deserving, perhaps, an honorable mention we cannot now give even the names. Let us at least, however, make a note in memory of a venerable woman, who, in the days when corn was pounded in the old samp mortar, which our townsman Mr. Cate still has or *ought* to have, and when the few roads were not always passable even to side-saddle or pillion, carried on the practice of medicine, and, on one occasion, at least, came from her home in the Saddleback-mountain district on snow-shoes to make a professional call on Clark's hill; also, of another, who, carrying all her life the wound of cruel wrong, yet earned and maintained a local reputation as a poetess and humorist; who, being once accosted by an impertinent young fellow with "Sally, give us some poetry," instantly replied, —

> "I was not taught at school
> To make a rhyme for any fool;"

and of another who, in the days of linen-spinning, was an adept in that now *lost art*, and who, though of very diminutive person, carried her wheel before her on horseback when going from place to place, and of whom, an old man, seeing her pass in this way, said that "Molly went by a

spin-n-i-n;" and of another of a darker race, whose husband was a slave, given as a marriage present to one of the pioneer matrons of the town; and, collectively, of the lassies and lads, who (as the story is) met at a husking-bee on the old farm where the stalks grew higher than a man's head and twenty hogsheads of cider were yearly rolled into the cellar, and in one evening husked forty cart-loads of corn; who were requested to move their after-supper frolic from the second story to the ground floor of one of the stanchest old houses, lest their weight should break the timbers. We would that it were possible to make a competent record of these and many other lives of the pioneer women of Northwood, — lives of which we have almost no history except the quaintly carved inscriptions on the stones which mark the graves where they lie buried, their names in a few old legal documents, and here and there a passage from their experiences, tragical or humorous or pathetic, still lingering in fast-vanishing traditions; — lives marked by native traits and unsurpassed by those characteristics delineated by Scott or Cooper. But they belong now to the fast-locked treasures of the past. Their true history is written in ourselves, — their descendants, — in what we are, in what we accomplish. Let us be warned by their errors; let us keep alive in ourselves their vigor; let us emulate their faith and courage; and let us reverence always their memory.

RESPONSE OF REV. D. P. LEAVITT.

"The place of our nativity, — 'They shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.'"

Indifference to one's birthplace is unnatural, and indicates either a cold, hard nature or positive depravity. All nations and all times bear witness to the instinctive love of the place of one's nativity.

The natives of Northwood have special reason to cherish their birthplace. If the Psalmist's praise of Jerusalem, "The joy of the whole earth," does not apply to it, his words, "Beautiful for situation," may be appropriated with great propriety. Its elevated position, commanding a view of the distant sea; its noble hills, of which Saddleback is the crowning glory; its beautiful landscapes; its groves and brooks and lakes, — give it the palm of all the towns between the state's capital and its only seaport. Other localities have higher hills and broader lakes, but few present equal variety or loveliness of scenery.

Different elements enter into one's recollections of his native town. First comes the *home*, the seat of the earliest and most powerful influences of a man's life. Northwood has been favored with innumerable homes which have been both virtuous and pleasant, and to which its scattered sons and daughters owe the most that is good in them. Many of us can trace to these centers of influence the principles which have formed our characters and controlled our lives, which have been a restraint upon us in the hour of temptation, and which, like the ship's anchor in a storm, have held when everything else has broken.

From the home the child passes to the *school*. There the stern battle of life begins. Its commencement is with

the alphabet: its end is with the grave. Long in one's memory does the kind and faithful instructor hold a cherished place. My earliest teacher was Almira Hutchins of Portsmouth. Of gentle spirit, she made the atmosphere of the school-room that of love. My next remembered instructor was Hosea C. Knowlton. Almost forty years have passed since he wrote, one June morning, my name in a new Historical Reader, a book which to-day, for memory's sake, is one of the most cherished of my library. To me, he was a helpful and profitable instructor. Nor can I forget the good that Samuel B. Buzell and Chase C. Hill did me, especially when the former feruled, and the latter flogged, me. Their instruction was as profitable as their blows were impressive, and neither ever spoke or struck in vain. John Durgin, who hesitated between the ministry and teaching as a vocation, would have spoiled an excellent educator had he chosen the former calling. Dr. Thomas Tuttle, whose recent and lamented decease casts a shadow over this day, was, with his gentle yet firm wife, my last teacher in Northwood. Patients were as scarce when the doctor began his practice in Northwood as they were plenty when he closed it. But when, perchance, he had a patient, his wife took his place in the school. And it is no disparagement to the husband to say, that the wife filled, as well as occupied, his place in the school-room. She was made for a teacher. Indeed, there was little that was good that she did not seem made for. The memories of Almira Hutchins, my first, and Olive Tuttle, my last, teacher, are among the most pleasant of my life.

Pleasant, also, is the recollection of my schoolmates. Who the best scholar was, I cannot now recall, but I well remember, that Samuel H. Furber was the smartest wrestler, and John Kimball the fleetest runner, and his sister, Mary, the gentlest and sweetest girl, that ever sat in the old schoolhouse of the "lower district." Alas that so much promise should have been buried when that fair girl died at the age of sixteen!

I have no words of praise for the old school-house. It was a shabby thing, cold, cheerless, uncomfortable. The benches were placed on an inclined floor, and my feet dangled, like Mahomet's coffin, between the heavens and the earth. I well remember how hard it was to sit still on those horrid benches. But outside all was pleasant. Countless branches of industry were carried on under the old elm-tree, and trials of speed that would rival the races of a modern cattle-show were of daily occurrence.

Across the goal-ground was the old meeting-house, whose sounding-board, threatening every moment the preacher's life, was the terror, as the spire was the wonder, of my boyhood. How that pinnacle was put up was the standing problem of those early days.

Bishop Asbury, the early superintendent of the Methodist church, used to pray, "Lord, keep the preacher poor.' That prayer has been answered in the experience of Northwood ministers of all denominations. They have been good and able men, but never extravagantly paid for those services to which the town is so much indebted for its moral elements.

Somewhat dim is my remembrance of Rev. Eliphalet Merrill in the pulpit. More vivid is that of Rev. Josiah Prentice. A member of his family for a few months, I there for the first time learned that he could smile, — and more than smile; for there was not a man in Northwood who could laugh more heartily, or use a hoe more vigorously or a flail more lustily.

Mr. Prentice was a type of the ministry that America will never see again. His presence inspired in me a greater awe than that of any other man I ever met. It paid for us boys to form a line by the roadside and bow to him as he passed, for there was so much of sanctity in his demeanor that we felt our reverence was offered to a being almost superhuman.

It is good, also, to recall Mr. Knight, a man who, by his

tender and Christian spirit, won the love of all who knew him; Mr. Gilbert, whose pulpit appeals were among the most solemn and searching to which I ever listened; Mr. Ashby, whose absence on this occasion was so little anticipated and is so much regretted, a man who, in a position more delicate than that of the pastorate, so lived and labored as to inspire the respect and confidence of the entire community. "These all died in faith."

"Peace be within thy palaces," was the pious wish of the Psalmist. So pray we in behalf of our native town. It has had in the past perhaps no more diversity of sentiment than falls to the lot of most communities. And yet it is devoutly to be hoped, that the next hundred years may constitute an era emphatically of good feeling; that, though, in matters of religion, education, and politics, citizens may conscientiously differ, their differences may be held in the spirit of that charity which "never faileth; which suffereth long and is kind; which seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." "Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

RESPONSE OF REV. FRANKLIN FURBER.

"The children of Northwood, — 'Lo, children are a heritage of the Lord. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate.'"

Mr. President, — I am happy to participate in the services of this centennial celebration of my native town. All that affects its growth, prosperity, or honor are deeply interesting to me. Gladly would I be with you and share the joyous occasion did not paramount duties forbid. As a substitute, please accept my cordial greetings and a few words of cheer. Northwood is a charming township, healthful in climate, beautiful in varied scenery of hill and valley, mountain and lake. Its fertile soil, well-cultivated farms, convenient and tasty residences, make it attractive to every appreciative beholder.

Commendable progress has marked its history during the last half-century, which is within my recollection. I remember well Increase Batchelder, who was among the first settlers. His erect and noble form and his snowy locks gave him a venerable and patriarchal appearance. Though my residence has been elsewhere for nearly forty years, I have not lost my attachment for the place of my birth and childhood.

> "Yes, my native land I love,
> All thy scenes I love them well."

But the theme assigned me is, "The Children of Northwood." To avoid trespassing upon ground belonging to others, I will confine myself to my specific topic, though thronging memories incline me to allude to many things.

At first, I was in doubt respecting the limits of my field. The term "children" may be understood in a *broad* or limited sense. The children of Israel included all the descendants of Jacob, whether young or old. So the children of Northwood may mean all its native and adopted children of the past and present. So I understood it at first, and began to recall a long list of distinguished men and women, whose noble characters and worthy deeds called for special notice. The time allotted me, ten to fifteen minutes, was altogether too brief to enter this wide field, abounding in materials for a huge volume. The second communication relieved my difficulty, by limiting the "children" to the younger class of the present generation, for whose special benefit I was to speak a few words of encouragement and counsel. For this purpose, an appropriate Scripture was mentioned, not for a sermon, but as suggestive of suitable remarks for the occasion. It is as follows: "Lo, children are a heritage of the Lord. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate." What a splendid text! Thanks to the reminder of it.

It suggests many valuable lessons of instruction and encouragement. It reminds them of their noble origin; they are God's property, his heritage. They trace their origin to him, not to blind chance nor to Darwinian development. Their endowments are such as to prove their creator to be the Lord, whose heritage they are. These exalt them infinitely above the brute creation. These endowments of the physical system are wonderful, — eyes to see, ears to hear, and hands to handle; the mind, with powers of thought, reason, judgment, anticipation, hope, enjoyment, with its immortality secured beyond a peradventure; all prove them to be the product of wisdom and goodness. Let the young reflect, that their privileges greatly exalt them, surrounded, as they are, by grand and beautiful scen-

ery, by Christian homes, schools, Christian influences, motives to be pure in heart and upright in character. They are to be congratulated upon the excellency of their public schools and private institutions, that aim to develop wisely the intellect, educate the moral nature, and unfold the elements of manhood into a symmetrical character. The children of Northwood will not forget, that these advantages require them to aim to be intelligent, virtuous, benevolent, energetic, lovers of "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise," let the youth of Northwood "think on these things," and become wiser, better, and stronger, for all that is ennobling in character and influence, than their parents, as their privileges exceed those of a hundred or fifty years ago. We desire, that the youth of our native town may be as conspicuous for intellectual and moral elevation as their locality towers above surrounding territory; so noble, dignified, refined, and honorable that they shall discard all practices that degrade, all customs that enervate, all associations that shall obstruct their progress in true greatness.

In one of the regiments of France, which, under Napoleon, had fought many a hard battle, and had never been guilty of a cowardly or dishonorable act, but was commended after every battle for heroic service, whenever the roll was called they called the names of those that had fallen, and some survivor answered, "Dead on the field of honorable battle!" So may the youth of this town act the honorable part in life's battle, as that their names may never be stricken from the roll of the worthy, and thus, though dead, still live in the memory and hearts of survivors through all generations, as those who bravely resisted all tides of evil and struggled manfully for the prize of an honorable life.

But my theme justifies me in speaking of children as a blessing to the town in general and to parents in particular. The more sons and daughters the town may have, the greater her importance in comparison with sister communities, in respect of numbers, wealth, and influence, provided they are upright in character, intelligent, and industrious. Hence, it is for the interest of the town to provide liberally for the mental training and moral culture of her youth. She should see to it, that ignorance, intemperance, profanity, and idleness, which inevitably degrade, if not ruin, the young, are not tolerated, and that the corresponding virtues be in all ways encouraged, and influences be multiplied to retain the young at home amid contentment and competence, that these farms be not untilled, these dwellings untenanted, and these shops unoccupied. Happy is the town that has her quiver full of hardy, intelligent, energetic, high-minded youth. She shall not be ashamed. But let her neglect her young, their education, moral habits, tastes, and pursuits, and decay shall stamp itself on every acre of land and on the windows and doors of every dwelling.

But, to parents, there is no blessing greater than children with healthy bodies, sound minds, and pure morals. "Happy is the man that has his quiver full of them." All other losses are light in comparison with the loss of these. Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, had buried her twelve sons, and, being condoled by friends for her misfortune, spiritedly replied, "Call me not unfortunate, who am the mother of the Gracchi!" That Roman mother was right. There can be no cause for grief when children live noble lives, or die in the discharge of duties, private or public. With such children, parents are rich, either in the presence or recollection of their children. But, if parents will be blessed with children that shall bring no shame, on whom they can look, of whom they can speak, with a feeling of satisfaction, they must themselves be noble men and

women, — noble in character, in influence, in practical life. They must themselves be wise and good, and strive to make their children wiser and better. They must secure to them greater advantages for moral, intellectual, and social culture than they themselves had in youth. The progressive spirit of the age demands these. A higher type of manhood and womanhood is at present a necessity.

Ere another century shall elapse, those who celebrate this will have passed on to the great future. Others will occupy our places. The character of the coming generation will be shaped and directed largely by this. Our influence is to flow down the stream of time, not only to the end of human probation, but down the unending cycles of eternity. What shall we transmit to our posterity? The best legacy for our children and their long line of descendants is a noble, Christian character. "It shall be well with the righteous" and well with their children, if they heed the voice of wisdom, cherish correct principles of living, and aim to answer the great end of their creation, — to love God and have his favor in life and eternity.

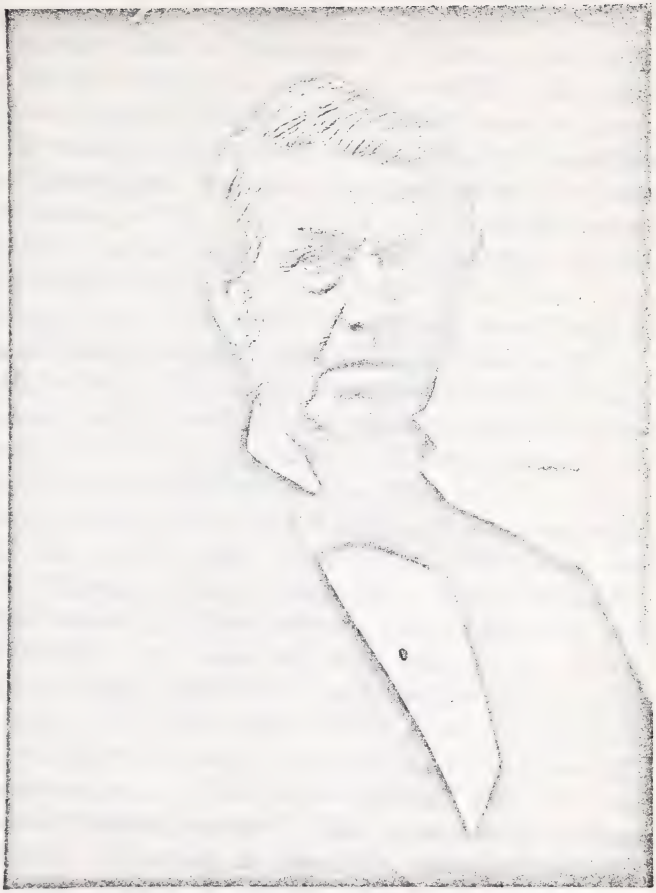
RESPONSE OF JOHN C. TASKER.

"The home inheritance, — there is none better."

Mr. President, — This fair world has no richer inheritance than the home of our childhood, the home of our fathers. Other lands may present the glitter of gold in the sands of each streamlet and rill, but here the whole earth brightly sparkles in our vision. Other lands may present strata of marble of purest white or of variegated beauty, but, for us, it lacks the beauty of the massive granite of our familiar hills.

Throughout the wide borders of this great republic, there are mountains, forests, rivers, and plains thus hallowed by affection and endeared as the homes of millions of our countrymen. May this love of home burn as a vestal flame, and increase in fervor and in magnitude, until, in millions of hearts, it shall become the great glory of a united, homogeneous, and patriotic people.

Home! who can give full utterance to this word with all its volume of significance? Home! do you remember what it has been and is? First, there were loving eyes, beaming as from heaven upon you, — a mother's eyes and an angel's love. Again, a father kind is guiding your footsteps, sisters and brothers surround you. Again, the blessings of that father as he bids you farewell, and tears from those eyes whose looks were once so joyous. Again, a return to that home to listen for voices that are silent, to seek the glances of eyes that are forever closed. You had heard of all the changes of time, but you could not know that they were real until you had revisited the scenes of childhood and dispelled its deep impressions. Does this thought sadden you? It would, indeed, sadden you and me



John C. Tasker.

beyond all cheering but that we know there is a home in which father, mother, sister, and brother will assemble in restored youth, innocence, and the purity of holiness.

All do not return to this vision of heaven upon earth. Many of our bright-eyed boys and beautiful girls have passed over yonder hills to return to this home no more. Like the waters that flow from yonder homestead farm, the way of these youths was soon divergent, never to reunite in the journey of life. Their bodies rest in far-off graves, where their names and lineage are unknown; but the rugged beauty of each well-remembered home shone upon the dying heart as the spirit fled to the eternal home to realize the final convergence, the happy reunion, of all.

If all we once left in this home are not here to-day, the memory of all remains, and teaches, guides, and encourages us to duty, goodness, and love. Happy is it for us that this sentiment of home love is in us, inspiring an honorable pride, and a high and noble appreciation of this goodly, godly inheritance. Dear, dear old home! Triangular New Hampshire! Your mountains lift their heads up to the heavens; your valleys are soft and beautiful; your lakes will long inspire many artists and poets whose portraitures will delight the world; your forests, like the people within your borders, look toward the glorious heavens, tall, erect, and strong, and full of conscious grace. What is your history? and who shall repeat your thrilling legends? Men great and good have honored the fair name of every city, town, and hamlet. We will not attempt to call this proud roll to-day as we meet to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of thy venerable daughter, dear old Northwood, the home of our youth.

Around us, we behold men and women whose ancestors have transmitted to them and to all of us, as a rich home inheritance, beneficent institutions, the principles and prac-

tice of social and public virtue, and a history unstained by deeds of dishonor.

The names and the fame of many of these are inscribed in brief legends in yonder church-yards, names of women and of men, of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, the lowly and the great. He who ministered for almost half a century to the people of yonder church, whose devotion and fidelity through all that time filled every heart with gratitude and love, lies there among the rest. The pious deacons of that church who aided in introducing and successfully establishing the first sabbath-school in this town are also there.

The good deeds of those men, as of all men, live after them. Would it not be well for us, for each one of us, to remember this? All our deeds, whether good or evil, live after us, are re-enacted throughout the future, wholly or in part, because of the influence of our example or because of certain consequences of our evil acts.

We are sometimes told, that there is nothing after death or that there is no proof of a continued existence; that the assumption of such an existence is unphilosophical and untenable; that, when man dies, he ceases to exist, and there can be no accountability after death.

When Volney wrote his "Ruins," and Paine his "Age of Reason," and Byron his wicked and degrading poems, they sinned, and, in life or in death, they surely had to render an account of all their guilt; but the evil of their deeds has been growing in magnitude ever since their death, and will poison thousands of minds throughout future ages.

Has this enduring evil been wrought by finite beings? are perpetual evils to live and prosper after their authors have ceased to exist? Is the great work of the Almighty to be perverted and distorted by beings whose existence is but as the life of the moth that flits around a candle? A true philosophy and a true religion agree in rejecting such

a proposition. Every rational being is laboring in the cause of good or of evil, and his responsibility will last at least as long as the influence of his deeds shall endure.

If there is for us — and you and I well know there is — an existence beyond the present, there can be no happiness there, in the contemplation of the evil we have done, the results of which shall still be flowing as a quickening stream; and there can be no hope for the guilty, save in the interposed power of Him who can create and who can destroy.

The lives of our departed friends reflect a halo upon our future path, teaching us that our God is ever just, rewarding the righteous and punishing the unrepentant transgressor.

Our home inheritance is dear to us: may it be dear to our children and to our children's children.

Virtuous life demands the asylum of a home. Vice alone can extinguish the light of home. God has made all things wisely, and nowhere are his wisdom and love more manifest than in this. He has made the different races of men with marked characteristics, and each individual to realize affinities with his own race in preference to all others. He has inculcated peace, good-will to all; this implies the absence of force, of constraint, of involuntary servitude, and hence does not inculcate the idea of inferiority. It is enough to know, that one race has for centuries repelled all ideas of Christian civilization; that another, within our borders, prefers immolation to any civilization; that still another finds itself in relations not of its original choosing, the ultimate results of which Omnipotence alone can determine. The great law that thus separates the races through the instinctive tendencies of the several peoples must be obeyed. The divine mandate, to go forth and teach the nations, does not include an injunction to blend the races into one, but rather to respect the integrity of every race and nation; and our heavenly Father requires nothing of his creatures beyond their power to perform.

The division into nations of men of the same race is another incident in the divine arrangement. Under this arrangement, the blending of families of different nations has everywhere been signally blessed; and, within each separate nation, there are subdivisions which work for good unto all.

The family relation is the last and the greatest of all. Each home is sacred. The honor of each member of the family is the honor of all. The husband and father is the natural protector of the wife and child, until the son arises to assume the place of his father. Relations different from this are often apparently necessary, but never desirable. The servant-maid is secure only in the service and under the protection of an honorable household; and the exposures incident to hotel and boarding-house life are always to be regretted. To the honor of New England, it may be said, that the manufactory is generally a safe asylum for woman, and the managers thereof are educated to the consciousness of a delicate responsibility with respect to otherwise unprotected women in their service.

Yet, after all, there is no place like home. Happy are they who may securely dwell therein; and thrice happy they who may long cherish a home, adorn and beautify it, and cherish every association connected with it, and cultivate, elevate, and refine the intellect, the taste, the sentiment, the morality, and the piety of every member of the household and every guest who accepts its hospitality. Long may you all possess such homes.

Bright be the hearth and plentiful the board of every one. Calm be the life and tranquil the death of all who are here to-day and of all whom you severally represent. In all things, my friends, may the blessings of our Father in heaven be with you and follow you evermore.

RESPONSE OF REV. H. B. WIGGIN.

"They that tarry at home, — success is theirs; 'though it tarry, wait for it, because it will surely come, it will not tarry.'"

Mr. President, — When the patriarch Jacob was compelled to leave his native home that he might be secure from the violence of his enraged brother, he stopped for the night at the close of the first day's journey at Bethel. God met him there; and, among other promises, made one, the most welcome to him, one which he never forgot, that he should return to his native country and to his kindred. More than twenty years had passed away, but the family ties which had been formed, the accumulation of large property, the protest of his father-in-law, and the fear of meeting his brother, who threatened his life, were not sufficient to prevent him from sighing for and seeking the promised return to his native land. He did return, and again inhaled his native air, and looked upon the scenes familiar to him when a boy, and felt, in all its freshness and fullness, the sentiment of him who, in later time, sang,

> "Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said
> This is my own, my native, land?"

As I stood upon one of the lofty peaks of Colorado and beheld the grandeur and the beauty which the view presented, and then looked down into the rich mines with which Colorado abounds and saw the shining ore which the delving miners were bringing to the light, my pleasure was enhanced by the reflection, that all I saw of beauty, sublimity, and wealth was within the territorial limits of my own native land. And, again, as I have looked upon

some of the broad prairies of the West, waving with luxuriant harvests, and then upon the mighty rivers upon whose current are borne these rich and varied products to their appropriate markets, I felt thankful that my birth was in a country so highly favored. But, when I stand, as I now do, within the limits of this small town of the Granite State, and once more look upon its mountains, its rocks, hills, valleys, streams, into the faces of those I knew when a boy, and, last, though not least, its cemeteries, I feel emotions of pleasure such as I do not from any other standpoint. It was here I first looked upon created objects, and learned to call their names. It was here I learned to speak the names of their and my Creator. It was here I was taught to pray. Here I sported, here I toiled; and it was here that I was subjected to a discipline which has been to me my richest legacy, paying compound interest all through my life till the present hour. And, if I have been successful in any small degree, those who remained at home and administered this discipline to me should have much of the credit. Though most of my life has been spent far from here, I have never forgotten the place of my birth. I have never been ashamed of it. I would not have been born in any other place in this wide world in preference to this. Many a time, when in a climate not as salubrious as this, as I have been the victim of a burning fever, have I turned to the place of my nativity, and thought of and sighed for the privilege of moistening my parched tongue and lips, and quenching my raging thirst, from a spring by which, when a boy, I was accustomed to lie down in the hot summer days, and imbibe from it refreshing draughts. I have often been in sympathy with one of New England's gifted poets when he sang, —

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view, —
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;

The wide-spreading pond and the parade that is near it,
The old oaken bucket that hangs in the well."

The old well-sweep and well-pole as well.

"To those who remain at home, success is sure," is the sentiment to which I have been invited to respond. I accept the invitation most cheerfully, with the understanding that I have the privilege of defining and qualifying a little the language which expresses the sentiment.

Success is a word of frequent use and varied meaning. All should aspire to make life a success. Many young men, and young women too, enter upon active life with this high aim and noble purpose, but I regret to say, that very many, owing either to a mistake as to the meaning of the word, or a deficiency of the necessary elements of character, fail. It is one of the prevailing mistakes of the age that success consists in the accumulation of a large fortune. Among the saddest failures in life are those who have acquired large wealth at the expense of health or of the Christian virtues. Worldly riches are often made the handmaid to genuine success. This is the use to which they are always put by their possessor who has a higher aim than their mere possession. How frequently is the man who has attained distinction as a scholar or statesman or in any of the professions, reported as a successful man, but he is very often wrongly reported. Distinction is not always success. It is never so when attained at the expense of justice and truth. Before we decide that a man has been successful in the just sense of the word, we must submit his words and acts to a severe analysis, ascertain as far as possible the motives and principles which have influenced and guided him, then observe his influence upon his family, upon the community in which he moves, upon the country in which he lives, and upon the race to which he belongs. Apply to him the test given by the Great Teacher, — "By their fruits shall ye know them," — and, if, doing this, we find he has reared and educated a family of children who

are healthy, temperate, honest, industrious, whose lives are consecrated to truth, justice, and benevolence, we are ready to pronounce his life a success. For he who has done this has, in almost every instance, done more. He has not only elevated his own family, but has thereby put in motion forces to elevate others, even in a world-wide circle.

But his immediate influence is not confined to his own family. If it were, in many instances it would be circumscribed indeed. But he, like Him from whom he draws his inspiration, goes about doing good. He, like an old king we read about, serves his generation by the will of God. And, when life's battle is about over, he looks back, and, although the conflicts have been many and severe, he has many a conquest to record; among the first he notes that he was better than the mighty, because he was slow to anger, that he was superior to him that taketh a city, because he ruled his own spirit; and, after the review of his life, he adopts the language of another who made life eminently successful and at its close proclaimed his success as follows: "I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day."

There are many men and women who have lived, remained at home, and died in Northwood during the last hundred years to whom success has been sure, — surer and more complete even than they were aware of. They sowed sometimes in tears, but their posterity is reaping the harvest. And, as I survey the assembly before me to-day, I see many testimonials of the assured success of those who, being dead, yet speak, who are resting from their labors, and their works do follow them. I doubt not that those who have come from abroad to participate in the services of this centennial will cordially unite with me in ascribing to those who remained at home a large share of the credit of the success to which we have attained.

But the young people of this place often inquire, no doubt, if they remain at home can they enjoy the comforts of life and secure a competency for old age. Industry, honesty, and economy — these three — will insure success as far as this life is concerned, here and elsewhere. I do not presume to say who should remain at home or who should go abroad. That they who remain have some advantages that those who go have not is very evident. Success in life depends very much upon what a man knows and what is known of him. Knowledge is power; knowledge is capital, — a very essential part of it, at least.

A man knows more of his native town, of its climate, soil, inhabitants, and resources, if he has lived in it twenty years, than he does of any other; consequently he knows better how to apply his skill and bestow his labor to advantage. He is also among those who know him; and, if his character has in it the elements of success, he is appreciated most by those who know him best, and the confidence reposed in him by this life-knowledge of him is a necessary part of his capital.

Again: those who remain at home are secure from many dangers to which those are exposed who go abroad. Many a lamentable failure is the consequence of one act committed while exposed to some new and untried temptation.

But those who go and those who remain, each, have their mission. Those who left their homes a century ago and settled this town, and those who have left it and made the wilderness blossom with their new homes elsewhere, have both contributed to the prosperity of our country, by increasing its population and enlarging its habitable boundaries. The most important question is, not where shall I live, but how shall I live. I leave you with the following sentiment: May the lives and success of those who remain and of those who leave be such that the one shall never have just cause to be ashamed of the other, that our native

town may be ever honored by those at home and those abroad; and, one hundred years hence, may the success of each one of us here to-day be so assured that we shall each be the possessor of a crown, a fadeless crown, a crown of life.

HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAM.

73-74

THE HISTORY.

AT the centennial celebration in Northwood, September 6, 1873, it was frequently remarked, that a history of that event, and something more, ought to be written; and meetings of the sons who had come from their homes in other places were held for conference on this matter, and it was decided something should be written, but what or how it was difficult to say. The writer was requested to give such shape to the book as he thought best.

Northwood was a part of Nottingham from 1722 until 1773, and Deerfield, also, was a part of Nottingham from the date of her charter until 1766.

Northwood, since her incorporation, has moved on in a quiet manner, having nothing startling in her history; and that history would seem incomplete without the history of the mother town, while that of Nottingham and Northwood would be incomplete without a due notice of the other daughter and sister, Deerfield. Therefore, though the task might be more than threefold, it was resolved to give a brief history of "Old Nottingham," as the parent town, to be followed by separate histories of her two daughters, according to their respective births into corporate existences. Nottingham boasts of two worthy children, whom she well cherished so long as they remained contented under the parental roof, and, when they desired a portion of the inheritance, she cheerfully divided, and sent them forth

with benedictions, even though they coveted and obtained the better portions of the homestead, and left the parent poorer than the children. At the same time, the children claim a share in the honor that adheres to the names of distinguished men and families that made Nottingham prominent among the towns of early origin. The Bartletts, Cilleys, Butlers, Dearborns, Williams, Harveys, McClarys, and others are names never to be forgotten, and can never be effaced from the page of New-Hampshire or American history. Will it be a reproach to the descendants of these illustrious patriots and statesmen, that in 1872 it did not occur to them, that, after the lapse of *one hundred and fifty years*, it would be well to bring before the minds of the present generation the names and virtues of their noble ancestors? A *century and a half* since they began the history of the town! And for nearly a century many of them have slept in their quiet graves! We have sought to rescue some of these names and their noble deeds from oblivion. These are fast fading from the recollection of the living and the records of their municipality. The present effort may induce a more thorough research and better development; and we hope that he who performs the task will find, within the present limits of Nottingham and among her absent sons, more than *fifty* men to encourage the enterprise and desire to possess the results of such effort.

We have extended our work far beyond our original purpose, but we hope not too far to be read with interest by those into whose hands it may chance to come.

HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAM.

CHAPTER I.

Motive to settle new Towns. — Petitioners. — Petition for a Township. — Names of Petitioners. — Act of Council. — First called New Boston. — Action of Proprietors. — Royal Charter. — Names of Proprietors. — Bridge. — Size of Town. — First Settlement. — The Plan. — Block-house. — Mill. — Streets. — Shem Drown's Mill. — Gift of Timber to George Second. — Division of Lots.

VARIOUS motives prompted men to engage in the settlement of some of our towns. Some were actuated by a spirit of enterprise. They delighted in seeing highways cut through the wilderness, smoke ascending from many a hill-top, — sign that the woodman's ax was effecting clearings and rude dwellings were being constructed for those who were willing to dare and endure. It was for the greater safety of the lower towns to have the frontiers extended further from the coast-line, and the towns that were the centers of trade and influence encouraged every attempt to effect a new settlement.

Others were influenced by the spirit of speculation. True, most new parishes organized brought little or no gain to the proprietors; still, to many, there remained the hope of advantage from such schemes. They could obtain titles to lands for a nominal sum and settle on them their sons and relatives, while the enterprise gave them some grateful notoriety and importance among their fellows.

But a greater number hoped to derive advantage from

chartered towns as a partial remuneration for unrequited services done for the province or the crown. Many had rendered aid to officers in the discharge of their duties in the defense of the colonies; in discovering the savages, whose depredations exhausted and endangered the colonists, and in bringing them to grief. Some led companies far into the forests, and others served under them in long and tedious marches in which they suffered fearful privations, and returned to be forgotten, or to be paid in Continental money, which but impoverished, instead of enriching, the possessor. Now, many of these complained of their hard lot, and the relatives of such as fell in any unrequited military service united with them and sought to derive some partial compensation through gifts of tracts of uncultivated lands, which the government were glad to give to silence complaints and to promote good feelings. Hence, it will be found, that not a few charters were given to the men who served in some disastrous campaign or their relatives, and those that in some way rendered essential aid in the same. This explains why women united with men in asking for charters. They are the widows and daughters of men that perished in such campaigns or had subsequently died. And this also explains why it happened that these charters were given to men so widely separated and in different provinces. They had served in the same companies, under the same officers, but gathered from different towns quite remote from each other. The petitioners for a charter for the tract of land known as Nottingham seem to have resided chiefly in Boston and Newbury, Mass., and in New Hampshire. While it is apparent that the men whom they afterwards voted into the corporation were mostly such as had fellow-interests with themselves, it is true they make no mention of their grievances, — yet these grievances were well understood, — and they appeal only to the desire to bring new tracts of land under culture, and give no occasion for a discussion of their claims to favor.

The petitioners asked for a tract of land, without suggesting for it a name. But, after the petition was assented to by the general court at Portsmouth and before the royal charter was received, the proprietors at Boston, at a legal meeting, voted, that that tract of land petitioned for shall be called New Boston, if accepted by the other proprietors; and, subsequently, the proprietors in Newbury acquiesced in their act and confirmed it. And it does not appear why that name was not given it in the charter instead of Nottingham.

Boston, April 28, 1721. We, the dwellers at Boston, being in number a considerable part of the persons entered in a petition late granted by the authority of New Hampshire, April 21, 1721, for settling a town norwestward of Exeter, etc., at a meeting among ourselves duly warned,

It is voted, That the tract of land contained and set forth in the said petition shall be called New Boston, if our brethren at Newbury and elsewhere are of the same mind, and the gentlemen of the province of New Hampshire approve of ye same to whom we submit the matter.*

Newbury, May 3, 1721. At a meeting of the proprietors, dwellers at and near Newbury, duly warned, Col. Henry Somerby chosen moderator,

It is voted (by us), That the six votes [which included the above] before and above entered shall stand good, and they have our full concurrence.

Exeter, December 20, 1721. At a general meeting of the proprietors of New Boston, the Hon. Thomas Packer, Esq., chosen moderator, John Calfe chosen clerk to the society and sworn,

It is voted, That the foregoing votes [passed at Boston, April 25, 1721] relating to the settlement of New Boston shall stand good and be of full force.

PETITION.

A Petition exhibited April 21, 1721, as followeth:

To His Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq., Capt.-general and Governor-in-chief in and over His Majestie's Province of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and Admiral of the same, and the Honora-

* In 1721, Mary Cottle gave to John Calf, for Moses Little, a deed of a right of settlement in land lying westward of Exeter, called New Boston.

ble His Majestie's Council assembled at New Hampshire: The petition of us, the subscribers, most humbly showeth, That,

Whereas, there is a certain tract of land lying norwestward from Exeter, lying partly between Cheshire and New Portsmouth, and partly above New Portsmouth, adjoining to Cheshire line, containing the quantity of ten miles square, on which may be settled a compact town. Forasmuch, therefore, as the setling and improving wast lands tends to His Majestie's service in general, and more especially to the interest and advantage of His Majestie's province, and not doubting but Your Excellency and Honors will incourage His Majestie's good subjects in so laudable undertaking, most humbly pray Your Excellency and Honors will be pleased to grant unto us liberty and encouragement to settle a town on the said tract of land, and we will, on our part, fulfill and perform the articles following, or submit ourselves to such further or other regulations as Your Excellency and Honors in your great wisdom shall think meet, and, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.

1. Each person to be obliged to build a dwelling-house, and plow up and fence at least three acres of land, within four years.

2. To settle the town compact and in as defensive a posture as the land will allow.

3. To lay out three lotts, — one for the first minister that shall settle there, one for the ministry, and one for the school.

4. To draw the house lotts of the town indifferantly.

5. To build a meeting-house within five years, etc., etc.

1 Joseph Malem.
2 Ezekiel Walker.
3 Elisha Story.
4 James Pitson.
5 Nathl. Martin.
6 John Walker.
7 Peregrin White.
8 Thomas Mandsly.
9 Francis Hatton.
10 Richard Greggory.
11 William Pitson.
12 John Grainger.
13 Samuel Whitewell.
14 John Warrin.
15 Zach. Fitch.
16 David Chapin.
17 William Pearse.
18 Nich^s. Belknap.
19 Ebenezer Burges.
20 James Stringer.
21 John Brown.
22 James Wright.
23 David Dolbear.
24 John Brock.
25 Stephen Luff.
26 John Russel.
27 Stephen Pearks.
28 William Young.
29 Nathl. Hasy.
30 John Pratt.
31 Jeremiah Haniford.
32 Ebenezer Messenger.
33 Edward Richards.
34 Peter Gibbins.
35 Benjamin Harris.
36 William Briggs.

37 John Goodman.
38 John Allen.
39 Joseph Dodge.
40 Thomas Creese.
41 William Creese.
42 Stephen Cleferton.
43 Richard Heard.
44 Samuel Durant.
45 John Procter.
46 Thomas Clark.
47 James Cumming.
48 Robert Auchmuty.
49 John Steel.
50 Nathl. Joslin.
51 Jabez Joslin.
52 Samuel Story.
53 William Langdon.
54 Clement Renough.
55 Joseph Calfe.
56 Thom^s. Ward.
57 Jeremiah Calfe.
58 Samuel Kindal.
59 William Partridge.
60 Henry Somerby.
61 Edward Sargent.
62 Joseph Chandler.
63 John Calfe.
64 Mary Plumer.
65 Sarah Bradstreet (*alias* Sargent).
66 Robert Addams.
67 John Tuft.
68 Thomas Arnold.
69 Jonathan Clement.
70 Fann Clement.
71 Daniel Sawyer.
72 Beniah Titcomb.
73 Nathan Hale.
74 John Calfe, jun.
75 John Bayly.
76 Job Gidins.
77 Mary Cottle.
78 Richard Williams.
79 Sarah Boardman.
80 John Wiat.
81 Thomas Atkinson.
82 Joshua Moody.
83 Ann Smith.
84 Benj. Woodbridge.
85 Richard Kent.
86 Jacob Knowl.
87 Samuel Jones.
88 Aaron Morril.
89 Stephen Sawyer, jun.
90 Philips Hodgkins.
91 Cutting Noyes.
92 Abraham Rowel.
93 Mary Somerby.
94 Stephen Ackerman.
95 Mary Wheeler.
96 John Faver.
97 Ostins Boardman.
98 Thomas Dean.
99 Moses Stickney.
100 John Wadleigh.
101 Stephen Coffin.

At Portsmouth, April 19, 1721.

IN COUNCIL.

A petition signed by about one hundred persons was prefered to this board by Messrs. Ezekiel Walker, John Calf, and Elisha Story, praying for liberty and Encouragement to settle a town on a certain tract of land North westward from Exeter, lying partly between Cheshire and New Portsmouth and partly above New Portsmouth, adjoining Cheshire line, containing the Quantity of ten miles Square, upon such condi-

tions as in said petition as is on file is contained. Wherefore it is ordered in Council that the petitioners have liberty To build and Settle upon the said tract upon the Conditions in said petition mentioned, provided it in no way infringe on or Interfere with any former grants or possessions or propertys.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Cle. Cou.*

New Portsmouth was the tract of land now known as Barrington. It was granted to the tax-payers of Portsmouth, May 10, 1722, upon which they endeavored to settle the poor of the town.

The proprietors at once proceed to carry out their plan of settlement.

BOSTON, April 25, 1721. It is voted that Mr. John Calfe of Newbury be the Clerk of ye Proprietors. Also, that Major John Gilman, Esq., of Exeter, Benjamin Gambling, Esq., at Portsmouth, Capt. John Wadleigh of Salisbury, Mr. John Calfe of Newbury, Mr. Thomas Mandsly and Mr. Elisha Story of Boston be a Committee to act according to the best of their discretion for interest of the Proprietors, who are desired to view and give report of the above Said Tract of Land and lay out the Town for Settlement agreeable to the conditions in Said Petition expressed, who have power to call a meeting of the Proprietors when and so often as they shall se needfull. Also the Committee is desired and impowered to notify the Towns adjoining to Run their lines, that we may know our bounds of said Tract of Land.

PORTSMOUTH, May 16, 1721. Then Rec^d^ advice from Mr. Gambling as follows: Entered proprietors,—Samuel Penhallow, Esq., Thomas Packer, Esq., Richd Wilborn, Esq., Shedreck Walton, Esq., Benjamin Gambling, Esq., Capt. Thos Peirce, Clement Hughes, Capt. Thos Phipps, Joseph Richards, Benjamin Bickford, jun^r^, Major John Gillman, Esq., Captain John Gillman; and thinks it advisable to take in Eight more, so as to make Twenty of ye Province to joyn with the Petitioners to bring forward a Settlement, &c., to be decided ye next meeting.

And thus, at Exeter, December 20, 1721, at a general meeting of the proprietors in New Boston, "It is voted, that the foregoing votes [those of April 25 at Boston] stand good and be of full force, and that Twenty persons of New Hampshire be added to the Proprietors, to have equal Right with the original Petitioners."

The royal charter is obtained May 10, 1722, as follows: —

GEORGE, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all People To whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye that we, of our Special Knowledge and mere motion for the Due incouragement of Setling a New Plantation, by and with the Advice and Consent of our Council, have given and granted, and by these presents, as far as in us lies, Do give and grant, in Equal Shares unto sundry of our beloved Subjects whoes names are entered in a Schedule hereunto annexed, that Inhabit or shall Inhabit within the Said Grant, Within our Province of New Hampshire, all that tract of Land within the following bounds (viz.): To begin at Dover Westely Corner bounds, Running along Exeter Northerly line, West and by North Two miles, Then along Exeter headline South-West half a point, more Southerly one mile and three-quarters, and from thence upon a West northwest point of the Compass Tenn miles into the Country. Then to begin again at the aforesaid Dover Westly corner bounds and run North-East half a poynt more Eastely four miles and a quarter along Dover headline, then upon a Northwest poynt half a poynt more Northely Thirteen miles into the Country, and from that Bounds upon a Streight line to the end of the aforesaid Tenn mile line. And that the Same be a Town corporate by the name of Notingham, to the persons aforesaid for ever, To Have and To Hold the Said Land to the Said Grantees and their heirs and assignes forever, and to Such associates as they shall admit, upon the following Conditions: —

1st. That every proprietor build a dwelling-house within three years and settle a Family therein; and break up Three acres of Ground, and plant and Sow the Same, within four Years; and pay his proportion of the Town Charge when and so often as occasion Shall Require the Same.

2ly. That a meeting house be built for the public worship of God within the s^d^ terme of four years.

3ly. That, upon default of any particular proprietor in Complying with the Conditions of this Charter upon his part, such delinquent proprietor shall forfeit his Share to ye other Proprietors, which shall be disposed of according to the major vote of the said company at a Legal meeting.

4th. That a Proprietor's Share be reserved for a parsonage, another for the First minister of the Gospel, another for the benefit of a School, Provided nevertheless that the Peace with the Indians continue during the afore^sd^ Term of Three years. But, if it should so happen That a War with the Indians should commence before the expiration of the

aforesaid Term of Three years, The said Term of Three years shall be allowed to the Proprietors after the Expiration of the war for the performance of the afore^{sd} Conditions. Rendering and paying therefor to us our heirs and Successors or such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the Annual Quit Rent or acknowledgment of One Ear of Indian Corn in the Said Town on the twentyeth day of December yearly forever. Reserving also unto us our heirs and successors all masts trees growing on the said Tract of Land according to the acts of Parliament in that case made and provided. And, for the better order, Rule, and Government of the Said Town, We do by these presents for ourselves, our heirs, and Successors, Grant unto the Said men and Inhabitants or those that shall inhabit the Said Town, that yearly and every year upon the last Tuesday of the month of March for ever shall meet to elect and Chuse by the major part of them Constables, Selectmen and other Town officers according to the Laws and Usage of our afore^{sd} Province for the year ensuing, with power and privileges and authorities as other Towns and Town officers within our afore^{sd} Province have and Enjoy. In Testimony whereof We have caused the Seal of Our Said Province to be hereunto annexed. Witness Samuel Shute, Esqr, our Governour and Commander-in-chief of Our Said Province at our Town of Portsmouth, the Tenth day of May in the Eighth year of Our Reigne Anno Dominii, 1722.

By His Excellency's Com^{d} SAM^{L} SHUTE.
with advice of ye Council.
R. W. Cl^{k} Cou^{t}.

A schedule of the names of the Proprietors of the Town of Nottingham (viz.) :—

Joseph Maylem.	Zach. Fitch.	John Pratt.
Ezekiel Walker.	David Chapin.	Jeremiah Staniford.
Elisha Story.	Wm Pearse.	Ebenezer Messenger.
James Pitson.	Nich^{o} Belknap.	Peter Gibbins.
Nathl Martin.	Eben^{r} Burgess.	Benjamin Gambling.
John Walker.	James Stringer.	Thomas Phipps.
Peregrin White.	John Brown.	Thomas Peirce.
Thomas Maudsly.	James Wright.	Clement Hughes.
Francis Hatton.	David Dolbeare.	John Gilman, Maj^{r}.
Richd Greggory.	John Brock.	John Gilman, Capt.
Willm Pitson.	John Russell.	Benjn Harris.
John Grainger.	Stephen Perks.	Willm Briggs.
Saml Whitwell.	Willm Young.	John Goodman.
John Warrin.	Nathl Hasy.	John Allen.

Joseph Dodge.
Thomas Creese.
Willm Creese.
Willm Cleferton.
Richard Heard.
Samuel Durant.
John Proctor.
Thomas Clerk.
James Cumming.
Robert Auchmuty.
John Steel.
Nathl Joslin.
Jabez Joslin.
Saml Story.
Willm Langdon.
Clement Renough.
Joseph Calfe.
Thomas Ward.
Jeremiah Calfe.
Saml Kindal.
Willm Partridge.
Henry Somerby.
Edwd Sargent.
Joseph Chandler.
John Calfe.
Mary Plummer.

Saraah Bradstreet.
Robert Addams.
John Tufts.
Thomas Arnold.
Nathl. Sargent.
Jotham Odiorn.
Benning Wentworth.
John Newton.
Joseph Richards.
Benjamin Bickford.
Jonath^{n} Clement.
Faun Clement.
Daniel Sawyer.
Beniah Titcomb.
Nathl Hale.
John Calfe, Junr.
John Bayly.
Job Giddins.
Mary Cottle.
Richard Williams.
Sarah Boardman.
John Wiat.
Joshua Moody.
Anne Smith.
Benj. Woodbridge.

Richard Kent.
Jacob Knowl.
Samuel Jones.
Aaron Morril.
Steph^{n} Sawyer, Junr.
Philip Hodgkins.
Cutting Noyes.
Abra^{m} Rowel.
Mary Somerby.
Stephen Ackerman.
Mary Wheeler.
John Faver.
Ostin Boardman.
Thomas Dean.
Moses Stickny.
John Wadleigh.
Stephen Coffin.
" "
" "
Edward Hall.
Joseph Hall.
Peter Gilman.
Nathl Rodgers.
George Smith.
Richard Wilborn.

PROVINCE OF N. HAMPSHIRE, May 11, 1722.

His Excellency the Governour, The Honourable the Lieut.-Govr, and the Council enter^{d} associates with the within named persons (viz.) : —

His Excellency, a home Lott and farm of Five Hund^{d} Acres.
The Lieut.-Governor, the Same.
Saml Penhallow, a Proprietor's Share,
Mark Hunking, Ditto.
George Jaffrey, Ditto.
Shedrech Walton, Ditto.
Richard Wiborn, Ditto.
Thomas Westbrook, Ditto.
Thomas Packer, Ditto.
Arch^{d} Maxfedrice, Ditto.

1722.
June 13, Admitted proprietors.
Joseph Savel.
Rob[t] Pike.
Eleazer Russell.
John Cutt.
Joseph Moulton.

1723.
March 26, Admitted proprietors.
Joseph Joslin.
Joshua Peirce.
Nathaniel Rodgers.
First Minister.

The whole 132 shares.

June 13, 1722, at a meeting of proprietors held at Exeter, at the house of Major John Gilman, it was voted, "That Major John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Capt. John Wadleigh be a Committee to agree with men to build a bridge and make good ways to Notingham."

Selectmen seem for the first time to have been chosen at the annual meeting of the proprietors at Portsmouth, March 26, 1723. This meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Suzanna Small. "Col. Thomas Packer, Esqr., was chosen moderator, John Calfe, clerk." And the selectmen were "Mr. Elisha Story at Boston, Capt. Edward Sargent at Newbury, and Mr. Benj. Gambling at Portsmouth."

This Mrs. Suzanna Small was the widow of Joseph Small, and daughter of Col. Thomas Packer. She kept a public house at Portsmouth, and, hence, some of the meetings of the proprietors were held at her house. She is the one to whom Thomas Packer conveyed by deed, as may be seen on the records of Rockingham, a "negro girl."

The annual meeting of 1724 was held at Hampton, March 31, at the house of Capt. Joshua Wingit. Capt. Edward Sargent was chosen moderator, and John Calfe clerk, while the selectmen were Richard Waldron, Capt. Edward Sargent, and James Pitson. At this meeting it was voted, "That Mr. Benin Wentworth, Mr. Richard Waldron, Capt. John Gilman, Capt. John Wadleigh, and Mr. Edward Hall be a Committee to take effectual care to Run the lines between Nottingham and the Towns adjoining." It was also voted, "That the Great Bridge across Lamper[l] River which

is erected by the Proprietors of Nottingham shall be effectually finished with convenient dispatch."

The petitioners for this tract of land asked for a territory ten miles square, and received by charter one doubtless much larger. When the country was largely covered with forests, and grants were made with crude ideas of exact locations, charters often overlapped each other, or left narrow strips or irregular spaces between them. This was often the occasion of much perplexity and litigation. One of the earliest things done by the proprietors of Nottingham was to settle their boundaries. The result left them a large and irregular tract of land beginning and extending further in a northerly direction than they had anticipated. Hence, the point they had chosen as the capital of their township was considerably south of the center. This circumstance cost them, eventually, the loss of two tracts of land now included in the towns of Deerfield and Northwood. Being so far from the center, the bonds that held them to the capital were weakened, and they gravitated towards other and new centers.

But the position chosen for the compact part of the town was "beautiful for situation." It was upon the height of a large swell of land, gently sloping in every direction. It was twenty-five miles south-east from what is now the state capital, fourteen miles north-west from Exeter, and twenty west from Portsmouth. The blue waters of the Atlantic, and the white canvas of vessels entering the harbor at Portsmouth, could be distinctly seen; while little lakes sparkled like gems in the wilderness, and Pawtuckaway Mountain gracefully rose in the west, and Saddleback in a more northerly direction, and babbling streams, affording ample water-power, found their way along the valleys. Here, at an elevation of about four hundred and fifty feet above the sea level, they laid out a compact village with great exactness in the form of a cross.

The following is an explanation of the "Plan of Notingham laid out and drawn for settlement:" —

1. The Centre Square is laid out Thirty Rods square for the Meeting-house and conveniences thereunto.

2. There are four Lotts of five acres Each laid Round ye s^d Square, — That at the Southerly corner of Said Square To his Excellency, Samuel Shute, Esqr, Governor; that at the West corner To the Hon. John Wentworth, Esqr, Lieutenant-governor; that at the North corner for a Parsonage; and That at the East corner for ye use of the School.

3. There are Eight Lotts Laid out, Each containing precisely Eight acres Lying Round the Said Four Lotts.

4. There are Eight Lotts (Lying Round ye afores^d Eight Lotts), Each containing about Nine acres, which extends to the Outside of the large Square Double lind without Side of which Square.

5. Lotts for settlement, Four streets (viz.): King street, which runs southeastly from ye Centre towards Exeter; Fish street, which runs southwestly from ye Centre toward Tuckaway pond; Bow street Runs Northwestely from the Centre toward Bow pond; and North Street Runs from the Centre Northeast^rly toward North river.

6. Each particular name is affixed to ye Respective Lott as drawn.

7. The double lines are Highways of Four Rods wide.

8. All the Lotts withoutside ye large Square are Twenty Rods wide, eighty long, — ten acres.

This seems to be the plan as completed, with the name of each proprietor, March 31, 1724, the whole number of lots being one hundred and thirty-four; King Street having fifty, High Street forty-four, Bow Street eighteen, North Street eighteen, and "next ye Centre" four. To these a few were subsequently added, Capt. Henry Sherbon being the last allowed a proprietor's share. At their annual meeting in 1725, the proprietors voted, "That Capt. Henry Sherbon is admitted an associate to have a full proprietor's Share in Notingham;" and it is voted, "That, for the future, no person shall be admitted or received or allowed to be a new associate to have a proprietor's share in Notingham." At the same meeting, it was also voted, "That Capt. Henry Sherbon shall be ye Treasurer for Notingham for the year ensuing to received ye money that is now in the hands of

the collectors or that shall be gathered for the use of the proprietors. Also all the money y^{t} is in ye hands of any person or persons which doth of right belong to the proprietors, and ye said treasurer shall pay out the same by the order of the selectmen of Notingham."

At the annual meeting, March 29, 1725, at the house of "Capt. Joshua Wingit" at Hampton, "Capt. Archabald Mackfedrise, Esqr, was chosen moderator, John Calfe clerk, James Pitson, Richard Kent, and Archabald Mackfedrise selectmen." The annual meeting for 1726 was held at the same place, and Benjamin Gambling was chosen moderator, John Calfe clerk, Thomas Pierce, Richard Kent, and James Pitson selectmen. At a special meeting, October 18 of the same year, and at the same place, the proprietors voted to build a "block-house with a roof, sixty feet long, thirty wide, and ten high," as much alarm was felt in view of the hostility of the Indians in many parts of the country. Capt. Henry Sherbon, Benjamin Gambling, William Clement, and Aaron Morril were appointed to carry this vote into effect.

March 28, 1727, "at Hampton, at the house of Capt. Joshua Wingoths," when Richard Kent was chosen moderator, and Peter Gilman clerk, and Richard Kent, Thomas Peirce, and James Pitson selectmen, it was voted, "That Maj. Jno Gilman and Capt. Jno Gilman view the block-house at Nottingham, and see whether it be finisht according to Bargain, and likewise to Remove the chips from s^{d} fort at the charge of the Proprietors."

It appears, that the next meeting of the proprietors, October 12, 1727, was held in their block-house, when, Captain Edward Sargent being chosen moderator, it was decided to build a saw-mill on the "Tuckaway River." "Thos Pirce, Benj^{a} Woodbridge, and Jno Gilman (Capt.) were a commite to gitt the mill built with all possible spead, not to exceed one hundred Pounds." At the same time, "Edward Hall, Capt. Jno Gilman, Ephraim Crafts, Joseph Hall, and Peter Gilman were appointed to regulate all the

Streets in Nottingham and clear them and make them fit for transporting lumber; and, in such places whare thare are Steep hills or other difficult Places in s^d Streets that are not fill up for Transporting, they are to Shun y^m by Turning the way round y^m and coming to s^d Streets with the way again. It is also voted, that they clear a way up to the Place whare the mill is to be Built, fitt for Transporting lumber, all to be done at the charge of the Proprietors."

At a meeting held November 17, 1727, at the house of Samuel Seddons, in Hampton, after choosing Richard Kent for moderator, the proprietors voted that "the same committee chosen at the last meeting to regulate the streets Be a committee for perfecting out the lots in Nottingham and to complete the same;" and then gave to the same committee authority "to let the Block House out to be shingled and underpined at the cheapest rate." They also gave authority to the committee for building the mill to expend one hundred and ten pounds for its erection.

The annual meeting for 1728 was held March 26, "at the house of Capt. Joshua Wingatts, at Hampton;" and Col. Richard Kent was chosen moderator, Peter Gilman clerk, Richard Kent, Thomas Peirce, and Thomas Drown selectmen.

The block-house was the place for holding the meeting March 25, 1729; and Thomas Peirce was elected moderator, Peter Gilman clerk, and George Monk, Capt. John Gilman, Edward Hall, Thomas Peirce, and Col. Kent selectmen; and Joseph Dodge was appointed a surveyor of highways.

At a special meeting at the block-house, May 21, 1729, it was voted that "every Proprietor's Share shall pay twenty shilings to support the Minister this year;" and Capt. Thomas Peirce, Benjamin Woodbridge, and Thomas Drown were chosen a committee "to Hire a minister for Notingham this year;" and there "shall be no fire Kept on the Lord's Day to Disturb the people In the publick Worship in

the Block house;" and "Joseph Hall and Andrew Maclerey are to Lay a Flore and fitt one End of the block house for a minister to preach in."

It was also voted at this meeting, that "Mr. Shem Drown of Boston shall have a priviledge of building a Grise mill upon North River, upon the South Branch near Bow Street, having ye privilege of that fall, and no more, provided He build it in good time by the first of December next." Also it was voted, "that Shem Drown shall have fifty acres of Land adjoyning to ye falls above voted for building the griss mill, provided he Grind all the Inhabitants Corn of Notingham."

At a special meeting, 1729, it was voted, that "To His Most Exelent Majestie King George the Second, two hundred Tons of White Oak Timber, to be cut within the year insuing, upon the undivided Land," against which vote a protest was made by a considerable number of the proprietors.

The choice of officers for 1730, made March 31, resulted in Capt. Peirce for moderator, Peter Gilman clerk, Capt. Thomas Peirce, Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Edward Hall, Col. Kent, Zach. Heard for selectmen.

At the same time, Capt. John Gilman, Edward Hall, Joseph Hall, Samuel Goodhew, and Peter Gilman were chosen to "lay out the Land and meadows," the latter having been voted to be divided to "each proprietor according to Quantity and Quality." Theodore Atkinson was appointed to draw the lots; and the lots, having been adjusted by Edward Hall, Joseph Hall, and John Gilman, who had been chosen "lotlayors," were drawn with the following results; which we lay before our readers, believing that many will be pleased to know the original proprietors of the soil they now possess, though it may have come to them, by inheritance or otherwise, through a long succession of occupants.

A Schedule of the Names of the Proprietors that have drawn their second division of land, with the N° of their Lott and in what Street it lays.

THESE LOTTS DRAWN NOV. 4, 1730.

NAME.	Winter Street.	Summer Street.	West Street.	Bow Street.	Angle Lots.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Samel Penhallow	. .	. .	5	. .	. .
George Smith	. .	. .	. .	10	. .
Daniel Sawyer	. .	. .	1	. .	. .
Henry Somerby	. .	. .	. .	7	. .
Nathan Hale	. .	. .	. .	15	. .
Richard Waldron	. .	. .	. .	6	. .
Edward Hale	. .	2	. .	. .	. .
First Minister	. .	43	. .	. .	. .
Olin Boardman	. .	31	. .	. .	. .
Joseph Maylam	29	. .	. .	. .	. .
Peregin White	. .	. .	. .	33	. .
Sary bordman	6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mary Cotie	. .	. .	. .	16	. .
Abram Rowell	43	. .	. .	. .	. .
Rusells Pike	25	. .	. .	. .	. .
Capt. Sherborn	18	. .	. .	. .	. .
Jn° Rusell	. .	39	. .	. .	. .
Willm Creese	. .	. .	. .	28	. .
James Comming	. .	30	. .	. .	. .
Jacob Rowell	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
Jn° Pratt	. .	. .	. .	25	. .
Benj. Haris	. .	32	. .	. .	. .
Jorge Jaffrey	. .	29	. .	. .	. .
Col° Jn° Gilman	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
Natt^l Sargent	. .	16	. .	. .	. .
Jn° Aline	26	. .	. .	. .	. .
Edward Sargent	. .	15	. .	. .	. .
Benjn Woodbridge	. .	. .	. .	30	. .
Clem^t Renough	. .	. .	. .	12	. .
Step^n Loof	10	. .	. .	. .	. .
Richd Wiborn	20	. .	. .	. .	. .
Thomas Packer	30	. .	. .	. .	. .
Col° Richd Kent	. .	. .	4	. .	. .
Willm Brigs	5	. .	. .	. .	. .
Thomas Peirce	38	. .	. .	. .	. .
Steph^n Perks	. .	. .	. .	24	. .
John Newton	. .	28	. .	. .	. .
Jothom Odihorn	. .	5	. .	. .	. .
Arch^ld Mackfedris	. .	. .	. .	22	. .
Thomas Westbrook	. .	. .	. .	3	. .
Richard Williams	. .	7	. .	. .	. .
Mary Plomer	. .	24	. .	. .	. .

LOTTS DRAWN NOV. 4, 1730, — Continued.

NAME.	Winter Street.	Summer Street.	West Street.	Bow Street.	Angle Lots.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Mary Somerby	16	..	..	..	..
Ezekell Walker	..	..	..	23	..
Jn° Tufts	28	..	..	..	..
Thos Crese	..	42	..	..	..
Moses Stickney	..	..	2	..	..
Jer^i Calfe	..	6	..	..	..
Nat^el Rogers	31	..	..	..	..
Philip Hogkins	..	..	..	17	..
Jn° faver	..	..	3	..	..
Pirce and Rogers	..	34	..	..	..
Zach^r fitch	33	..	..	..	..
Col^l Hunkins	..	21	..	..	..
Capt Th° Phips	..	38	..	..	..
James Write	..	..	..	1	..
Benaih Titcomb	..	..	..	27	..
Joseph Joslin	..	..	..	32	..
Peter Gilman	..	..	..	..	1
Step^n Acerman	22	..	..	..	..
Jn° Steel	..	22	..	..	..
John Brock	..	27	..	..	..
James Pitson	..	17	..	..	..
Wm Cleferton	15	..	..	..	..
Richd Heard	8	..	..	..	..
Benj^a Bickford	41	..	..	..	..
Joseph Savell	..	13	..	..	..
Eben^r Burgis	..	..	..	13	..
Jn° Wadleigh	..	..	..	31	..
Thom^s Arnold	..	40	..	..	..
Samuel Story	..	..	..	..	3
Joseph Hall	..	9	..	..	..
Jn° Calfe, Junr	9	..	..	..	..
Jabez Joslin	7	..	..	..	..
Robt Adams	..	..	..	18	..
Nat^le Hasey	..	41	..	..	..
Willm Pirce	27	..	..	..	..
Jn° Warin	23	..	..	..	..
Bening Wintworth	..	..	..	35	..
John Granger	..	..	..	8	..
Thos Ward	21	..	..	..	..
Saml Durant	39	..	..	..	..
Jn° Brown	..	14	..	..	..
Joseph Dodge	19	..	..	..	..
Thomas Clark	..	33	..	..	..
Clem Hughes	11	..	..	..	..
Joseph Richards	..	18	..	..	..

LOTTS DRAWN JAN^R 6th, 1730-31.

NAME.	Winter Street.	Summer Street.	West Street.	Bow Street.	Angle Lots.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Wiliam Patrige	..	36	..	..	..
Wiliam Young	..	..	..	14	..
Job Gidins	40	..	..	..	..
Cutt and Molton	..	26	..	..	..
Richd Grigory	13	..	..	..	..
Nat^le Martyn	..	..	..	2	..
David Dolbear	36	..	..	..	..
francis Hatton	..	3	..	..	..
Capt Jno Gilman	17	..	..	..	..
Jer^i Stanford	..	44	..	..	..
David Chapin	45	..	..	..	..
James Stringer	14	..	..	..	..
William Pitson	..	..	..	5	..
Jon^a Clement	..	..	..	34	..
Thos Dean	..	..	..	9	..
Saml Jones	..	23	..	..	..
John Wiet	..	..	..	19	..
Cutting Noyce	..	..	..	29	..
Aron Morill	..	..	..	26	..
Joseph Calfe	12	..	..	..	..
faun Clem^lt	44	..	..	..	..
Nich^o Belknap	..	46	..	..	..
Steph^n Coffin	..	20	..	..	..
John Bayley	..	8	..	..	..
Peter Gibins	..	4	..	..	..
Sarah Brodstreet	..	37	..	..	..
Jno Proctor	..	..	..	4	..
Joseph Chanlor	..	..	..	11	..
Stp^n Sawyer	..	45	..	..	..
Edward Rich^d	24	..	..	..	..
Mary Wheler	32	..	..	..	..
Anne Smith	..	12	..	..	..
Jno Waker	46	..	..	..	..
Mr. Maylam Bought	..	10	..	..	..
Rol^t Acmutig	..	25	..	..	..
Elisha Story	..	19	..	..	..
Benj. Gamblin	..	..	..	21	..
Willm Langdon	..	11	..	..	..
Eben^r Mesenger	..	35	..	..	..
Thos Mosby	37	..	..	..	..
Jno Goodman	..	..	..	..	4
Saml Kindall	..	47	..	..	..
Saml Whitewell	..	..	..	20	..
Jno Calfe	35	..	..	..	..
July 28, Josua Moody	42	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER II.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Committee appointed. — Report. — Surveyors, their Report. — Ranges described. — Names of Proprietors. — Lots drawn.

THEODORE ATKINSON was chosen moderator, Peter Gilman clerk, Samuel Goodwin, Thomas Peirce, Richard Kent, Edward Hall, Captain John Gilman selectmen, March 30, 1731.

There seems to be no record of an annual meeting of the proprietors for 1732. But a duly notified meeting was held April 19, 1732, at the house of Samuel Gilman, in Exeter, when Shem Drown was chosen moderator, and Peter Gilman clerk. At this meeting, a committee of three men was chosen, Samuel Goodhew, Zachariah Heard, and John Calfe, to lay out the undivided lands in Nottingham, and the meadows, with power to employ the services of competent surveyors; also to lay out necessary highways. Said lands and meadows were to be laid out in two divisions. This committee report to the proprietors at Exeter, January 31, 1732–3: "We have laid out the lands and meadows to the best of our judgements, according to the plot exhibited hearwith, and is explained by the surveyor's return."

THE SURVEY.

The surveyors — John Brown and Stephen Hosmer, jun. — employed by the committee, report February 1, 1732–3, as follows: —

Whereas Wee, The Subscribers, Have Been Imployed By Mr. Jn° Calfe, Mr. Zachariah Heard, and Mr. Samuell Goodhew, they being a Committe appointed and Chosen by the Proprietors of Nottingham, at There meeting held The nineteenth day of April, 1732, To Lay out the

undivided Lands and Meadows of Notingham, We have Laid out The Same as folows: The First Range of Lots Begins at the Northerly Corner of the fifth lot in West Street, from Thence Runing West north west 2 degrees northerly to the Head Line of the Township. Note the first Lott begins whare the Said Range Begins and is Run out on the High way of Said Range, Then Bounded No. 1, and So on Through S^d^ Range till the whole is numbr^d^ out; the Last Lot is No. 30. At the Head Line, the Lots in this Range are Laid Out in Length from whare they are numbr^d^ South 29½ Degrees west to Chester line, and they are in Breadth one hundred Rods Each, Except No. 23 which is 87, and No. 24 which is 103, and No. 26 which is 138, and No. 27 which is 62, and No. 30 which is Sixty-four Rods wide, the first lot In this Range is bounded on the North Easterly End on Petuckaway Pond, and Through the Same Lot is Reserved a High way of Six Rods wide to the Saw mill, and out of the Second Lot of this Range is Reserved the Saw mill thereon Standing together with the Streem, and Ten acres of Land adjoining Bounded as follows: begining whare the Streem Croses the Line Between The first and Second Lots, thence Runing on Said line North 29½ degrees East Twenty Rods, Thence west Northwest forty rods, Thence S. 29½ degrees W. forty rods, Thence E. S. E. forty rods to The Line between the first and Second Lots. Thence on Said Line N. 29½ degrees E. to the Streem whare we began, the which is Reserved for the Use of The Proprietors.

2d. The Second Range begins at the Head Line of the Town and Runs from the High way That is Between the first and Second Ranges E. b. N. one mile, Thence Runing E. S. E. to the Southerly Corner of the first of the Second Division Lotts In Bow Street, and Thence running S. E. ½ a point S. to the Back of Fish Street Lotts, and Thence on the back of Said Lots to Petukaway Pond. The First Lot In Said Range begins at the Head Line and is Run out on the South westerly Side of the High way or Street of S^d^ Range, then marked No. 1, and So on Through out the Range till 28 Lotts is Compleated and Each Lot is one Hundred Rods wide Except No. 29, and No. 29 is bounded as follows: begining at ye N. E. corner of No. 28, Runing E. S. E. 10 rods and Thence South E. ½ a point South 220 rods to the back of Fish Street Lotts, thence on Said Lot to Tuckaway Pond, thence on Tuckaway Pond while it Comes to the Street between Range 1st and 2^d^, Then on Said Street 40 rods W. S.W. to the Corner of No. 28, thence on No. 28 to the Corner first mentioned. No. 30 bounds S. W. with No. 29, while It comes to a Maple Tree, at the westerly Corner of s^d^ No., then Runing N. E. 3 degrees N. while it Comes to Mr. Drown's mill Lott. Then on Said Mill Lott while it Comes to Land Laid out for amendment of Severall Centrel Square Lotts, then on Said amendment while

It Comes to Fish Street Lotts, Then on Said Lotts while It Comes to No. 29 afore mentioned. Note the Lotts In this Range are Laid out In Length from whare They are numbr^{d} S. W. by S. till They Come to ye Highway between The first and Second Ranges. Note the Cross high ways in s^{d} Range are between No. 10 and 11 and 23 and 24. Laid out To His Excellency Sam^{ll} Shute, Esqr, 500 acres Including The burnt medows Begining at a Maple Tree Standing between No. 29 in Range ye Second and bow Street Lotts Runing N. W. ½ point north 575 Rods, Thence Runing S. W. 3 D. S. till it meets with the Second Range, then on Said Range to the maple Tree first mentioned. Laid out between the Governor's Lott and Long Street Three Lotts. The first Lot begins on the westerly Corner of the Governour Lott and runs W. N. W. on the Second Range 110 rods. The Second Lott is 100 rods wide on the Same Range. The Third Lott is 120 rods wide on the Same Range Till it Comes to Long Street and Said Lotts are laid out in Length from the Second Range N. E. 3 D. N. till ye come to bow Street Lots.

3d R. Range the Third begins at The High way or Street between ye Second and Third Ranges and Thence Runs N. E. 3 D. N. on Long Street 254 Rods. and thence runs W. N. W. to the head Line of the Town. Note, ye first Lott In S^{d} Range begins on Long Street, and is Run out on the South westerly Side of the Street of S^{d} Range and Then marked No. 1, and so on Through ye Range; the Last Lot No. 19, is 120 Rods wide, all The Rest are Each 100 rods wide. Note, the Lotts in This Range are Laid out in Length from whare they are nomb^{d} S. W. 3 D. S. to the Street of ye Second Range. The Crose High ways in this Range are Laid between No. 7 and 8, and 14 and 15 in said Range.

4th Range. The fourth Range begins at the Street of Range third and thence Runs N. E. 3 D. N. on long Street one mile and thence W. N. W. to the Head Line of the township. Note, the first Lott in said Range begins on Long Street and is Run out and the Lotts are bounded on the Same Street with Range the third; the Last Lott No. 20 at the Head Line is 80 rods, the rest are Each one hundred rods in breadth. The Cross High ways in the S^{d} Range are Between No. 7 and 8 and 14 and 15, and the Lotts in Said range are Laid out in Length from whare they are Nomb^{d} N. E. 3 D. N. to the high way between the fourth and fifth Ranges.

5th Range. The Fifth Range begins on ye head of the Township and Runs from ye High way of the fourth Range, one mile and Thence runs E. S. E. to Long Street. First Lott in Said Range begins at the head Line and is Run out on the South westerly Side of the High way of S^{d} Range, then markt No. 1 and So on through the Range. The

first Lott No. 1, 95 Rods wide and No. 21 at Long Street is fifty two Rods wide, the Rest of the Lotts are 100 rods wide Each, the Lotts In this Range are in Length from whare they are nomb^{d} S. W. 3 Degrees S. to the Street of The fourth Range The Cross High ways in this Range are between the Lotts No. 7 and 8 and 14 and 15.

6th R. The Sixth Range begins at the head Line and thence runs from the Side of the Street of the fifth range North East and b. north one mile thence East South East to long Street the Lotts the Same Length Same Number of Lotts and bounded on the Same Street with the Lotts on Range the 5th and are in Length from the Street of Range 5th North East three Degrees North to the Street between range Six and Seven except No. 4 bounded 40 rods on Pleasant Pond at the North Easterly end and No. 6 partly on pleasant pond and partly on S^{d} Street the Cross high ways in this range are Lay'd between the Lotts No. 7 and 8, and 14 and 15.

7th R. The Seventh Range begins at high way of the Sixth range and runs North East three Degrees North on Long Street one mile, thence west north west to the head Line, the first Lott Laid out begins on Long Street is run out on the Northerly Side of the High way of Said Range and mark^{t} No. 1 and So on through the range, the Last Lot being No. 24 at the head Line is 103 rods wide No. 23 is 102 rods Wide No. 22 is 95 rods wide No. 21 is 100 rods wide bounds north Easterly on pleasant pond No. 20 is 253 rods wide bounded Pleasant Pond South westerly No. 4 is 100 rods wide No. 1, is 84 rods wide the rest each 78 rods wide and run in Length from whare they are numbred to the High way of the Sixth range, the Cross ways in this range are Laid between No. 9 and 10, and 18 and 19. Part of No. 20 Lays on the north west Side of pleasant Pond being in width on the High way of the Sixth range about 70 rods thence runing North East 3 Degrees north in Length to Said pond and runing on Said Pond back to the street again.

8th R. The Eighth range begins upon Long Street and runs from Highway of the Seventh range one mile on S^{d} Street thence running west North west to Bow pond and the Head of the Town. No. 25 is 103 rods Wide No. 24 is 90 rods wide No. 23 is the same No. 22 is 100 No. 21 is 105, No. 20 is 156 rods wide, these six Lots are Laid in length from where they are bounded North East 3 Degrees North to Bow pond No. 19 on the North East end 160 rods wide No. 4th is 100 rods, No. 1 is 84 rods wide, the rest of the Lotts in this range are each 78 rods wide All the Lotts in this range not buting on Bow pond are numbred on the Same High way with the Lotts of the Seventh range and are in Length from the Same North East three Degrees North to the way between the 8th and ninth ranges the Cross high ways in this range are Lay'd between No. 9 and 10, and 18 and 19.

9th R. The Ninth Range begins upon Long Street And runs from the High way of the 8th range 140 rods North East three Degrees North to barinton Line and on the Said Line North west ½ poynt North One Mile and three hundred rods, thence West North West to the head of the Township the first Lott begins on Long Street 160 rods wide No. 2, is 125 rods, No. 3 is 88 rods, No. 4 is 80 rods No. 5 is 72 Rods, No. 6 is 67 rods No. 7 is 60 rods, these Seven Lotts are Bounded upon Barinton Line and are Laid in Length from Said Line South west and by South to the High way between the 8th and 9th ranges. Note that No. 20 and 21 are each 90 rods wide and are bounded South westerly on A Pond No. 22 is 180 rods in bredth Bounded North Easterly on S^d^ Pond No. 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 Each 92 rods wide and are in Length from where they are Numbred South West 3 Degrees South to Bow pond to geather with No. 25, 26, and 27, the rest of the Lotts in this Range are Each 60 rods wide and are in Length from the High way where they are Numbred South west 3 degrees South to the high way of the 8th range. The Cross High ways of this range are Laid between No. 15, 16 and 26, 27 Note that the Lotts in this Range are Bounded on the South Easterly Side of the High way between this and ye tenth Range.

10th R. The Tenth Range begins on the head line of the Town runs from the High way of the ninth range North East and by North one mile, thence East South East till it Strike Barinton Line, from thence on Said Line South East ½ poynt south to the High way of the ninth range the first Lott in Said range begins at the head Line and is run out on the High of the tenth range mark^t^ No. 1, and so on to No. 6. Note No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are 60 rods wide Each and are Laid in Length from Said High way North East and by North to a pond, and from Said way South West and by South to the High way between ye ninth and Tenth Range, Note that No. 5 is 78 rods wide, No. 6 is 145 Rods wide at the Northerly End and 78 and the Southerly End these Two are Laid in Length from the South westerly Side of the High way where they are numbred South west and by South to the High way of the Ninth range. Note No. 7 is 176 rods wide and is laid in Length from the High way of the Ninth Range where it is Numbred North East and by North partly to a pond and partly to the High way between the 10th and Eleventh ranges the Lotts No. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are 78 rods wide and are Laid in Length from the High way of the 9th Range North East and by North to the High way between the 10 and 11 ranges. Note allso ye Lotts No. 13 which is 95 rods wide and No. 14 which is 118 and No. 15 123 rods wide, and No. 16 which a mile in length comes to a poynt at Barinton Line are Laid from where they are Numbred North East and by North to Barinton Line Note the

Cross ways in this range are Lay'd Between the Lotts No. Seven and Eight and 14 and 15.

11th R. The Eleventh range begins on the head Line running on the head Line from a Large pond North East and by North to the Corner bound tree between Barinton and Nottingham. The first and Second Lotts are laid 120 rods in breadth bounded on the Side of the Pond and thence in Length to Barinton Line North East and by North, the third Lott is 114 rods wide ye 4th Lott is 130 rods wide ye 5th Lott is 140 rods wide the Sixth Lott Lyes a mile in breadth coming to a poynt on Barinton Line and are mark'd on the High way between the 10th and 11th Ranges Runing East South East to Barrington Line as afores^d and they are Lay'd in Length from where they are numbred and mark'd North East and by North to Barrington Line the Cross way in this range is Laid out between No. 4 and 5.

Lay'd out two Ranges on the Back of Bow Street Lotts Between Long Street and the Second Division Having a Street of Six Rods wide from Bow Street Lotts to Barrington Line the first range begins at the South west Corner of the first Lott, from thence runing North East three Degrees North To Barington and Said Lotts is 280 Rods Long, and 10 In No., Being 100 rods Wide, Excepting No. 10 which is 84 rods wide, Lay'd out in Length from where they No^d South East ½ poynt South to the Second Division Lotts in Winter Street, No. 10 is 84 rods wide and is bounded as follows: begins at the west Corner runing on Said Cross Street to Barington Line, thence on Barrington while it comes to ye Lt Govenour's. Then runing on Said Lott South west 3 Degrees South 80 rods, then runing 40 rods on Said Lott South East ½ poynt South then on the Second Division Lotts while it Comes to No. 9 In the Same range then on Said Lotts To where wee begun, this Range hath a 4 Rod way between No. 6 and 7 Range ye 2d — on the other Side of above S^d Cross Street having 10 Lotts No^d on the Street, Each Lott Being 100 rods wide Except No. 10 which is 84 rods wide the Lotts runs from where they are No^d North west ½ a poynt North To Long Street havein a four rod way between No. 6 and 7 and No. 10 is bounded North west on a pond.

Lay'd out 60 acres runing from Petukaway Pond East South East 125 rods on west Street thence on fish Street to the home Lotts thence on ye Side of the Last Lott in fish Street to Petukaway pond and thence on the pond to the poynt first Mentioned.

Lay'd out Sixty acres on ye North East corner of Nottingham bound on Barrington one mile thence on Summer Street 30 rods thence on the Second Division Lotts one mile to Dover head Line and thence on S^d Line to Barrington corner again.

Laid out 30 acres of Land for amendment of Lotts in the Centre

Square Begining at a point on Queen Street about 70 rods from the upper Corner of the Same, and thence runing on the S^d^ Street South East ½ a poynt South 140 rods and thence South West 3 Degrees South about 55 rods to the home Lotts, and thence on ye back of the home Lotts to the point first mentioned.

Lay'd out 130 Acres, begining on the Lower End of the Thirty Acres Laid out for amendment of Lotts in the center Square, and running from the Same on Queen Street to Dover head line and from thence on Dover head Line to Dover Corner and from thence on Exeter head Line to the home Lotts, and from thence, as the line runs on ye back of the home Lotts, to the Said Lott of 30 acres above s^d^ and on the Lower End of the Same to Queen Street, where we begun.

Laid out 100 acres, Second Division, for the School Lot at the End of North Street bounded as follows begins at the Westerly Corner and runs 75 rods on a Lott Laid out for Amendment of center Square Lotts South East ½ a poynt South then running 230 Rods North East, 3 Degrees North on Middle Street then 73 rods on a way North west ½ a a poynt North from thence to where wee begun on a Street.

Lay'd out 100 Acres, Second Division, for the Parsonage at the end of North Street bounded as follows begins at the South Easterly Corner then runing 230 rods on a way North East 3 Degrees North then runing on a way 73 rods North West ½ a poynt North, then runing 230 rods on Second Division South west 3 Degrees South, then 73 rods on a 10 acre Lott (Laid out for amendment of Severall Centre Square Lott) to where wee begun.

The High ways between ye Severall Ranges are each Six Rods wide, and ye cross high ways in the Severall ranges are Each 4 rods wide All which will appear in the plan of the Same herewith Exhibited.

JOHN BROWN, } Surv^s^.
STEPHEN HOSMER, JUN., }

Feb^ry^ 1st, 1732-3.

A List of Those Proprietors That Drawed There Third Divisions of Lands In Nottingham att A Meeting of the Proprietors Held on the 1st of Febry 1732-33 by adjournment, with the Nombers of There Lotts To There Names & what Ranges Each mans Lott Lays in.

Note, The First Colom is The names of Those That Drawd. The Second Colom is the Nomber of Their Lotts; & The Third Colom In what Ranges They Lay In. Note, Each Proprietor That Drawd There Third Divisions of Land Have Each Two Lotts for There Draft & are Nombered as follows:—

NAMES.	No. of Lot.	The Range they Lay in	And	No. of Lot.	The Range there in.
Thomas Arnold drawd Lot	16	4	&	17	8
John Tufts, Lot	23	1	&	4	10
Nathan Hale	3	9	&	19	2
Cutting Noyce	7	2	&	16	7
Doctr Nattle Sargent	10	2	&	9	10
Joseph Calfe, Lot	8	3	&	19	6
David Chapin	20	7	&	7	3
Sarah Bradstreet	26	2	&	2	7
Zachr Fitch	16	2	&	15	10
Jno Warrin	14	1	&	10	9
The School Lot	25	2	&	3	7
Jno Newton	14	8	&	14	4
Parsonage Lott	17	4	&	11	7
Jno Calfe	13	8	&	13	4
Francis Haton	21	2	&	5	7
Ebenr Mesenger	13	1	&	9	9
Joseph Hall	7	4	&	15	3
Wm Brigs	10	10	&	11	2
Joseph Savel	26	1	&	Barigton	Street.
Samle Story	7	7	&	6	2
Samle Durrant	15	8	&	15	4
Richard Wiliams, in Crose Street	4	1	&	In Cros 4	Str. 2
Jno Goodman	20	1	&	11	9
Peter Gibins, Crose St	5	2	&	In Cros 9	St. 1
Stepn Acreman	17	5	&	6	11
Anne Smith	8	5	&	18	7
Wm Peirce	9	6	&	3	8
Moses Stickney	20	9	&	28	2
Jno Procter	6	4	&	14	3
Jno Walker	12	2	&	4	11
Benj. Woodbrige	3	above The Govr Lot & the lot between King & Queen Stret.			

NAMES.	No. of Lot.	The Range they Lay in	And	No. of Lot.	The Range there in.
Clement Renough	7	8	&	4	2
Richd Waldron	18	5	&	22	8
Capt. Edward Hall	29	9	&	1	8
Eben^{r} burgis	27	2	&	1	7
George Smith	12	8	&	12	4
James Pitson	15	5	&	6	9
Jno Alien	9	5	&	17	7
Jno Granger	5	8	&	8	2
Mary Plomer	10	6	&	2	8
Arch^{ble} Maxfedrise	10	8	&	10	4
Jno Prat	18	1	&	5	6
Jon^{s} Clements	12	6	&	2	9
John Broock	5	5	&	22	7
Peter Gilman	7	10	&	6	3
Nich^{o} Belknap	14	5	&	9	7
Step^{n} Sawer	1	1	&	1	10
				Cros	Street.
Mary Wheler	29	1	&	10	2
Thos Clark	6	7	&	25	1
Philip Hodgkins	23	7	&	18	8
Jer^{i} Stanford	1	6	&	21	5
Joseph Chandler	18	4	&	7	9
Faun Clementt	15	1	&	11	10
Benj Haris	25	8	&	21	9
James Write	17	2	&	16	10
Thos Ward	11	1	&	27	9
Wm Paterige	13	5	&	3	11
				In Crose	St.
Thos Creese	30	9	&	5	1
Nat^{le} Rogers	19	3	&	17	1
Step^{n} Loof	24	1	&	21	6
Mary Cotle	5	2	&	6	8
Sam^{le} Jones	17	9	&	20	6
Ofin bordman	14	9	&	16	6
Peregrin White	7	5	&	19	7
Wm Cleferton	1	4	&	10	7
Elisha Story	32	9	&	1	3
Jno faver	23	2	&	2	11
Capt. Jno Gilman	4	4	&	12	3
Robt Auchmody	24	9	&	7	1
Thos Westbrock	7	6	&	9	8
Jno Steel	4	6	&	24	7
Col. Jno Gilman	25	9	&	8	1
Col. Richd Kent	19	4	&	12	7
				Cros	St.
Rich^{s} Grigory, Cros Street	6	2	&	6	1

NAMES.	No. of Lot.	The Range they Lay in	And	No. of Lot.	The Range there in.
Jer[i] Calfe	11	5	&	23	8
Jabez Joslin	2	4	&	10	3
Samuel Kindall	2	10	&	12	5
Tho[s] Deen	18	3	&	16	5
Aron Morill	4	9	&	13	6
	Cros St.			Cros	St.
Jo[s] Dodge	3	1	&	2	2
Jacob Rowell	22	2	&	20	4
John Wiat	19	5	&	21	8
First Minister	10	1	&	3	10
Nat[le] Hasey	3	5	&	3	3
Joseph Joslin	18	9	&	4	8
Sary bordman	2	5	&	4	3
Lots Drawn June 13, 1733.					
Daniel Sawyer	24	2	&	4	7
Samuel Whitewell	14	2	&	14	10
John Calfe, Jun.	1	2	&	27	1
Richard Wibird	20	2	&	1	5
Ezekiel Walker	15	9	&	17	6
				Cros	St.
Natha[ll] Martyn, Crost Street	8	2	&	8	1
Capt. Thomas Phips	21	1	&	19	9
				Cros	St.
Robert Adams, Cros S[t]	3	2	&	9	2
Henry Somerby	4	5	&	2	3
				Cros	St.
Job Giddings	13	10	&	2	1
William Langdon above the Governor Lott	1		&	14	7
Thomas Mosley	2	6	&	13	7
David Dolber	12	1	&	8	9
James Cumings	6	5	&	21	7
Pike & Russel	30	1	&	20	5
John Brown	11	8	&	11	4
Mark Hunking	10	5	&	24	8
Drawn Oct. 17, 1733.					
Abraham Rowell	23	9	&	6	1
William Creese	13	2	&	12	10
Step[n] Perks, Crose St.	10	1	&	16	1
Jos. Maylem	9	2	&	8	10
Mary Somerby	12	9	&	14	6
Richard Hard	16	8	&	3	2
				Cros	St.
Edward Richard, Cros St.	7	1	&	7	2

NAMES.	No. of Lot.	The Range they Lay in	And	No. of Lot.	The Range there in.
Lots Drawn Jan. 2, 1733–34.					
William Pitson	16	9	&	18	6
Lots Drawn Oct. 27, 1742.					
Joshua Moody	5	11	&	15	2
James Stringer	5	3	&	31	9
Lots Drawn Jan. 26, 1742–3.					
Joseph Richards	5	4	&	13	3
Clement Hughes	19	1	&	5	9
John Baly	5	10	&	4	1
Edward Sargent	13	9	&	15	6
				Cross	Street.
Thomas Packer	30	2	&	1	1
Willm Young	9	4	&	17	3
Lots Drawn March 11, 1746–7.					
Col. Henry Sherburne	8	4	&	16	3
Stephen Coffin	22	9	&	5	1
Nathaniel Joslins	3	4	&	11	3
Thomas Peirce	20	8		2	2
Lots Drawn April 15, 1747.					
Benjamin Bickford	19	8		28	9

CHAPTER III.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Rev. Mr. Maylem. — Call given him. — Rev. Joshua Moody. — Call to him. — Rev. Stephen Emery. — Call to him. — Salary. — Dismissal. — Rev. Samuel McClintock. — Call to him. — Rev. Josiah Goodhue. — Call to him. — Rev. Benjamin Butler. — Call accepted. — Trouble. — Council called. — Mr. Butler dismissed. — Rev. Oliver Dodge. — Call. — Decline. — Rev. James Hobart. — Invited. — Declined. — Other efforts.

EFFORTS for a settled ministry were early made by the town. Rev. Mr. Maylem, it appears, preached at Nottingham in 1729. At a special meeting of proprietors in December, Col. Kent, Col. John Gilman, and Capt. John Gilman were appointed a committee to "treat with him about his Continuance In the ministry at Nottingham and about his being supported Heir In the ministry." And, March 31, 1730, it was voted "to build a house for the ministry upon the Centre Square." And, September 3, 1730, it was voted "that Mr. Maylam shall be allowed for his Service in the ministry at Nottingham since his first year was ended To this day after the Rate as he was alowed the year Past." It was also voted, the same committee that was chosen "to treat with Mr. Maylam about his continuance in the ministry have full power to agree with him To Serve hear till next meeting in the ministry, at the charge of the Proprietors, and To Treat with him about his further continuance and Settlement In The ministry at Nottingham, and to make return the next meeting to the Proprietors."

Nine proprietors entered their protest against this vote. But the action of the proprietors was confirmed November 4, 1730, at a meeting at Exeter, when Capt. Joshua Peirce, Capt. Henry Sherborn, Col. John Gilman, Hugh Rankin, and Samuel Goodhew were instructed to "treat and gree

with Mr. Malam upon his continuance and Settlement in the ministry at Nottingham, and to make Return This meeting." The committee having reported at an adjourned meeting, their report was accepted, and it was voted, that "Mr. Malam be confirmed in the ministry at Nottingham Till next March meeting, and that he give in his answer then as To his further Continuance Their."

Again at Exeter in January, 1730–1, Samuel Goodhew, Deacon Woodman, John Harvey, Col. Gilman, and Mathew Adams were chosen a committee "to treat with Mr. Maylam about his Settling at Nottingham." And, after hearing from that committee, it was voted, "that ye Rev. Mr. Maylem be continued In ye ministry for the year Insuing, and to have the same Salary as in ye year Past." Again, March 30, 1731, it is "voted Mr. Maylem be continued in the ministry according to the agreement made the Last year, Till The third Wensday in May next." And again, April 19, 1732, the proprietors voted, "That Mr. Maylem be continued in ye ministry at Notingham after the Present year is Expired during the space of one year as the year Past."

At a meeting of the proprietors, at Exeter, January 31, 1732–33, the following action was had: "Voted, that a Committee be Chosen to supply Nottingham with an authordox minister For the Space of one year Next after the 19th of May, 1733, and, if Mr. Maylem do not Continue to Serve them In The ministry Till The Time above s^d^, Then Said Committee to Supply That vacancy, Said Committee Nott to give more to s^d^ minister Than after The Rate of 132 Pounds per annum." Deacon Arculus Woodman, Zachariah Chanlor, Capt. John Gilman, were appointed said committee. Here we lose sight of Mr. Maylem. But the proprietors continue to supply the inhabitants with religious instruction.

REV. JOSHUA MOODY.

At a meeting held at the block-house October 17, 1733–4, Col. John Gilman, Dr. Nathan Hale, and James Harvey

were appointed a committee to "treat with Mr. Joshua Moody, and give him a Call In order to his Settlement in the ministry." And they resolve that the proprietors shall "supply the Inhabitants of Nottingham with a authordox minister to serve there in the ministry during the Space of nine years from the last Tuesday of March next Ensuing the Date hereof." And Israel Bartlet and Nathan Pilsbury were empowered to fit up the block-house so as to be comfortable for Sabbath services.

The selectmen — John Harvey, Moses Norris, and Joseph Ceilly — issue a warrant, dated March 15, 1733–4, for the annual March meeting, to be holden at the block-house the twenty-sixth of the same month, at which meeting James Harvey is chosen moderator. The warrant for this meeting was to "warn Proprietors and Inhabitants;" and it was voted, after the choice of a presiding officer, "that all the Inhabitants of Nottingham, Excepting those under age, have Liberty to vote in this meeting." Then they chose "Israel Bartlet town clerk, David Morrison constable, Hugh Ranking, Moses Norris, Edward Bean, John Harvey, and Andrew McClery selectmen." Nathan Pillsbury and William Morrison were chosen tithing-men; and it appears, that these men took the oath of office "before Barth° Thyng, justice of the peace," at Exeter, April 1, 1734. The great question with these proprietors relates to the settlement of a minister, but nothing is accomplished except to appoint a committee to inquire as to what could be done.

REV. STEPHEN EMERY.

It appears, that, at a meeting of the proprietors and inhabitants, September 8, 1742, the committee appointed to supply the town with a minister made their report, which was accepted.

Whereupon, it was voted, that Mr. Steven Emery shall be called by a committee appointed for that service, To Settle in the ministry at Nottingham.

Voted, that Messrs. Samuel Goodhue, Israel Bartlet, and Joseph Coly be a Committee for the Ends aforesaid.

Voted, That, If Mr. Steven Emery will accept of a Call and Settle in the ministry in said Nottingham, That he be Paid the money that is due and outstanding for ye two years assessment (as by the late Act for supporting the ministry) after what has been already Expended in the Sarvice of the ministry be deducted; and that such further Sum be raised by a Tax on the Proprietors according to there Interest in said Town (in ye Same method as the twenty Shilings is raised, and to be collected in the same method as in the aforsaid act for ye Suporting the ministry) as Shall amount (with what Remains Due of the two years asesment as afors^d^) To one hundred Seventy pounds Equell To old Tennor; and that he have It as a present for his Incouragement To Settle in ye ministry in Said Town.

Voted, that, Provided Mr. Steven Emery Setle and continue in ye ministry at Nottingham, That Each Proprietor for one whole Share in S^d^ Town (and so In Proportion to a greater or Leser Share) Pay annually for his Support in the ministry Twenty Shilings Equill To old Tenor During the space of nine years after the act now Subsisting for ye suport of the ministry is Ended.

Voted, that, provided Mr. Steven Emery Sittle in the ministry at s^d^ Nottingham, that, During his Continuance in the ministry, he be paid By the Inhabitants of Said town So much money Equil to old Tennor Annually as Shall amount to Two hundred Pounds with what is befor alowed By the Proprietors.

A rare exhibition of justice was made, which many a society has failed to exhibit, at a legal meeting of the proprietors, January 30, 1744–5, when it was "Voted That the Rev. Mr. Stephen Emery be allowed the sum of Ten pounds, old Tenor, on account of his being for some Time kept out of his just Due." It is possible some ill-feeling at length arose, since the proprietors, in 1747, refuse "to mak any addition to the Rev. Mr. Emery's Sallery for Depretiation of money," and decline to furnish him with "a Guard." Subsequently, it was voted "to make some consideration;" but, when the proprietors "proposed to him If he should have his Salary Equil to Silver at 26*s.* 8*d.* per ounce for five years, wether it would Satisfy him, he declared it would not; Therefore, Voted no addition be made to his Salery."

No further mention of Mr. Emery is made in the records of the proprietors. It is, however, known, that he was a native of Exeter, and graduated at Harvard College in 1730. It is also believed that he was dismissed in 1748 or 1749, and he died May 24, 1782, aged seventy years.

REV. MR. McCLINTOCK.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Emery, the town made renewed efforts to settle a minister. In 1754, a call was extended to Mr. Samuel McClintock, afterwards of Greenland, by a committee composed of "Capt. Joseph Ceilley and Capt. Nathaniel Peirce and William Morrison." March 25, 1755, it was voted, "That Mr. Samuel McClintock shall have (If he Settle in Nottingham) five Hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor, yearly, and thirty cord of wood halled to his dwelling-house yearly." A year after this, Richard Sanborn and Robert Kelse were appointed a committee "to wait on the proprietors, at their meeting, to pray their assistance in settling Mr. Samuel McClintock in Nottingham." But it would seem the call was not accepted; and the town made further efforts; and, December 11, 1756, we find the following action: —

REV. MR. GOODHUE.

Voted, that Capt. Joseph Ceilley, Esquire, Jon^a Longfellow, Esquire, John Bartlet, Wm Morrison, John Mason, abram true, and Thomas Simpson be a Committee to give a Call to Mr. Josiah Goodhue to Settle in the ministry in Nottingham, and this Committee to make such proposals for his temporal Support and Encouragement as they may think proper, and the town to pay anually Such Sum or Sums of money as this Committee, or the major part of them, may offer to the above Said Mr. Josiah Goodhue.

Again their call is refused; and, in April, 1757, Abram True and Francis Harvey "were to look out for some Suitable person to Supply the town with preaching as a pro-

bationer, so far as two Hundred Pounds, old tenor, may extand."

REV. BENJAMIN BUTLER.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, July 14, 1757, it was voted, "That Capt. Joseph Ceilley be Moderator of this meeting; that the Inhabitants of Nottingham Do Chuse the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Butler to be their minister; that the freeholders and Inhabitants of Nottingham will pay the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Butler thirty-five Pounds Sterling, annually, for his temporal Support and Encouragement, supposing he should except of a Call to settle in the ministry in Notingham; it is to be understood by this vote that the Inhabitants of Notingham shall have Liberty to pay there Rates yearly in such passable bills of Public Credit as are generally passing in this province to be equal to Sterling; that Capt. Joseph Ceilley, Ensign Jn° Bartlet, Richd Sanborn, francis harvey, Jn° M^cerelous Ju^r, Wm Nealy, matthew Nealy, Joseph Shepard, Thomas Simpson, be a Committee to present a Call to the Rev. Mr. Benj^a Butler." Subsequently to this, instead of providing him with a parsonage, the town voted to "give the Rev. Mr. Benj^a Butler two thousand pounds, old tenor, as a Gift, within one year from this time, on Condition he answers a Call presented to him by Nottingham Committee, in the affirmative." The call was accepted, and Mr. Butler, a graduate of Harvard College, 1752, was settled in the year 1758. For the first time, June 14, 1758, a meeting of proprietors is held at the meeting-house, at which it is recorded that an adjourned meeting of proprietors was held, and, at the same place, a meeting is called July 3, 1759, when Peter Gilman, Nathaniel Peirce, and Doctor Daniel Rogers were appointed a committee to obtain permission from the general court to levy a tax of threepence per acre, "new tenor," upon all the lands in the town except the parsonage and school lots whereby they might pay to Reverend Mr. Butler, minister of Nottingham,

"to discharge so much of what the town obliged themselves by vote to pay said Mr. Butler on his settlement in said town, the sum of twenty-three hundred pounds, old tenor."

This measure was strenuously opposed by an interested minority on the ground, that unoccupied lands were unproductive, and the money, in part, was to sustain a mode of worship in which they had no sympathy. The measure, however, was carried.

After this date, few meetings of proprietors seem to have been called, the interests of the town being left in the hands of the inhabitants, and the formal government of the chartered township had, prior to this, been nearly relinquished.

Troubles arose that disturbed the relations between the Rev. Mr. Butler and the town, so that those relations were severed after the lapse of twelve years.

A mutual council was called, August 1, 1770, by Mr. Butler and the church, in which the town was requested to be represented as a party interested. And, at a legal meeting, it was voted "that there be a committee chosen to inform the Counsel how the affair Now Stands between the Rev. Benjamin Butler and the Town. Voted, that Dr. Samuel Shepard, Joseph Cilley, Jr., Benjamin Witcher, Thomas Bartlet, and Abraham Scales be the above Committee."

The town, at several legal meetings, had declined to raise the salary of Mr. Butler, and to allow him the use or income of the parsonage and ministerial lands. He had many adherents among the most influential families, and was esteemed by all for his scholarship and superior abilities as well as for his courtly manners and kind-heartedness; but the belief of many, that his notions on some points in theology and some habits of life were a little too liberal and easy, made the tax-payers uneasy, especially in the remote parts of the town, where his ministry was less influential and new sects were springing up. Meetings of the town in succession took action, the one undoing the

other, until Mr. Butler, always inclined to measures of peace, requested his church to unite with himself in calling a mutual council to advise in the matter, and assured them that he would accept the decision of it. At a legal meeting of the town, called by the selectmen at the request of the church and Mr. Butler, July 9, 1770, it was voted that the "town join with the Rev. Mr. Butler and his Church in choice of a Mutual Counsel to give him a Dismission from his Ministeral and pastoral office in this Town." And a new committee was raised by the following vote: "That Benjamin Witcher, Joseph Cilley, Jr., Thos Bartlett, Benjamin Watson, Josiah Clark, Esq., be a Committee to join with the Rev. Mr. Butler and his Church in Choice of a Mutual Counsel of Regular Churches To give him a Dismission from the Ministeral and Pastoral office in this town, and to Treat with said Counsel when Meet."

The council, it is believed, consisted of the most influential pastors and delegates of the churches in the neighborhood, and the results of their deliberations met the cordial approval of all parties.

A legal meeting of the town was held at the meeting-house on the day of the assembling of the council, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and adjourned until six to hear the report of the doings of that body. And, when informed of the action of the council, the following vote was taken: —

Voted that the Town Except of the Counsels Report Concerning the Dismissing the Rev. Mr. Butler from his Ministerial and Pastoral office in this Town; and the Rev. Mr. Butler appeared and gave his Consent to the Counsels Result in full, and That Excepts of a Dismission, &c.

OLIVER DODGE.

Long years pass, and Nottingham is blessed with no settled ministry. Various efforts are put forth from time to time to have sabbath services, but only occasionally and for a few sabbaths is the sanctuary opened. November 22, 1790, after the lapse of twenty years from the dismis-

sion of Mr. Butler, it was voted, at a legal meeting, "that the committee appointed to hire preaching be desired to engage Mr. Dodge to preach four Sundays more in this town." For the first time since 1770 has the town been united in a desire to settle any man in the ministry. Now they seem in earnest, and again vote that the "Town will give Mr. Oliver Dodge a Call for to settle in the work of the Ministry in this Town."

Voted, that Gen. Joseph Cilley, Maj^r John Gile, Lt Benjamin Winslow, Thomas Bartlett, Esq., Maj^r Jonathan Cilley, Ensign Asa Gile, Mr. Samuel Dame, Lt John McCrellis, Col. Alexander Lucy, Col. Benjamin Butler, and Ensign Andrew Simpson be a Committee for to Treat with Mr. Dodge Relative to his Settling in the work of the ministry in this Town, and Report their Proceedings to this meeting at their ajournment.

This committee "communicate the vote to Mr. Dodge, and enquire if he is inclined for to settle in the work of the ministry if matters should be made agreeably." To which Mr. Dodge replied, that, "where the People were agreed and he could have sufficient to Support him, he should think that he had a Call from God to settle." This committee recommend, "that a Parsonage House be built, on the Parsonage or School Lot as shall be most convenient, 32 feet wide and forty feet Long, Two Storey high, with a good Cellar, and be Decently finished; and a Barn 32 feet wide and 45 feet Long be Built and finished; that a well be Dugg convenient to Said House, and to be stoned, and Curb and Sweep be fitted to the Same; and that the Town's Part of the fence around said School and Parsonage lots should be fenced with Stone wall; and that the Bushes on said Lots should be cutt up and cleared of; and that Mr. Dodge should have the use and Improvement of Said House, Barn, well, and Parsonage and School Lots as Long as he continues in the work of the Ministry in Said Town; and, further, that Mr. Dodge should have yearly and Every year, During his Ministry in Said Town, Twenty Cords of good

hard wood fit for firing, Cut and Corded up, and Delivered to him at Said House on the Said School or Parsonage Lots, and also the sum of Fifty Pounds Lawfull Money, equal to coined Silver at Six Shillings and Eight Pence P^r ounce, paid him yearly and Every year During his Ministry as above."

The committee, though they were among the most influential men in the town and though their recommendation was almost unanimous, failed to bring the majority of the people to adopt their propositions, and it was voted, that the town "will give Mr. Oliver Dodge Seventy-five Pounds Lawful Money," of the value proposed by the committee, and "twenty cords of wood," as in like manner recommended, "also the use of the hundred acre Parsonage and School Lots."

Thomas Bartlett and Benjamin Butler, Esq., and Major John Gile were appointed to communicate the votes of the town to Mr. Dodge, and report his reply at an adjourned meeting on the third Monday in February next. Mr. Dodge was reported at this adjourned meeting to say that he would not wish to settle when it would be burdensome to the people, and asked for more time to consider the matter. Whereupon it was voted, that Mr. Dodge "be desired to Preach next Sunday, and then begin to Preach again on the first Sunday in May next, and Preach each Sunday in May, and the Meeting was then further ajourned to the Last Monday in May, in order to Receive Mr. Doge's answer."

Mr. Dodge ultimately declined the call, not because the salary offered was inadequate, but because he discovered a want of union.

REV. JAMES HOBERT.

Six years later, May 9, 1796, the town voted to secure the services of the Rev. James Hobert. The people became greatly interested in him, and, the following year, the meet-

ing-house was repaired and money was raised for preaching, and, in March, 1798, the town gave him a call, with a salary of three hundred dollars, twenty cords of good hard wood, and the use and improvement of the hundred-acre school and parsonage lots. Thomas Bartlett, John Ford, Samuel Dame, Benj. Butler, Alexander Lucy, Stoten Tuttle, John Gile, Nathaniel Goodhue, and Henry Butler were authorized to lay the proposition of the town before Mr. Hobert and obtain his reply. But Mr. Hobert hesitated, and asked for time to consider the matter. His decision ultimately was to decline the call, and, the following year, it is voted to raise no money for preaching. From this time until 1803, but feeble efforts are made to supply the town with preaching. Most of these years no money was raised, and, when raised, it was divided between the north side and south side of the town. March 1, 1803, it was voted "to raise $150 for the support of the gospel ministry the ensuing year," and two committees were raised — one for the south side, consisting of Nathan Goodhue, John Ford, and Matthew Nealley, and one for the north side, consisting of Stoten Tuttle, Benjamin Lucy, and Samuel Davis — to expend the money thus raised in their respective parts of the town.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MEETING-HOUSES.

First unfinished. — Pews sold to complete it. — Description of it. — The second House. — Its removal. — Congregational Church. — Other Denominations.

ACCORDING to one of the conditions of their charter, the proprietors erected, on a designated lot, a large building, two stories high, with a lofty tower. It appears, that this frame was boarded and shingled, and for some time used for public meetings. But nothing was done respecting individual rights in it or the erection of pews until December, 1755, nearly thirty-two years after the charter was given. "Nathaniel Peirce, Richard Sanborn, and Robert Kellsee" are appointed a committee "to lay out the pew Privileges in the meeting-house in Nottingham, and appoint the Conditions of sale, etc." David Lawrence was appointed "vandue master," and Thomas Simpson "clerk of this sale." Among the conditions were these: "The purchaser to give his note of hand to said Committee Immediately after it is struck of to him, and the Clerk Entered his name to pay the S^d^ Committee in Lumber, one half next August, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and fifty Six, and the other half the next august following, and the pews to be built within two years from this Day; if not, the notes or the value of them to be forfeited, and the priviledge to be sold again, the Lumber to be Delivered to the Committee att Some publick Landing on the branches of Piscataqua River, or on the Meeting House Square on Notingham Hill, as said Committee shall Judge best. That all the pews Shall be built in the same Manner in fassion and workmanship as they are in Epping meeting House."

The meeting-house was an oblong square, and the "pew

privileges" were laid out in squares or oblong squares on the two sides and ends of the building, leaving spaces for entrances on the west, east, and front, or south, and for the pulpit on the north. These were twenty-one in number, nineteen of which were sold to the highest bidder on the 8th of December, 1755, together with four in what were termed the "pillar teers" or "body teers," which an aisle separated from the wall pews. At the same time, these "pillar teers," four in number, were separated in the middle by what was termed the broad aisle, at the north end of which was the pulpit, "high and lifted up," and above which was suspended, seemingly like Mahomet's coffin, the mysterious sounding-board. The sums paid for these "privileges" ranged from forty to one hundred and fifty-three pounds, "old tenor."

THE SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.

The meeting-house has waxed old and gone greatly to decay. It was imperfectly finished, and had been poorly cared for, and was fit neither for public worship nor for the legal meetings of the town for business. Efforts have several times been made to repair or rebuild, but to no purpose until March 1, 1803, when it was voted "to build a meeting-house on Nottingham Square as soon as conveniently can be done, to be done in a decent and suitable manner, convenient for assembling for public worship of God and other public purposes in said town."

"Voted Col. Bradbury Cilley, Majr. William Norris, Lieut. Nathaniel Goodhue, Mr. Stoten Tuttle, and Lieut. Joseph Tuttle be a committee to lay the plan and carry into execution the foregoing vote, in the cheapest and best method they can agree upon according to their discretion and judgment." And, later, October 20 of the same year, it is "voted to choose a committee of five to prise the pews in the meeting house in said town." Nathaniel Goodhue, John Ford, Henry Butler, John Simpson, and Thomas

Clark were that committee. And then it was voted "to take down the old meeting-house as soon as may be;" and the committee chosen in March was authorized "to take the old meeting house down in as easy method as they shall think proper, and to make use of such part of said timber in the meeting house as they shall think proper to help build the new one."

The committee to estimate the value of the pews in the old building report that "the owners who may or will attempt to call for pay shall receive $2.00 for each pew."

We infer that this meeting-house was in due time erected, since, at the annual meeting in March, 1806, it was voted, that "Edward Lee be chosen Saxson, to take Good Cair the Meeting House and all other Necessary things thereunto belonging."

May 9, 1807, three hundred and fifty dollars were raised to be expended in preaching under the direction of Henry Butler, John Ford, and John Simpson for the south side, or square, and Daniel Cate, Samuel Dame, and John Davis for the north side.

This second meeting-house was large and after the style of building in those times, having its square pews, lofty pulpit, and sounding-board. A bell, rich in tones, was obtained, and preaching procured, at times, until the building was at length taken down about 1840.

When the Congregational Church was organized we cannot tell. A remnant still remains worshiping in connection with the Free-will Baptist Church at the Center, about a mile from the square.

The Free-will Baptist Church was long since organized, and ministered unto by Elders Dyer, Tuttle, and others, while a Christian-Baptist congregation centers at Tuttle's Corner, at present worshiping in a hall. The Universalists claim one-third of the meeting-house at the Center, and sustain worship one-third of the time. Adventists hold meetings in various parts of the town at their convenience and as interest may demand.

CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTION.

Uneasiness. — Taking Fort William and Mary. — Proclamation of Gov. Wentworth. — Aid for Boston Sufferers. — Procuring Arms. — Delegates. — Province Money withheld. — Pay of Soldiers in the Concord Fight. — Declaration of Independence in New Hampshire. — Association Test. — Census of 1775. — Fire-arms. — Dr. Shepard. — Raising Men for Army. — Beef. — Petition for Right of Representation.

IN 1774, great uneasiness is felt throughout all the American colonies. The British Parliament and the troops at Boston do nothing to allay excitement. The lower towns of New Hampshire are often driven almost to overt acts, but are restrained by the prudence of leading patriots.

As New Hampshire has the honor of issuing the first Declaration of Independence, so she has the honor of first openly and defiantly commencing the struggle for liberty. Several of the Committee of Safety and Sons of Liberty at Portsmouth publicly avowed their intention of taking possession of Fort William and Mary. These men were aided by some two or three hundred men from Durham, Exeter, Greenland, Newmarket, and other towns, headed by Major Sullivan. Nottingham was represented by the brave Cilley, Dearborn, and others, and the result may be learned from the proclamation of Gov. Wentworth: —

Whereas several Bodies of Men did, in the day-time of the 14th and in the Night of the 15th of this Instant December, in the most daring and rebellious manner, invest, attack, and forcibly enter into his Majesty's Castle William and Mary in this Province, and, overpowering and confining the Captain and Garrison, did, besides committing many treasonable Insults and Outrages, break open the Magazine of said Castle and plunder it of above One hundred Barrels of Gunpowder, with upwards of sixty Stand of small Arms, and did also force from the Ramparts of said Castle and carry off sixteen Pieces of Cannon, and other Military Stores, in open Hostility and direct Oppugnation of his Maj-

esty's Government, and in the most atrocious Contempt of his Crown and Dignity, —

I Do, by Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, issue this Proclamation, ordering and requiring, in his Majesty's name, all Magistrates and other officers, whether Civil or Military, as they regard their duty to the King and the tenor of the Oaths they have Solemnly taken and subscribed, to exert themselves in detecting, and securing in some of his Majesty's Goals in this Province, the said Offenders, in Order to their being brought to condign punishment. And, from motives of Duty to the King and Regard to the Welfare of the good People of this Province, I do, in the most earnest and solemn Manner, exhort and enjoin you, his Majesty's liege Subjects of this Government, to beware of suffering yourselves to be seduced by the false Art or Menaces of abandoned Men, to abet, protect, or screen from Justice any of the said high-handed Offenders, or to withhold or secrete his Majesty's Munitions forcibly taken from his Castle; but that each and every one of you will use your utmost Endeavours to detect and discover the Perpetrators of these Crimes to the civil Magistrate, and assist in Securing and bringing them to Justice, and in recovering the King's Munition. This Injunction it is my bounden Duty to lay strictly upon you, and to require your Obedience thereto, as you value, individually, your Faith and Allegiance to his Majesty; as you wish to preserve that Reputation to the Province in general; and as you would avert the most dreadful, but most certain, Consequences of a contrary conduct to yourselves and Posterity.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Portsmouth, the twenty-sixth day of December, in the 15th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord Christ, 1774.

J. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellency's Command,
with advice of Council.
THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec^y.

God Save the King!

The first public action of the town of Nottingham having reference to the Revolutionary struggle was October 31, 1774, when it was "Voted, that Doct. Henry Dearborn, Lieu^t Thomas Bartlett, Joseph Cilley, Junr, Jno Guile, and Israel Randall be a Comittee as proposed in the Third of the Warrant," which was "To see if the Town will vote to raise

any thing for the support of the Industrious Poor Sufferers of the Town of Boston." It was at the same time voted, "that the Town impower the Select Men to procure Two hundred wt of good Gun Powder, 4 Ct. of Lead, and 400 of Flints, and Ten good Firelocks, as a Town Stock."

At an adjourned meeting, on the thirtieth of the following November, it was voted to "raise money to send to the Relief of their poor suffering Bretheren of the Town of Boston;" "that the Town give to the Relief of the Poor of Boston Twenty pounds Lawfull money, to be taken out of the Town stock by the Select Men and to be forwarded to them as soon as may be."

At this same meeting, they chose a committee of "Inspection to inspect into any Person that doth not strictly adhere to the Severall resolvès of the Continental Congress." Joseph Cilley, jr., Benjamin Butler, Esq., Joseph Morrill, Joseph Hodgdon, Vouel Lathers, were the committee. "Any three of them, previous to the knowledge of the other Two, are impowered to act."

January 9, 1775, Joseph Cilley, jr., and Benjamin Butler, Esq., are chosen as "Deputy's to go to Exeter to chuse delegates to Represent this Province in a Continental Congress proposed to be held in Philadelphia in May next;" and "the money raised to pay the Province Rate for 1774" is appropriated to the use of the town.

January 9, 1775. Voted that the Town save harmless the Select men for their not returning the Constable's name until this town vote they Shall return it.

Voted that Lieut. Valentine Hill now constable be desired to pay the money that is raised for to pay the Province Rate for the year A. D. 1774, and is ordered as by a Warrant from under the hands of the Select men to him to be paid by him to the Province Treasury, *be* not paid to said Treasury, but that it be paid unto the Select men and be converted to the Town's use and the said Select men are hereby impowered to give said Constable a full discharge.

February 27, 1775. Voted that the Town impower the Select men to pay the sum of Five Pounds seventeen shillings Lawful money to John

Giddings, Esq. at Exeter for to pay the present Delegates chosen to represent this Province in Continental Congress proposed to be held in Philadelphia in May next and the ballance due to former Delegates at or before the Twentieth Day of March next and to take the said Jn° Giddings Esq^s^, receipt for the same.

The town is thoroughly roused, and resolved to show fight if the worst must come. This is apparent from the vote of April 12, 1775, by which Joseph Cilley, jr., Dr. Henry Dearborn, and Lieut. Thomas Bartlett were appointed a committee "To be ready in Case a Law Suite arise or any Person should be arested or Have any of their Goods or Chattells Taken from them on account of the Province Rate not being Paid to the Province Treasurer, and the said agents to be Impowered to take advise and Pursu the Cause to Final Judgment and Execution."

May 15, 1775, Joseph Cilley, jr., and Lieut. Thomas Bartlett are chosen deputies "to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to be held at Exeter the 17th Instant with full power to act and adopt every thing according to a letter from the Provincial Committee, &c."

The spirit of Nottingham may be learned from the additional actions of the town at this meeting.

Voted that this Town allow the several Parsons Something as wages for their good sarvice in going to Cambridge or the Concord Battle so called and Tarryed until they were Fairly Dismisd by the Capt of said Party.

Voted that the town Do not alow any wages to those that came off without a Dismission from the Capt of said Party.

Voted that this town Do give three shillings Lawful Money Per day to all those Soldiers that tarried until their Capt came off.

These votes gave great dissatisfaction to the unpaid soldiers and their friends; and, about a year after, they secured a vote by which pay was withheld from all, large numbers entering upon the records their dissent from the last action of the voters, denouncing it as "wrong, and ought to be detested by all Loyall Friends of Liberty."

The first census of New Hampshire was taken in 1775, after she ceased to be a province and just before she became an independent state. It was taken for the purpose of establishing an adequate representation of the people.

An order of the Provincial Congress was sent to the several towns and places in the province of New Hampshire, as follows, bearing date August 25, 1775: —

Whereas it is necessary that an exact Account of all the Inhabitants of this Colony should be taken, in order to be transmitted to the Congress of the United American Colonies; Therefore Resolved, That it be recommended to the Select Men of the several Towns, Parishes and other Places in this Colony, to take an exact number of the Inhabitants of their respective Districts, including every soul in the same; indicating the number of Males under 16 years of age; males from 16 years of age to 50, not in the Army; All males above 50; Persons gone in the Army; all females; and Negroes and Slaves for Life.

And whereas a late Requisition of this Congress, that every Town, Parish and other Place within this Colony, return the number of the Fire Arms in their respective Districts fit for use, and the Number wanting to compleat one for every person capable of using them, has not been complied with; therefore it is now earnestly recommended that the same be forthwith done, adding these to the Quantity of Powder in each place; and where there is a public Stock to return a separate account thereof, and that the whole be returned to the Committee of Safety for this Colony.

And it is further recommended, that no Part of the aforementioned Business be delayed; for its being as *speedily done as possible*, will be of great Utility to the Colony; and it is further strictly enjoined upon all Selectmen and Committees to endeavor to prevent all persons from burning their Powder in shooting at Birds and other Game.

By order of congress,

MATTHEW THORNTON, *President.*

NOTTINGHAM CENSUS.

Males under 16 years of Age	268
Males from 16 years of age to 50 not in the Army	165
All males above 50 years of Age	26
Persons gone in the Army	22
All Females	502
Negroes and Slaves for Life	16
	999

The Number of Fire arms in the Town of Nottingham is 101 the Number wanting to Compleat one for every parson fit to bear arms 68 Powder in the Inhabitants Hand of their Property 42 Lb. and 3-4 In the Inhabitants Hand of the Colony Stock 30 Lb and 3-4 in the Selectman's Hand of the Colony Stock 22 Lb and 1-2 Town Stock None.

Per THO BARTLETT *Selectman.*

Sepr 6th, 1775.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE } NOTTINGHAM Sept 11th 1775.
ROCKINGHAM SS. }

Then Thomas Bartlett personally appearing made Solemn Oath that he had taken the above accompt according to the above Recommend with fidelity and Impartiality sworn before me

BENJAMIN BUTLER *Justice of Peace.*

March 5, 1776, Major Thomas Bartlett was elected a representative to attend a congress at Exeter.

March 14, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved, "That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately* to cause all Persons to be *disarmed*, within their Respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by Arms, the United Colonies, against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets and armies."

Agreeably to this resolution, the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire issue a Declaration of Independence, known as the "Association Test," to be signed by all males above twenty-one years of age ("Lunaticks, Idiots, and Negroes excepted") throughout the province, and a return of all such names, together with the names of all such as refused to sign it, to be made to the said Committee of Safety, the chairman of which was M. Weare. "This declaration," says John Farmer, Esq., "was the Declaration of Independence by the people of New Hampshire, similar to the National Declaration of July 4, 1776. It preceded that event, and seems to have been a sanction or an encouragement to

those who contemplated it. It was a bold and hazardous step in subjects thus to resist the authority of one of the most powerful sovereigns in the world. Had the cause in which these men pledged their lives and fortunes failed, it would have subjected every individual who signed it to the pains and penalties of treason, to a cruel and ignominious death."

Eight thousand one hundred and ninety-nine men affixed their names to this declaration, while *seven hundred and seventy-three* refused to sign it.

The following is the declaration, called the

ASSOCIATION TEST.

We, The Subscribers, Do Hereby Solemnly Engage, And Promise, That we Will, To The Utmost Of Our Power, At The Risque Of Our Lives And Fortunes, With Arms, Oppose The Hostile Proceedings Of The British Fleets And Armies Against The United American Colonies.

SIGNERS IN NOTTINGHAM.

J. Mills.	Ziphaniah Butler.	Samuel Scails?
Benjamin Butler.	John Ford.	Abraham Knight.
Joseph Morrill.	Joseph Jackson.	John Giles.
Josiah Clark.	Quick Preast.	Aaron Hayes.
Thomas Healey?	John Brown.	Gideon Straw.
Francis Kenston.	Volintine Hill.	Israel Randel.
Joseph Cilley.	Samuel Gray.	Willm Cloys.
Jonathan Davis.	Mason Rendel.	John McCrilles.
Benjamin Shaw.	Daniel Demis.	Rob. Evens.
Ephraim Durgin.	Jacob Burnam.	Asa Guile.
Thomas Bartlet.	John Bickford.	Nathaniel Randel.
Alexander Lucy.	William Welch.	Samuel Brasa.
Henry Butler.	Thomas Bickford.	Charles McCoy.
Vowel Leathers.	Robert Davis.	Frances Trickey.
Abner Clough.	John Wille.	Hezekiah Randel.
Cutten Cilley.	Samuel Burnam.	Edward Foote.
William Gill.	James Glass.	Thomas Whitehorn.
John Harvey.	Samuel Daniels.	John Whitehorn.
Rice Rowell.	Nathaniel Hale.	Paul Gerrish.
John Wells.	Jonathan Willey.	John Shaw, Jr.

Thomas George.	John Nealley.	Nicholas Leathers.
And^{w} Simpsone.	Jonathan Gove.	Jonathan Langley.
Benjamin Stokes.	Abednego Leathers.	Abel Leathers.
Charles Furnil.	Benjamin Winslow.	Thomas McConnelly.
Ham. Libbey.	Ichabod Row.	Benjamin Jackson.
Joseph Robinson.	John Hutcherson.	Solmon Davis.
Moses Davis.	John Gile.	Abner Davis.
Daniel Young.	John Chesle.	Nicholes Brown.
Joshua Trickey.	John Nelley, Jr.	Sawyer Chesle.
Joseph Whittier.	Joshua Stearns.	John Kesear.
Joseph Hodgdon.	William Nelley.	John Collet.
Simeol Ladd.	Thomas Odel.	Jonathan Rollings.
Jonathan Foss.	Robert Morrison.	John Hany.
Enoch Page.	James Kelsey.	Winthrop Colbath.
Joseph Garman.	John Shaw.	104

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Pursuant to the within Precept, we have Present this Covenant to the Inhabitants of the Town of Nottingham, and the Parsons that Refuse to sign it are on a Seperate Paper.

VOWEL LEATHERS, } *Select*
THO^{s} BARTLET, } *Men.*

August 16th, 1776.

A list of the men in the town of Nottingham that refuse to sign the covenant sent to the selectmen by the committee of safety in April last, viz. : —

*Abraham Scails.	Thomas Foss.	Nathan Watson.
Philip Bartlet.	Frances Harvey.	Josiah Watson.
*Nathaniel Goodhu.	Frances Harvey, Jr.	*Benj^{a} Watson.
Noah Barker.	*Eldad Langley.	Benj^{a} Whitcher.
John Shepard.	Moses Davis.	Daniel Rogers, Esq.
*John Banfill.	Edmund Hodgdon.	James Bean.
*Joseph Nealley.	Samuel Gove.	James Thurston.
*John Bartlet.	*John Watson.	25
*Thomas Hines.	*James Watson.	

VOWEL LEATHERS, } *Select*
THO^{s} BARTLET, } *Men.*

NOTTINGHAM, August 16th, 1776.

N. B. Them with this marke * Have advanced money for to Hire Men to go to Crown Point.

CENSUS OF SEPT. 1775.

Males under 16 years of Age	268
Males from 16 years of age to 50 not in the Army	165
All males above 50 years of age	26
Persons gone in the Army	22
All Females	502
Negroes and Slaves for Life	16
	999

The Number of fire arms in the Town of Nottingham is 101 the Number wanting to Complete one for every parson fit to bear arms 68 Powder in the Inhabitants Hand of theire Property 42 lb & 3-4 In the Inhabitants Hand of the Colony Stock 30 Lb & 3-4 in the Selectman's Hand of the Colony Stock, 22 Lb & 1-2 Town Stock None.

Per THO BARTLET *Selectman.*

Sept 6th 1775.

NOTTINGHAM Sept 11th 1775.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKINGHAM SS.

Then Thomas Bartlet personally appearing made Solemn Oath that he had taken the above accompt according to the above Recommend with Fidelity and Impartiality sworn before me,

BENJAMIN BUTLER *Justice of Peace.*

Oct. 14, 1776. Upon a Motion that Doctor Samuel Shepard went about the Country Preaching and Holding forth Doctrines that are Enimical to the Cause of Liberty for which we are Now Contending (Viz.), that it is contrary to the Gospel to Take up arms in the cause for which we are Now Contending with Great Brittan therefore, Voted that the Said Shepard be Not alowed to Preach or Instruct or other ways Teach in this Town his said Doctrine but be Deamed a common Nusance in said Town.

April 4, 1777. Voted that there be a Committee Chosen to agree with a Sufficient Number of Men to Make up the Propotion for the Town for the three Battalions Now Raising in this State for the Continental Sarvice for three years or During the War on the Best and Most Reasonable Terms that they Can and said Committee to be Impowered to make out an Exact List of what Each Man Has Done towards Carrying on the War with Great Brittan and to Estamate what Shall be Esteamed a Turn in the war and Deliver the said List unto the Select Men and the Select Men are Hereby ordered to Make an asesment on the Pools and Estates agreeable to said Estamation so that

Every Pool and Estate May Pay there Equil Propotion of what is Past and Present Cost of Raising Men in this Town for the Present war and that the said Committee be and are Hereby Impowered to Hire Money on the Credit of this Town for the above Said Purpose Raising the above Said Men.

Voted that Major Henry Dearborn, Col° Joseph Cilley, Capt. Vowel Leathers. Col° Thomas Bartlet, Lt. Israel Randel, Capt. Cutting Cilley and Benjamin Butler, Esq., be a Committee for the above said Purpose.

June 19, 1778, the action of the town is decisive and courageous, when it is voted that the "Town will Take up the Matter of Raising the men for the Rhoad Island Sarvice sent to this Town for to sarve in Col° Peabodyes Regiment under the command of Major General Sullivan."

Voted that Capt. Henry Butler, Capt Vowel Leathers, Lt. John Gile, Benjamin Butler, Esq., and Lt Israel Randel be a Committee for to Hire the above Proportion of Men for said Sarvice on the best Tearms in their Power and as soon as Possible, with power to Hire Money on the Credit of the Town.

March 30, 1779. Voted that Lt John Gile and Capt. Vowel Leathers be a committee to supply the Soldiers Familyes according to a Lait Resolve of the general assembly.

Feb. 20, 1781. Voted that Capt. Henry Butler, Lt John Gile and Lt Israel Randel be a committee for to Purchase the Beef sent to this Town for the supply of the Continental army for the year 1781 with Power for to Purchase Said Beef on the Best and Cheapest Terms they Can and for to Borrow or hire Money on the Credit of the Town for to Pay for said Beef or Beef Cattel, giving Securyty for to make the Money as good when Paid as it is when the Security is given or to Give Security for hard Money or other Money Equivilent either to the Lenders of Money for to Purchase Said Beef or the Parsons who shall Give Credit to the Town for said Beef or beef-Cattel or any Part thereof.

Similar votes had been before passed to meet previous demands for beef and corn, which towns were allowed to furnish instead of money for the support of the army at established prices. It was no easy task for the farmers at this period to raise money, yet, to the extent of their ability, they did raise it; and, when they could raise no more, they freely took from their small store of grain and their smaller

herds of cattle, and, with great labor, but with cheerful spirits, transported them to Exeter, where officers of the government were ready to receive them.

No town could surpass Nottingham in cheerful sacrifice for her country.

Like other towns, they found it necessary to regulate domestic trade, and so chose, May 8, 1777, "Capt. Cutting Cilley, Lt Alexander Lucy, Thomas Bartlet, Lt John M^c^-Crellis, Mr Edward Foax, Capt. Vowel Leathers, and Lieut. Jonathan Gove" a committee "to Regulate the Price of Labour and other Necessaryes and Conveniences of Life agreeable to a Laite Law of this State." Care was taken of the families of those in actual service, since they chose a committee, January 19, 1778, "to supply the Families of the Non Commissioned officers and Soldiers in the Continental Sarvice for three years or During the war," and John Gile was chosen that committee.

For several years in succession, Thomas Bartlet was chosen to represent the town in various conventions and congresses. But, May 21, 1781, Col. Joseph Cilley was sent to Concord "to Joyn in Convention with other men chosen by the other Towns in this state in Laying a Plan or System of Government for the futer Happiness and Well being of this State."

No town rendered more cordial and efficient aid for the Revolutionary contest than Nottingham. If men were wanting either to command or serve, she furnished them without hesitation; if beef or corn were required for the army, she produced them without a murmur; if money was needed, she laid it ungrudgingly on the altar of her country. No town was more tenacious of her rights or eager to put on the full manhood of an American citizen, as may be seen from the following petition for leave to send a representative to the general assembly.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKINGHAM SS. } *To His Excellency* JOHN WENTWORTH, ESQ., *Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Said Province of New Hampshire.*

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Nottingham in said County of Rockingham Shews that Said Nottingham is an ancient Settled Town and Does at Present Consist of above three Hundred and Fifty Families.

For a long Time Past the Inhabitants thereof have Been Constantly Taxed towards the Support and Maintenance of the Government of this His Majestys Province, and have always fully and Cheerfully Paid the same tho they have Never Enjoyed the Inestimable Darling Privilege and Liberty of Being Represented in the House of Commons here, which other Towns and Parishes Less opulent and Not so Numerous or Ancient have been Indulged with, the Liberty of sending Representatives. Your Petitioners would humbly Submit their Case to Your Excellencys Wise Mature Consideration Whether they Are Not Intitled to the Privileges and Immunitys of the British Constitution with Every Other Subject thereof Whether the Lives, Liberties, and Propertys of Your Petitioners under their Present Circumstances may Not Be taken from them without their Consent to the Law by which they may be Judged.

Wherefore your Petitioners Pray Your Excellency Would authorize and Impower them for the future to send a Representative to the General assembly of said Province, That Your Petitioners May No Longer Be Virtually But Really Represented By a Person of their Own Electing. And Your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray.

NOTTINGHAM April 18, 1774.

The prayer was readily granted, and Nottingham sent able men to the assembly whose influence was great upon general legislation, and highly valuable in inaugurating a new form of state government, always counseled by an intelligent and patriotic constituency. The men of Nottingham were a power in the state and nation during the Revolutionary struggle, and the trying period that followed it.

November 19, 1781, " voted that Col. Thomas Bartlett be representative for to represent this town in the General Assembly to be holden at Exeter on the third Wednesday of December next, and he is empowered, for the term of one year from their first meeting, to transact such business

and pursue such measures as they may judge necessary for the public good." "Votes were then brought in for Councilors."

When a plan for a government for the state was sent to the several towns for acceptance or rejection, by the general assembly, Nottingham rejected it by a vote of fifty, there being no vote in favor of it. But Thomas Bartlet, Capt. Moses Dame, Col. Joseph Cilley, Benjamin Butler, Esq., Lieut. Samuel Gray, Lieut. John Gile, Capt. Vowel Leathers, Mr. Moses Davis, and Mr. Stoten Tuttle were appointed a committee to consider the plan and suggest alterations; and with these amendments it was unanimously accepted.

October 21, 1782, Thomas Bartlet was chosen a representative of the town in the general assembly at Portsmouth, to be holden on the third Wednesday in December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. "Rice Rowell chosen as Grand Jury Man."

The "plan" for a government was again submitted to the towns by the general assembly, which Nottingham, December 23, 1782, rejected by a vote of thirty, to three in favor of it. But a committee, consisting of Thomas Bartlet, Lieut. Israel Randell, Moses Davis, Capt. Vowel Leathers, Messrs. Nathaniel Goodhue, Stoten Tuttle, and John Ford, took the plan under consideration and reported amendments; and with those it was adopted December 28, by a vote of ten in favor, and nine against it.

The address of the convention adopted on the first Tuesday of June, 1783, was in like manner discussed, and, after amendments proposed to the confederation and perpetual union, as suggested by an able committee, was almost unanimously adopted.

March 30, 1784, a vote was taken for president of the state under the new form of government just adopted, and stood 24 votes for Meshech Weare, 48 for Gen. John Sullivan, and 1 for Col. John Langdon. At the same time, the

votes for five senators resulted in 44 for Col. John McClary, 44 for John Dudley, Esq., 31 for Josiah Bartlet, Esq., 31 for Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, 41 for Col. John Langdon, 7 for Col. Joseph Cilley, 9 for John Calf, Esq., 6 for Col. Joshua Wentworth, 1 for George Gaines, 7 for Col. Thomas Bartlet, 1 for Woodbury Langdon, Esq.

Votes were also cast for county treasurer and recorder of deeds without recording the state of the votes.

In 1785, the vote for president stood: Gen. John Sullivan, 68; Col. John Langdon, 36; George Atkinson, Esq., 15. The vote for senators stood: Col. John Langdon, 84; Col. Joshua Wintworth, 84; Joseph Gilman, Esq., 85; Col. George Read, 80; Col. Thomas Bartlet, 84; George Atkinson, Esq., 2; Col. Nathaniel Peabody, 4; John McClary, Esq., 2.

CHAPTER VI.

Indian Troubles. — Tribe on North River. — Murder of Mrs. Simpson and Others. — Petition for Aid. — Miscellaneous Votes and Incidents. — Chichester. — Epsom. — Mark How. — Premium for Wolves. — James Harvey. — Early Marriages. — Appointment of Justice. — Call to Mr. Osborn. — Inoculation forbidden. — Bounty for Wild Cats and Crows. — Burial Cloths. — Turnpike District. — School Districts. — Inventory of 1806. — Town Officers. — Votes. — Insane Man's Prayer. — The thirsty Disciple.

DURING the French war, the Indians greatly troubled the settlements in New Hampshire. Nottingham did not escape. Small parties of the enemy concealed themselves on or near her borders, and made great havoc among the cattle, horses, sheep, and other domestic animals. There lived a small tribe of Indians near the north part of what is now called North River Pond, near the line which now divides Nottingham from Northwood, and within the present limits of the latter. At the head of this tribe was a chief by the name of Swausen. He was generally disposed to be friendly to the settlers, yet sometimes did not restrain his own tribe, nor roving parties from other tribes, from doing mischief. Says Belknap (Vol. II., p. 252), under date July 28, 1747: "At Penacook, a party of the enemy discovered themselves by firing at some cattle. They were pursued by fifty men, and retreated with such precipitation as to leave their packs and blankets with other things behind. One man had his arm broken in this conflict. About the same time, a man was killed there who had just returned from Cape Breton after an absence of two years. Another was killed at Suncook; and, at Nottingham, Robert Beard, John Folsom, and Elizabeth Simpson suffered the same fate."

This Elizabeth Simpson was the wife of Andrew Simpson. They with others had been living in the garrison,

but went to their homes, which were but short distances from the garrison, to perform some work and to care for their dwellings, and were surprised by the subtle enemy. Prior to this, great anxiety had prevailed at Nottingham, and large numbers of the settlers removed from the town in search of safety among friends, so that the cultivation of the land and clearing of the forests were almost abandoned, and a spirit of discouragement generally prevailed. The government of the state had at different times aided them by stationing armed men for their defense. Still the danger existed, and they make a new and earnest appeal for succor, as may be seen from the following documents: —

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Nottingham Dec. 8, 1747, Voted that the Select Men Draw up a Petition to be Prefered to the General Court to Pray that there may be Suitable Provision made for our Relief under the Difficulties of the war and that Joshua Pirce, Esqr, be Inpowered and he is hereby Desired to Carry in S^d Petition and Do what may be needful to obtain Said Relief.

PETITION.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honble his Majesties Council and House of Representatives for said Province in General Assembly convened

The Inhabitants of Nottingham in said Province take this Opportunity thankfully to acknowledge your Goodness in sending and supporting a number of men in years past for our safe-guard and Defence in this Time of War. And altho' we might from thence Infer your good Dispositions to Help us for the future, yet in order to your being more fully informed of our Circumstances we would Humbly offer to the consideration of this Honourable Court some of the Difficulties and Dangers we find ourselves exposed to in this Time of War.

Our settlements are remote one from another in a mountainous and broken country our Fields are generally encompassed about with Trees and Bushes which continually exposes us to the Danger of being surprised by the Enemy while about our Daily Labour our common Roads and High Ways are no less dangerous to pass: We Lie open to a wide wilderness which surrounds us on all sides by which means the Enemy may come undiscovered very near our Garrisons which we have hardly

men enough to Defend our number being now very small many having already Removed out of the Town, and others seem so much discouraged that we fear our numbers will be much less in the ensuing Summer than they are at present which has a tendency to make our Burden still the heavier which is already almost insupportable We have never Desired needlessly to be a Burden to the government Neither have we ever before in this manner apply^d for Relief but being now convinced more than ever of the Danger we are Likely to be Exposed to we cannot but think it needfull for us to be Importunate with your Excellency and Honours to grant us such large Assistance as our necessitous circumstances may require without which we fear we shall be obliged to Retreat for the safety of our selves and Families tho' it must be with the greatest Regret that we leave our Settlements which we have cultivated with much Toil and Labour.

May it Pleas your Excellency and Honours to take the Premises into your wise consideration and if it be consistent with your pleasure and for the Benefit of the Province in General as well as your Petitioners in particular to keep this Town we humbly pray that there may be speedy Provision made for the supporting of Forty or Fifty men to be sent up early in the Spring and kept here for the safeguard and Defence of the Inhabitants here, and that such Stores as may be needfull for them may be conveyed up by sleading, the Knowledge of which as it would be likely to prevent some from moving out of Town, so it would be a means to encourage and strengthen us all who are very sensible that we cannot long support ourselves Here without such assistance from the Government as shall enable us to go about our Labour and Business in some degree of Safety which we Hope you will Freely Provide for and your Petitioners shall as in Duty Bound Ever Pray, &c.

ISRAEL BARTLET } *Selectmen for Nottingham in behalf*
ROBERT HARVEY } *and by order of the Town.*

NOTTINGHAM, Jany 21st 1747.

May 21, 1729. Voted that Chichester shall have liberty to cut a way threw Nottingham at Their own Cost and Charge to the Block house.

Dec. 10, 1729. Voted That Capt. Edward Hall have power to Gitt a horse way Cutt To Amuskeige as Chepe as he Can Gitt it done and as Low as posible he Can.

March 30, 1731. Voted Capt. Edward Hall and Peter Gilman be a comite to Joyn with Chichester Comitte to Run the Head Line of Nottingham.

July 28, 1731. Voted Edward Hall and Mr. Samuel Goodhew be a comitte to Joyn with Ipsom Comitte and Chichester Comitte to Run the Dividing lines between Ipsom and Nottingham and between Chichester and Nottingham Voted a Comitte Shall Be Chosen to Gitt a way from Nottingham to New Market down by Mr. Halls. Capt. Thomas Peirce and Nathaniel Rogers were the committee.

April 19, 1732. Voted That Mr Zach^{r} Herd and Mr. Samuel Goodhew and Mr John Calfe be a comette to Joyn with Ipsom and Chichester Comitte to Run and Preamble the Lines of ye town of Nottingham. Voted Mr. Jon^{o} Walker & Doct. Nathan Hale and Doct. Nat^{ll} Rogers be a comette to Examine and adjust all acompts.

The committee to lay out the third division of lands and to settle the boundary lines say, in their return to proprietors at Exeter, January 31, 1732 – 3 : " We notified Ipsom, Barrington and Chichester. Ipsom and Barrington Run with us, But Chichester did not appear." This was signed by John Calfe, Zachariah Herd, and Samuel Goodhew.

August, 1756. Voted That Wm Morrison, Ensign Jon^{a} Longfellow and Thomas Simpson be a Committe to look out for A suitable person to supply the town of Nottingham with preaching as a probationer.

March 23, 1769. Voted that the town allow Doctor Mark How Seven pounds ten Shilling Lawfull Money for Doctring Samuel Sias Wife when She was by Missforting wounded by Gun, his Discharging S^{d} Sias all the rest of his account.

Oct. 14, 1776. Joseph Morrel was chosen Grand Jurior Man to sarve on the General Sessions of the Peace to be Held at Portsmouth on the second Tuesday of November Next.

March 26, 1782. Voted that the Town will give five Dollars P^{r} head as a Premium for all grone woolves that Shall be Killed within the Bounds of this Town and half that sum for woolves whelps P^{r} head that Shall be Killed within the Bounds of this Town by any Town Inhabitant until the Next March Meeting. And one pound, ten shilling were voted April 5, 1784 for Grone Wolves, and fifteen shillings for wolves whelps.

JAMES HARVEY.

August 7, 1726. James Harvey and Family now sot sail from port Rush in the North of Ireland for New England and Landed in Boston in October 8th and from thence come to Haverhill the 26th where we stayed till April 19th 1727 and that day come to Derry.

James Harvey from Ireland died on the 4th day of May 1742.

Mr. Matthew Nealy, one of the selectmen, having died in 1757, a legal meeting was held "Sept. ye 19th," and it was voted, "That thomas Simpson be Select man in the Room of Mr Matthew Nealy Late of Notingham Deceased, and to Serve till our next anual meeting."

EARLIEST MARRIAGES AND DEATHS RECORDED.

Thomas Simpson was married to Sarah Morrison of Notingham Febr ye 4th 1747 – 8.

John Simpson son to Thomas Simpson & Sarah Simpson born in Notingham Decembr ye 1st 1748, Elizabeth Simpson Daughter to Thomas Simpson & Sarah Simpson born in Notingham Sept. ye 19th 1751, Sarah Simpson wife to thomas Simpson Deceased March the 24th 1753. Thomas Simpson was married to Mary Cochran, Relict to David Cochran of Londonderry March ye 5th 1754.

William Neely of Notingham was married to Mrs. Mary Parvin December the thirty-first 1755.? Mary Neely, Daughter to william Neely and Mary Neely was born in Nottingham Jan. 28, 1742 – 3 and Sarah, her sister was b. Sept. 11, 1744.?

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES.

March 25, 1777. Voted that it is the Humble Desire of this Town that the Honourable General Court for the State of New Hampshire would allow this Town the Privalage that Has been allowed to a Number of the Neighboring Towns, viz. the Privilage Recomending by vote of the Town who they Desire to have appointed for a Justice of the Peice in said Town and if the above should be granted

Voted Nannimus That it is the Desire of this Town that Col° Thomas Bartlet be appointed a justice of the Peace.

CALL TO MR. OSBORN.

May 29, 1789. Voted To give M Osborn a Call for to Settle in the work of the Ministry in the Town of Nottingham. (Benjamin Butler, Esqr, and Samuel Huntoon dissented.)

Voted that the Town will give Mr. Osborn Something for Preaching in this Town.

Voted that Mr. Osborn have the use of the Pew at the Left hand of the pulpit whilst he Preaches in this Town.

Voted that the Select Men Repair the Meetinghouse in the Cheepest and Best Manner they shall think Best.

Voted that Mr Thomas Odel Set the Psalm in the Meeting House when the People assemble for Publick worship.

Voted that Capt Enoch Page Read the Psalm in Publick worship.

Oct. 14, 1776. Voted not to give Capt Henry Dearborn Liberty to anocculate his Family and any other Persons that apply to be anocculated for the Small Pox.

1809, March 14. Voted one Gill on a Dollar. For Surveyors to be Drunk while at Work on the Roads.

1810 March 13. Voted that Josiah Woodman Receive from the Town $15 Dollars, To Compensate him in part for the loss of his Horse Said to be worth Forty Dollars.

1811 March 12. Voted to give a bounty $3.00 for every Wild Cat killed in Nottingham by inhabitants thereof and 20 cents for old Crows and 10 cents for young Crows until the first day of July.

Joseph Randel was chosen Saxon and Ebenezer Butler was voted $20. for ringing the bell the ensuing year.

1807, June 1. Voted those persons Inhabitants of the Town of Nottingham and killing them in said Town should Receive 20 Cents for Old Crows and 10 Cents for young Crows.

1801 March 3. Voted that the selectmen be directed to purchase two Burial Cloths at the expense of the town to be kept in the town Clerks office for the use of the inhabitants of the town as soon as may be.

TURNPIKE DISTRICT.

1807, April 1, a petition was presented to the selectmen, signed by the following persons, to be set off as a separate district to be known as the Turnpike District, which was granted by a vote of the town June 1 of the same year.

Names of the petitioners, and the amount of each man's tax for building their school-house the same year: —

James Atwood	$2.35	John Crawfford	$2.12
Daniel Cate	15.39	Samuel Furnald	3.26
James Chesley	9.28	Thomas Furnald	8.89
Thomas Furnald Jr.	2.12	Garland Smith	4.22
Capt. Thomas Furber	11.19	Hutchins Watson	2.12
Moses Furber	9.49	John Leathers	2.12
Simon Garland Jr.	2.12	Capt Joseph Priest	15.19
Robert Hill	3.40	Anthomis Pickering	3.30
Simeon Rand	7.14	Jonathan Richardson	2.40
Ebenezer Spencer	4.10	Joseph Spencer	2.12
Samuel Whitcherhorn	5.65		

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

March 30, 1779. Voted that Mr Samuel Gray, Ir Zephemiah Butler, Mr. James Kelse, Mr Aaron Hayes and Lt Jonathan Gove be a Committee for to Divide the Town into Destrick for the Convenience of Schools and to say in How many Places Schools Shall be Keept and to state the Places where the Schools Shall be Keept in this Town.

This committee attended to the duty imposed upon them and reported the following: —

The first Destrick to Consist of the following Familyes, viz, James George, Jonathan Harvey, Ichabod Row, Benj^a Noyes, W^d Susannah Harvey, Benj^a Winslow, Samuel Norrise & Jonathan Cass, Second Destrick to consist of all the Familyes Living on the fish Street Lotts. Including Mr. Sweat and all the Familyes on or Near the Square and on the King Street Home Lotts above Mr. Joseph Whitchers and all the familyes Living on the North Street Lotts and all that are Settled on the Bow Streets Lotts including Mr Clough, Joshua Stephens and Ensign Gile. The third Destrict to consist of all the Familyes Living on the King Street Lotts below Mr Joseph Whitchers and on the Summer Street Lotts on the South Side of North River. The fourth Destrick to consist of all the Familyes Living on the Summer Street Lotts on the North Side of North River untill it Comes to Lt Israel Randels.

The fifth Destrict to consist of all Remainder of the Familyes Living on the Sumer Lotts and all that are settled on the Winter Street Lotts, on the North Road below Abel Leathers's. The sixth Destrick to consist of all the Familyes living on the Winter Street Lotts Not before Included Except Moses Davis, Jr, and John Keniston, The seventh Destrick to consist of all the Familyes living on or near the Jabeague Road on the Cross Street Lotts, including Moses Davis, Jr, and John Kenistone. The eighth Destrick to consist of all the other Familyes living on the Cross Lotts, including John Mason.

The School in the first Destrict to be Kept at the W^d Harvyes, the Second on the Squair, the third at Mr. Joseph Hodgdon's, the fourth at Thomas Odels, the fifth at Thomas Whitcherus, the sixth at Jonathan Huckings's, the Seventh at Jonathan Davis's, and the Eighth at Charles Furnald's.

SAMUEL GRAY,
ZEP^R BUTLER,
JAMES KELSE,
AARON HAYES,
JONATHAN GOVE, } Committee.

N. B. The Inhabitants that live in the Second Destrick are Not to Send theire Children to the School in the third Destrick, Neither are third to Send theire Children to the School in the Second.

1792, March 27. Voted that Mr. Thomas Rogers, Majr Jonathan Cilley Majr John Gile were appointed a committee to Divid the Town into Destricts for Schools and Point out the Places where a School House Shall be Built in Each Destrict. This committee reported that the Summer Street District shall Include the Famileyes who live on the Sumer Street Lots to the Northeastward of Benjamin Whitcher's, South west Line and to Include Eldad Langley on Winter Street Lots.

The Second District to Include all the Famileyes Living on Sumer Street Lots to the Northwestward of Captain Leathers's and all who Live on Winter Street Lots and Cross Street Lots which Lye to the north of North River.

The Squaire Destrict to Consist of all the familyes who Live on Sumer Street Lots heretofore Mentioned. King Street Lots, Bow Street Lots, North street Lots, Winter Street Lots which Lye to the South of North River and Fish Street Lots Including West Street Lots.

The fourth or Mountain District to Consist of all the Familyes Living on the first and second Ranges of the Town.

A school House to be built in the Sumer-street District at the corner of the Highway which leads from Thomas Odell's to the Road which Leads from Nottingham Squaire to Durham, and said House to be thirty four feet in Length and Twenty Eight in weadth, Ten feet Posts to be finished Gallery wise with Two Windows on Each Side containing Twenty Squaires and one of fifteen Squaires in the End the Glass to be Seven by nine with a walk from the fire Place to the End of the Room of three feet in width.

A School House to be built on the Squaire of Same dimensions with the afore mentioned School House to be built at Job Langleys Corner, of the above dimensions. School House in the Mountain District to be built twenty feet in Length fifteen in weadth and finished in Proportion to the others, Each House to be shingled and Clap Boarded.

Much opposition was made to the adoption of this report. Some desired to have the town divided into seven districts, and others were not pleased with the location of a part of the houses. But "by a Poll it was voted to Receive and Except said Report;" and Gen. Joseph Cilley, Stoten Tuttle, and Henry Butler were chosen a committee to superintend the erection of the four houses. At a meeting, August

27, 1792, it was voted "that the school House that was to have been built at Odells Corner be built Somewhare between Thomas Odells and John Nealley House."

INVENTORY OF 1806.

	Acres of mowing.	Total tax.	Value of unimproved lands and buildings.
James Atwood	..	$1.45	830
James Bean	10	10.95	400
Ichabod Bodge	3	2.80	40
Henry Butler	5	7.08	230
Jacob Burnham	12	12.07	200
Nehemiah Bartlett	10	10.51	278
Wd Sarah Bartlett	9	9.42	400
John Butler	5	8.49	208
Wd Margret Brown	1	2.75	80
Israel Bartlett	..	2.20	..
Joshua Bean	..	3.40	..
Thomas Bartlett	3	4.63	150
Bradbury Bartlett	3	3.85	150
Jonathan Bartlett	..	1.30	..
Joseph Batchelder	4	5.12	100
Henry Butler, jr.	..	1.40	..
Ruben Brown	..	1.50	..
Moses Burnham	..	1.30	..
Timothy Barker	4	3.77	44
Wd Phebe Butler	..	1.40	15
Wd Mary Barker	4	1.25	50
Benjamin Cilley	..	4.75	60
Samuel Colcord	20	7.33	150
Cuttin Cilley	..	1.30	..
Solomon Carter	..	1.50	..
Josiah Carter	..	1.30	..
Greenleaf Cilley	6	10.25	400
Daniel Cate	9	9.87	280
Bradbury Cilley	30	43.50	800
Jacob Cilley	8	18.07	900
Eliphelet Cilley	..	2.30	..
Levi Chapman	..	3 30	..
John Crawford	..	1.30	..
Moses Cilley	..	1.30	..
James Chesley	8	4.79	68
Christopher R. Carpenter	..	1.80	..
John Chisley	8	4.15	60
Philip Cass	..	2.00	..
William Currier	..	1.30	..

INVENTORY OF 1806, — Continued.

	Acres of mowing.	Total tax.	Value of unimproved lands and buildings.
Israel Davis	. .	$1.30	. .
Josiah Davis	8	5.30	$50
Solomon Davis	6	4.60	80
Nathaniel Davis	8	3.55	70
John Davis	4	7.45	200
Levi Davis	6	4.85	80
Samuel Dame	16	9.29	118
Jacob Davis	25	8.11	128
Moses Dolton	4	1.12	4
Samuel Davis	11	5.55	130
Stephen Davis	4	4.45	80
Ruben Davis	. .	1.30	. .
Abram Davis	6	7.59	158
Samuel Dyer	. .	1.20	40
Stephen Durgan	. .	1.70	. .
John Dame	. .	1.80	. .
Nathan Davis	. .	1.30	. .
Jonathan Davis	2	3.00	100
John Demeritt	. .	1.30	. .
Samuel Furnald	. .	3.40	. .
Benjamin Follet	. .	. . .	. .
Thomas Furnald	4	5.00	100
Samuel French	. .	1.30	. .
Andrew Fox	9	8.70	264
John Ford	9	9.60	260
John Ford, jr.	2	4.20	100
Thomas Ford	. .	2.45	. .
Thomas Furber	8	7.23	155
Nathan French	. .	1.30	. .
Jonathan Glass	3	9.70	500
Jonathan Gove	10	11.20	240
Samuel Gove	3½	5.87	254
Samuel Gile	6	5.90	200
Paul Gerrish	9	10.73	466
Thomas Glass	1	4.80	100
Mark Gile	6	7.61	322
Nathaniel Goodhue	7	8.40	300
Simon Garland	5	7.05	100
Barnard Goodridge	5	5.85	30
James Goodell	4½	6.30	60
Samuel Gove, jr.	. .	1.30	. .
Nathan Gove	3½	6.72	254
Joseph Goodhue	3	3.30	. .
Jeremiah Gordon	. .	1.50	. .
Simon Garland, jr.	. .	1.30	. .

INVENTORY OF 1806, — Continued.

	Acres of mowing.	Total tax.	Value of unimproved lands and buildings.
Frances Harvey	8	$10.15	$250
Wd. Susannah Harvey	1	.84	9
Jonathan Harvey	6	8.23	116
Robert Harvey	7	10.45	300
Robert Hill	. .	1.50	. .
Solomon Huges	4	5.58	260
Wd Anna Huntoon	2	2.50	20
John Hines	7	9.09	348
Wd Susannah Hayes	. .	.40	. .
Ebenezer Harvey	4	6.55	150
Samuel Harvey	. .	2.10	. .
Joseph Hill	. .	2.60	. .
Benjamin Hoit	4	5.24	68
Thomas Hall	. .	1.30	. .
James Harvey	. .	1.30	. .
John Hill	. .	1.35	. .
Joseph Hill, jr.	. .	1.40	. .
William Hanson	. .	1.30	. .
Richard Hull	2	3.80	80
David Harvey	. .	1.30	. .
Jonathan Jones	. .	1.30	. .
Willam Kelsey	8	8.88	276
Hugh Kelsey	4	6.30	160
Joseph Keniston	1	3.80	100
Jonathan Langley	. .	1.30	. .
Alexander Lucy	7	8.15	200
John Lucy	. .	1.80	40
Vowel Leathers	10	8.67	334
Benjamin Lucy	2	5.62	84
Job Langley	8	8.84	268
Moses Langley	2	4.60	90
Benjamin Langley	2½	4.75	84
Joseph Langley	2½	4.75	84
Jonathan Langley, jr.	4	6.14	138
Thomas Lucy	. .	1.80	. .
Joseph Leathers	11	12.19	338
Vowel Leathers, jr.	. .	2.40	. .
Edward Lee	. .	1.30	. .
John McCrillis	9	11.07	334
John Marston	2	5.30	120
Abner Marston	. .	1.60	. .
Samuel Manson	3	4.35	100
William Morris	10	11.48	220
Benjamin Noyes	6	5.25	60
Joseph Nealley	3	4.68	100

INVENTORY OF 1806, — Continued.

	Acres of mowing.	Total tax.	Value of unimproved lands and buildings.
Mathew Nealley	3½	$6.28	$200
John Nealley	3	3.08	100
Benjamin Nealley	4	6.28	160
Benjamin Noyes, jr.	2	2.90	60
David Noyes	. .	1.70	. .
Edward B. Nealley	. .	1.30	. .
Joseph Preast	12	10.72	300
Samuel Preast	. .	2.40	. .
Nathan Preast	. .	1.30	. .
George Parker	2	4.65	250
William Page	1½	3.70	160
Anthony Pickering	½	1.92	30
Simeon Pikering	5	7.00	30
Maderick Rand	. .	1.30	.
Rice Rowel	8	8.75	30
Ichabod Rowe	7	7.25	12
Joseph Randel	. .	1.30	.
Gideon Randel	4	5.03	100
Thomas R. Rogers	. .	7.28	300
Nathaniel Rines	2	2.60	39
Josiah Rines	. .	1.50	. .
Wd Elizabeth Rowell	. .	.60	. .
Samuel Rowe	. .	1.30	. .
Simeon Rand	2	3.95	60
Joshua Stevens	3½	6.20	200
Thomas Stevens	3½	6.30	200
Robert Stevens	5	5.72	174
William Simpson	. .	2.25	. .
Samuel Scails	8	8.10	200
Ebenezer Spencer	4	5.46	176
John Simpson	8	10.38	300
John Stevens	1½	5.20	160
Samuel Spencer	. .	1.90	. .
Garland Smith	. .	1.80	60
Peter Thurston	. .	1.30	. .
Nicholas Tuttle	1	4.63	166
Stoten Tuttle	4	6.30	300
Joseph Tuttle	8	9.02	240
James Thurston	. .	5.65	150
Samuel Tuttle	. .	5.30	80
Joseph Thurston	3	2.00	75
Moses Thurston	3	. . .	. .
Nathaniel Tuttle	. .	4.53	. .
Stoten Tuttle, jr.	1	4.53	176
Thomas Trickey	. .	1.30	200

INVENTORY OF 1806, — Continued.

	Acres of mowing.	Total tax.	Value of unimproved lands and buildings.
Benjamin Willey	. .	$1.50	$176
Jonathan Willey, jr.	. .	1.30	. .
Benjamin Watson	7	6.48	. .
Benjamin Winslow	3	2.65	. .
Nathan Watson	4	5.05	. .
Wd Nancy Williams	. .	.95	. .
William Welch	5	6.32	150
Pelatiah Witham	2	3.24	. .
Charles Willey	. .	1.95	. .
Moses M. Watson	5	7.28	300
Elisha Winslow	. .	4.03	. .
Isaac Welch	6½	6.88	. .
Jacob Welch	6½	7.48	. .
Ruben Whicher	8	11.30	. .
Samuel Waymouth	. .	1.55	. .
Samuel Whithom	4	4.42	60
Benjamin Watson, jr.	. .	1.80	. .
Thomas Watson	. .	1.30	. .
Josiah Watson	. .	1.70	. .
Nathaniel Wiggin	. .	1.30	. .
Asa Witham	4	3.35	. .

In 1806, there were 195 tax-payers in Nottingham; Bradbury Cilley paid a tax of $43.50, Jacob Cilley $18.07, Greenleaf Cilley $10.25. There were only two taxes above $12, and only nine above $10. Bradbury Cilley had $2,100 at interest, John Davis $100, James Goodman $200, William Welch $150, and Moses M. Watson $300.

Chaises or sulkies were owned by Widow Sarah Bartlett, valued $50; Henry Butler, jr., $20; Widow Phebe Butler, $50; Bradbury Cilley, $100; and Jacob Cilley, $20.

There were horses of five winters, 117; oxen, 187; cows, 267; cattle of four winters, 89; of three winters, 220; of two winters, 205.

MUNICIPAL.

A list of moderators, clerks, representatives, and selectmen from the first meeting under the charter to 1878, with

the omission of 1734-5-6-7-8-9-40 and 1760-1-2, while the town was not authorized to send a representative; 1784, Thomas Bartlett was the first to represent the town in general court.

1723. Col. Thomas Packer, mod.; John Calfe, clerk; Elisha Story of Boston, Capt. Edward Sargent of Newbury, Benj. Gambling of Portsmouth, selectmen.

1724. Capt. Edward Sargent, mod.; John Calfe, clerk; Richard Waldron, Capt. Edward Sargent, and James Pitson, selectmen.

1725. Archabald Mackfedrise, mod.; John Calfe, clerk; James Pitson of Boston, Richard Kent of Newbury, and Arch^{d} Mackfedrise of N. H. Province, selectmen.

1726. Benjamin Gambling, mod.; John Calfe, clerk; Capt. Thomas Peirce, Col. Richard Kent, and James Pitson, selectmen.

1727. Richard Kent, mod.; Peter Gilman, clerk; Col. Richard Kent, Thomas Peirce, and James Pitson, selectmen.

1728. Col. Richard Kent, mod.; Peter Gilman, clerk; George Monk, Capt. John Gilman, Edward Hall, Thomas Peirce, and Col. Kent, selectmen; and Joseph Dodge, surveyor of highways.

1729. Capt. Thomas Peirce, mod.; Peter Gilman, clerk; George Monk, Capt. Jno Gilman, Mr. Edward Hall, Capt. Thos Peirce, and Col. Kent, chosen selectmen; Joseph Dodge, constable and surveyor of highways.

1730. Capt. Peirce, mod.; Peter Gilman, clerk; Capt. Thos Peirce, Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Edward Hall, Col. Kent, Zach^{r} Heard, selectmen.

1731. Theadore Atkinson, mod.; Peter Gilman, clerk; Samuel Goodwin, Thos Peirce, Richard Kent, Edward Hall, Capt. John Gilman, selectmen.

1732. Edward Hall and John Gilman, com. to warn meetings; Peter Gilman, clerk.

1733-4. James Harvey, mod.; Israel Bartlet, clerk; Hugh Ranking, Moses Norris, Edward Bean, John Harvey, and Andrew McClery, selectmen.

1741. Samuel Goodhue, Joseph Ceilly, and Israel Bartlett were assessors; and Nathan Pillsbury, constable.

1742. Samuel Goodhue, Joseph Ceilly, and Israel Bartlett, selectmen.

1753. Joshua Peirce, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jno Bartlett, William Neely, and Jno Rodman, selectmen.

1754. Joshua Peirce, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Abraham Scales, William Morrison, and Jno M^{c}crelous.

1755. Nathaniel Peirce, mod.; Thos Simpson, clerk; Jno Mason, Francis Harvey, and Robert Kelsa, selectmen.

1756. Nathaniel Peirce, mod.; Thos Simpson, clerk; Francis Harvey, John Mason, and Robert Kelsa, selectmen.

1757. John Mason, mod.; Thos Simpson, clerk; John Mason, Francis Harvey, and John Mcrelous, selectmen.

It appears that Robert Harvey and Matthew Nealy were added.

1758. Robert Harvey, mod.; Thos Simpson, clerk; Robert Kelsa, Abram True, and Francis Harvey, James Whidden, and Jno Longfellow, selectmen.

1759. The only record made of a legal meeting, held March 27, 1759, is the following: "Voted Lieut. Robt Harvey town Clerk for the present year, and sworn the day above mentioned."

1763. Abraham Scales, mod.; Benj. Shepard, clerk; Benj. Shepard, Samuel Tilton, and Joseph Cilley, selectmen.

1764. Capt. Joseph Ceilley, mod.; Benja Shepard, clerk; Benjamin Shepard, John Nealy, and Samuel Tilton, selectmen.

1765. Thomas Simpson, mod.; Benjamin Shepard, clerk; Benjamin Shepard, Samuel Tilton, and Thomas Simpson, selectmen.

1766. John Bartlett, mod.; Capt. Joseph Cilley, junr, clerk; Benjamin Watson, James Glass, and Joseph Cilley, junr, selectmen.

1767. John Nealley, mod.; Capt. Jos Cilley, jr., clerk; Francis Harvey, Edmond Hodgdon, and John McCrilles, selectmen.

1768. Francis Harvey, mod.; Capt. Joseph Cilly, jr., clerk; Edmund Hodgdon, Francis Harvey, John McCrilles, selectmen.

1769. Josiah Clark, Esq., mod.; Joseph Cilley, jr., clerk; Thomas Bartlett, John Batchelder, and Josiah Clark, Esq., selectmen.

1770. Thomas Bartlett, mod.; Joseph Cilley, jr., clerk; Joseph Cilley, jr., Thomas Bartlett, John Sherburn, selectmen.

1771. Benjamin Whitcher, mod.; Benjamin Butler, clerk; Edmund Hodgen, Benj. Watson, and Benj. Whitcher, selectmen.

1772. Deacon John Bartlett, mod.; Capt. Joseph Cilley, jr., clerk; Lt Thos. Bartlett, Edmund Hodgdon, Jos Cilly, jr., selectmen.

1773. Benjamin Whitcher, mod.; Jos Cilley, clerk; Benj. Whitcher, Benj. Butler, Esq., and Edmund Hodgdon, selectmen.

1774. Doct. Henry Dearborn, mod.; Joseph Cilly, jr., clerk; Rice Rowell, Vowel Lathers, Lt Thomas Bartlett, selectmen.

1775. Dr. Henry Dearborn, mod.; Joseph Cilley, jr., clerk; Lieut. Thomas Bartlett, Vowel Leathers, and Rice Rowell, selectmen.

1776. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Bartlett, Capt. Vowel Leathers, and Rice Rowel, selectmen.

1777. Edmund Hodgdon, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Bartlett, Rice Rowell, and Vowel Leathers, selectmen.

1778. Edmund Hodgdon, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Vowel Leathers, Lt. Jonathan Gove, and Thomas Bartlett, selectmen.

1779. Capt. Enoch Page, mod.; Thomas Bartlet, clerk; Thomas Bartlet, Lt John Gile, and Samuel Gray, selectmen.

1780. Edmund Hodgdon, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Bartlet, Stoten Tuttel, and John Gile, selectmen.

1781. Moses Dame, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Bartlett, Stoten Tuttle, Capt. Henry Butler, selectmen.

1782. Col. Joseph Cilley, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Nathaniel Goodhue, Aaron Hayes, and John Ford, selectmen.

1783. Col. Joseph Cilley, mod.; Thomas Bartlet, clerk; Thomas Bartlett, Stoten Tuttle, and Nathaniel Goodhue, selectmen.

1784. Stoten Tuttle, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Bartlet, Stoten Tuttle, and Nathaniel Goodhue, selectmen; Thos. Bartlett, representative.

1785. Gen. Joseph Cilley, mod.; Thos. Bartlet, clerk; Thos. Bartlet, representative to the assembly at Portsmouth; Thomas Bartlet, Henry Butler, and Stoten Tuttle, selectmen.

1786. Edmund Hodgdon, mod.; Thos. Bartlett, clerk; Lt. John Gile, representative; Thos Bartlet, Nathaniel Goodhue, and Stoten Tuttle, selectmen.

1787. Edmund Hodgdon, mod.; Thomas Bartlet, clerk; Thos Bartlet, representative; Thos. Bartlet, Lt. John McCrellis, and John Harvey, selectmen.

1788. Maj. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Thos. Bartlet, clerk; Thos. Bartlet, representative; Thos Bartlet, Samuel Gove, John McCrellis, selectmen.

1789. Alexander Lucy, mod.; Thomas Bartlet, clerk; Thomas Bartlet, representative; Thos Bartlet, Samuel Gove, and Jonathan Cilley, selectmen.

1790. Jonathan Cilley, mod.; Thos Bartlet, clerk; Thos Bartlet, representative; Thos Bartlet, Samuel Gove, Stoten Tuttle, selectmen.

1791. Joseph Neally, mod.; Thomas Bartlet, clerk; Maj. Jonathan Cilley, rep.; Thomas Bartlett, Joseph Nealley, and Jonathan Cilley, selectmen.

1792. Gen. Joseph Cilly, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Maj. Jonathan Cilley, rep.; Thomas Bartlett, Maj. Jonathan Cilley, Joseph Neally, selectmen.

1793. Maj. Jonathan Cilley, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Jonathan

Cilley, rep.: Jonathan Cilley, Thomas Bartlet, and John McCrellis, selectmen.

1794. Gen. Joseph Cilley, mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Gen. Joseph Cilly, rep.; Jonathan Cilley, Thomas Bartlett, John McCrellis, selectmen.

1795. Joseph Cilly, Esq., mod.; Thomas Bartlett, clerk; Joseph Cilley, Esq., rep.; Thomas Bartlett, Jonathan Cilly, John McCrellis, selectmen.

1796. Joseph Cilley, Esq., mod.; Thos. Bartlett, clerk; Maj. Bradbury Cilley, rep.; Thos. Bartlett, John McCrellis, Jonathan Cilley, selectmen.

1797. Gen. Joseph Cilley, mod.; Thos. Bartlett, clerk; Maj. Bradbury Cilly, rep.; Thomas Bartlett, Joseph Cilley, William Norris, selectmen.

1798. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Thos. Bartlett, clerk; Jonathan Cilley, rep.; Thos Bartlett, Jonathan Cilley, William Norris, selectmen.

1799. Maj. Jonathan Cilley, mod.; Thos Bartlett, clerk; Jonathan Cilley, rep.; Thos Bartlet, William Norris, Jonathan Cilley; selectmen.

1800. Jonathan Cilley, mod.; Thos Bartlett, clerk; Jonathan Cilley, rep.; Jonathan Cilley, Thomas Bartlett, William Norris, selectmen.

1801. Maj. Jonathan Cilley, mod.; Thos. Bartlett, clerk; Jonathan Cilley, rep.; Thos Bartlett, Jonathan Cilley, William Norris, selectmen.

1802. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Nathaniel Williams, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, John Ford, Nehemiah Bartlett, selectmen.

1803. Thomas Bartlett, mod.; Nathaniel Williams, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Jacob Cilley, John Ford, selectmen.

1804. Maj. William Norris, mod.; Nathaniel Williams, clerk; Henry Butler, rep.; Mr. Williams died, and, May 3, John Ford was elected; Joseph Tuttle, Jacob Cilley, John Ford, selectmen.

1805. William Norris, mod.; John Ford, clerk; Henry Butler, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Jacob Cilley, John Ford, selectmen.

1806. William Norris, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Jacob Cilley, Joseph Tuttle, John Ford, selectmen.

1807. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Jacob Cilley, John Ford, jr., Joseph Tuttle, selectmen.

1808. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Jacob Cilley, Joseph Tuttle, John Ford, jr., selectmen.

1809. Joseph Tuttle, . . Henry Butler, clerk; Joseph Tuttle, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, . . ew Neally, Jacob Cilley, selectmen.

1810. Jacob Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Jacob Cilley, Mathew Nealley, selectmen.

1811. John Ford, jr., mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Henry Butler, rep.; John Dame, Joseph Tuttle, John Ford, jr., selectmen.

1812. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Miles Morrison, Bradbury Bartlett, Jacob Cilley, selectmen.

1813. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Jacob Cilley, rep.; Jacob Cilley, Miles Morrison, Bradbury Bartlett, selectmen.

1814. Joseph Tuttle, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Joseph Tuttle, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Miles Morrison, Ruben Bartlett, selectmen.

1815. Josiah Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Joseph Tuttle, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, John Marston, Henry Butler, selectmen.

1816. Israel Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Samuel B. Dyer, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, John Marston, Israel Bartlett, selectmen.

1817. Israel Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Samuel B. Dyer, rep.; John Simpson, Bradbury Bartlett, Joseph Tuttle, selectmen.

1818. Joseph Tuttle, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Samuel B. Dyer, rep.; Bradbury Bartlett, Jacob Cilley, John Simpson, selectmen.

1819. Israel Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Bradbury Bartlett, rep.; Bradbury Bartlett, Joseph Tuttle, Ebenezer Butler, selectmen.

1820. Israel Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Bradbury Bartlett, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Ebenezer Butler, Bradbury Bartlett, selectmen.

1821. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; no representative chosen; Bradbury Bartlett, Ebenezer Butler, Samuel Glass, selectmen.

1822. Samuel B. Dyer, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Henry Butler, rep.; Bradbury Bartlett, Samuel Glass, Eben Butler, selectmen.

1823. Joseph Tuttle, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Henry Butler, rep.; Samuel Glass, Joseph S. Tuttle, selectmen.

1824. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Bradbury Bartlett, rep.; Bradbury Bartlet, Joseph S. Tuttle, Ebenezer Ford, selectmen.

1825. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Bradbury Bartlett, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Henry Butler, Samuel Glass, selectmen.

1826. Joseph Tuttle, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Samuel Dame, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Henry Butler, Joseph Bartlett, selectmen.

1827. Bradbury Cilley, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Samuel Dame, rep.; Joseph Tuttle, Henry Butler, Joseph Bartlett, selectmen.

1828. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Henry Butler, clerk; Ebenezer Butler, rep.; Bradbury Bartlett, Joseph S. Tuttle, Samuel Dame, selectmen.

1829. Joseph S. Tuttle, mod; Bradbury Bartlett, clerk; Ebenezer Butler, rep.; Bradbury Bartlett, Joseph S. Tuttle, Samuel Dame, selectmen.

1830. Samuel Dame, mod.; Bradbury Bartlett, clerk; Bradbury Bartlett, rep.; Ebenezer Butler, Joseph S. Tuttle, Thomas Bartlett, selectmen.

1831. Ebenezer Butler, mod.; Bradbury Bartlett, clerk; Joseph S. Tuttle, rep.; Ebenezer Butler, Bradbury Bartlett, Joseph Demeritt, selectmen.

1832. Ebenezer Butler, mod.; Bradbury Bartlett, clerk; Joseph S. Tuttle, rep.; Thomas Bartlett, Joseph Demeritt, Eben^{r} Butler, selectmen.

1833. David Bartlett, mod.; Bradbury Bartlett, clerk; no representative chosen; Thomas Bartlett, Samuel Gove, Thomas Stevens, selectmen.

1834. Daniel Tuttle, mod.; William Furber, clerk; Samuel Dame, rep.; Alexander Lucy, Levi Chapman, Bradbury Bartlett, selectmen.

1835. Samuel Dame, mod.; William Furber, clerk; Joseph Bartlett, rep.; Joseph Demeritt, Eben Butler, Daniel Tuttle, selectmen.

1836. Samuel Dame, mod.; William Furber, clerk; Joseph Bartlett, rep.; Joseph Demeritt, Daniel Tuttle, Eben Butler, selectmen.

1837. Samuel Dame, mod.; William Furber, clerk; Joseph Demeritt, rep.; Samuel Dame, Alexander Lucy, Benj^{a} Hoitt, jr., selectmen.

1838. Samuel Dame, mod.; Wm Furber, clerk; Joseph Demeritt, rep.; Alexander Lucy, Benjamin Hoitt, 2^{d}, Gilman Batchelder, selectmen.

1839. Samuel Dame, mod.; Joseph S. Tuttle, clerk; Joseph Demeritt, rep.; Saml Dame, Gilman Batchelder, John H. Marston, selectmen.

1840. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Joseph S. Tuttle, clerk; John Crawford, rep.; Joseph Demeritt, Bradbury Bartlett, Joseph S. Tuttle, selectmen.

1841. Samuel Scales, mod.; Joseph S. Tuttle, clerk; John Crawford, rep.; Joseph Demeritt, Thomas J. Priest, Bradbury Bartlett, selectmen.

1842. Samuel Dame, mod.; J. S. Tuttle, clerk; James H. Butler, rep.; Thomas J. Priest, Daniel Kelsey, Jonathan Gove, selectmen.

1843. Samuel Dame, mod.; Samuel Dame, clerk; James H. Butler, rep.; Daniel Kelsey, Jonathan Gove, Samuel Dame, selectmen.

1844. Samuel Scales, mod.; Samuel S. Dame, clerk; Alexander Tuttle, rep.; Samuel Scales, James H. Butler, Jonathan Gove, selectmen.

1845. Samuel Scales, mod.; Samuel S. Dame, clerk; Daniel Demeritt, rep.; Samuel Scales, James H. Butler, Joseph Bartlett, selectmen.

1846. Gideon Batchelder, mod.; Samuel S. Dame, clerk; Daniel Demeritt, rep.; Joseph D. Welch, Bradbury Bartlett, Daniel B. Stevens, selectmen.

1847. Gideon Batchelder, mod.; Samuel S. Dame, clerk; Jonathan Gove, rep.; Joseph D. Welch, Bradbury Bartlett, Daniel B. Stevens, selectmen.

1848. Gideon Batchelder, mod.; Samuel S. Dame, clerk; Jonathan Gove, rep.; James H. Butler, Daniel Tuttle, Daniel Demeritt, selectmen.

1849. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; Samuel Scales, rep.; Daniel Tuttle, Daniel Demeritt, James H. Butler, selectmen.

1850. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; Samuel Scales, rep.: Joseph Demeritt, Eben S. Tuttle, Joseph Gile, selectmen.

1851. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; Daniel Tuttle, rep.; Eben S. Tuttle, Joseph Gile, Bradbury Bartlett, selectmen.

1852. Bradbury Bartlett, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; Daniel Tuttle, rep.; Eben S. Tuttle, Joseph Gile, Bradbury Bartlett, selectmen.

1853. Daniel Tuttle, mod.; N. O. Smith, clerk; Thomas B. Bartlett, rep.; Gilman Batchelder, Joseph S. Tuttle, John O. Cilley, selectmen.

1854. Jonathan Gove, mod.; N. O. Smith, clerk; Gilman Batchelder,

rep.; John O. Cilley, Gilbert G. Knowlton, Jonathan Gove, selectmen.

1855. Gideon Batchelder, mod.; N. O. Smith, clerk; Gilman Batchelder, rep.; Gilbert G. Knowlton, George Smith, Edward F. Gerrish, selectmen.

1856. Gideon Batchelder, mod.; N. O. Smith, clerk; James M. Haines, rep.; Harrison W. Bartlett, George Smith, Edward F. Gerrish, selectmen.

1857. Gideon Batchelder, mod.; John H. Chesley, clerk; Nathan G. T. Goodrich, rep.; John H. Marston, George W. White, Wm Norris, selectmen.

1858. George W. Plummer, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; Nathan G. T. Goodrich, rep.; John H. Marston, George W. White, Wm Norris, selectmen.

1859. George W. Plummer, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; John O. Cilley, rep.; George W. White, Nathaniel Tuttle, jr., John H. Chesley, selectmen.

1860. Horace Scales, mod.; Thomas B. Bartlett, clerk; Noah O. Smith, rep.; Charles H. Batchelder, Robert Stevens, H. W. Bartlett, selectmen.

1861. Horace Scales, mod.; Noah O. Smith, clerk; Noah O. Smith, rep.; Charles H. Batchelder, Robert Stevens, H. W. Bartlett, selectmen.

1862. Horace Scales, mod.; Noah O. Smith, clerk; Daniel B. Stevens, rep.; Daniel Tuttle, Ebenr S. Tuttle, Pike H. Harvey, selectmen.

1863. Horace Scales, mod.; Noah O. Smith, clerk; James M. Haines, rep.; Daniel Tuttle, Ebenr S. Tuttle, Pike H. Harvey, selectmen.

1864. H. W. Bartlett, mod.; Noah O. Smith, clerk; Charles H. Batchelder, rep.; Daniel Tuttle, Thomas Stevens, Henry P. Daniels, selectmen.

1865. H. W. Bartlett, mod.; Charles H. Pike, clerk; Charles H. Batchelder, rep.; Noah O. Smith, Thomas Stevens, Henry P. Daniels, selectmen.

1866. Samuel A. Colcord, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; H. W. Bartlett, rep.; Noah O. Smith, John H. Chesley, Charles G. Chesley, selectmen.

1867. Samuel A. Colcord, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; H. W. Bartlett, rep.; Charles G. Chesley, James E. Batchelder, Abbott Norris, selectmen.

1868. Charles H. Batchelder, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Pike H. Harvey, rep.; James E. Batchelder, Ira Bennett, Samuel S. Brown, selectmen.

1869. Charles H. Batchelder, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Pike H. Harvey, rep.: Ira Bennett, Samuel S. Brown, Addison L. Demeritt, selectmen.

1870. Charles H. Batchelder, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Stevens, rep.; Addison L. Demeritt, Joseph D. Batchelder, Wm O. Hills, selectmen.

1871. Charles H. Batchelder, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Thomas Stevens, rep.; Joseph D. Batchelder, H. W. Bartlett, David T. Cilley, selectmen.

1872. Samuel A. Colcord, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Joseph N. Cilley, rep.; H. W. Bartlett, David T. Cilley, George G. Batchelder, selectmen.

1873. Joseph N. Cilley, mod.; John H. Chesley, clerk; Joseph N. Cilley, rep.; Alonzo F. Tuttle, George O. Smith, Joseph D. Welch, selectmen.

1874. Thomas Stevens, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Samuel S. Brown, rep.; Joel S. Hall, Thomas Stevens, George G. Batchelder, selectmen.

1875. Thomas Stevens, mod.; H. W. Bartlett, clerk; Samuel S. Brown, rep.; Joel S. Hall, Thomas Stevens, Wm J. Holmes, selectmen.

1876. John H. Chesley, mod.; John H. Chesley, clerk; James A. Kelsey, rep.; George E. Smith, Joseph N. Cilley, John E. Fernald, selectmen.

1877. John H. Chesley, mod.; W. F. Watson, clerk; James A. Kelsey, rep.; John E. Fernald, Arthur N. Chace, John H. Chesley, selectmen.

1878. Charles H. Batchelder, mod.; Frank H. Butler, clerk; George W. Libbey, rep.; Wm F. Holmes, Charles H. Batchelder, John E. Cooper, selectmen.

SOME OF THE VOTES OF THE TOWN FROM 1786 TO 1811.

1786. Votes for President.

General John Sullivan,	119	John Gile.	3
Col. John Langdon,	6		

Votes for Senators.

Joseph Gilman,	87	Gen. Joseph Cilley,	9
George Read, Esq.,	79	Peter Green, Esq.,	7
Samuel Haile, Esq.,	74	Col. Thomas Bartlet,	5
Christopher Toppan, Esq.,	74	John McClary, Esq.,	1
Col. Joshua Wintworth,	13	Joseph March, Esq.,	1
Samuel Gilman, Esq.,	12		

1787. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

John Sullivan,	87	Judge Livermore,	8
Col. John Langdon,	5		

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

Col. Joshua Wintworth,	64	Archable McMurphey, Esq.,	42
Peter Green, Esq.,	51	Thomas Bartlet, Esq.,	46
James Gibson, Esq.,	42	John Prentice, Esq.,	18
Col. James Hill,	2	Col. John McClary,	4
George Atkinson, Esq.,	18	John Ball, Esq.,	3
Gen. Joseph Cilley,	19		

1788. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

His Excellency John Sullivan,	98	Hon. John Langdon,	4

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

Col. Peirce Lang,	65	Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.,	16
John Ball, Esq.,	63	John McClary, Esq.,	4
John Pickering, Esq.,	69	Joseph Gilman, Esq.,	3
Christopher Toppan, Esq.,	48	Joshua Wintworth, Esq.,	2
General Joseph Cilley,	35	Peter Green, Esq.,	2
Thomas Bartlet, Esq.,	32	Col. James Hill,	20

FIRST REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS, VOTED FOR DEC. 15, 1788.

Hon. Samuel Livermore, Esq.,	82	Thos Bartlet, Esq.,	3
Benjamin West, Esq.,	47	Peirce Lang, Esq.,	3
Hon. Abiel Foster, Esq.,	3		

VOTES FOR ELECTORS.

Gen. Joseph Cilley, Nottingham,	43	Moses Chase, Esq., Cornish,	43
John Pickering, Esq., Portsmouth,	43	Robert Wallis, Esq., Heniker,	43
		John Waldron, Esq., Dover,	43

VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS, CAST FEB. 2, 1789.

Hon. Samuel Livermore, Esq.,	64	Nicholas Gilman, Esq.,	61
Benjamin West, Esq.,	64	Abiel Foster, Esq.,	3

1789. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. John Sullivan, Esq.	123

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

Joseph Cilley, Esq.,	73	Thos Bartlet,	3
John Pickering,	73	Peirce Lang,	3
George Read,	73	James Gilman,	2
Nathaniel Peabody,	73	Christopher Toppan,	1
Peter Green,	72	Nathaniel Rogers,	1
John McClary,	9		

1790. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Joshua Wintworth,	88	John Pickering,	8

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

Joseph Cilley,	84	John Pickering,	4
Peter Green,	78	Bradbury Cilley,	4
Nathaniel Peabody,	77	James McGregry,	2
Oliver Peabody,	87	John Bell,	1
John Samuel Sherburn,	75	James Gibson,	1
Nathaniel Rogers,	2	John McClary,	1
Christopher Toppan,	4		

AUGUST 30, 1790. VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

John Samuel Sherburn,	48	Hon. Nicholas Gilman,	10
Nathaniel Peabody,	43	Hon. Abiel Foster,	2
Jeremiah Smith, Esq.,	10		

Maj. Bradbury Cilley was elected to fill the place of Thomas Bartlet as representative in the state legislature, the latter having been "appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Common Pleas."

1791. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

His Exelency, Josiah Bartlett,	72	Hon. John Langdon,	25

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

Gen. Joseph Cilley,	84	Christopher Toppan, Esq.,	3
Gen. N. Peabody,	60	John McClary, Esq.,	3
Nathaniel Rogers, Esq.,	87	James Sheafe, Esq.,	4
John Taylor Gilman, Esq.,	77	Daniel Ringe, Esq.,	1
James McGregore, Esq.,	27	Daniel Humphreys, Esq.,	2
John S. Sherburn, Esq.,	5	Peter Green, Esq.,	1
Bradbury Cilley, Esq.,	8		

Second Monday in August, 1791, Joseph Cilley, Esq., was chosen delegate to the convention to be held at Concord on the first Wednesday in September for the revision of the constitution of New Hampshire.

1792. VOTES FOR PRESIDENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

His Exelency, Josiah Bartlett,	53	Hon. John Taylor Gilman,	34

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

General Joseph Cilly,	68	James Hill, Esq.,	3
Jonathan Warner, Esq.,	62	Christopher Toppan, Esq.,	5
Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.,	67	Col. Henry Butler,	1
Nathaniel Gilman, Esq.,	67	Nathaniel Rogers, Esq.,	1
John Prentice, Esq.,	59	Bradbury Cilley, Esq.,	4
William Plumer, Esq.,	6	James Sheafe, Esq.,	2
John S. Sherburn, Esq.,	3	Abial Foster, Esq.,	3
John Peirce, Esq.,	2		

1792, AUGUST 27. VOTES FOR SIX ELECTORS OF A PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. Joseph Cilley,	59	Hon. John Dudley,	59
Daniel Rindge, Esq.,	53	Hon. Thomas Cogswell,	59
Ebenezer Smith, Esq.,	58	John Prentice, Esq.,	8
Gen. Benjamin Bellows,	52	Hon. Oliver Peabody,	4

VOTES FOR FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Nicholas Gilman, Esq.,	54	Joshua Atherton, Esq.,	1
Jeremiah Smith, Esq.,	54	Abiel Foster, Esq.,	2
Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.,	54	James Sheafe, Esq.,	1
John S. Sherburn,	55	Pain Wingate, Esq.,	1
Phillips White, Esq.,	1		

1793, March 26. VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

His Exelency, Josiah Bartlett, Esq.,	38	John Langdon, Esq.,	34

VOTES FOR A COUNCILOR.

Phillips White, Esq.,	36	John Peirce, Esq.,	15

VOTES FOR A SENATOR FOR THE DISTRICT.

Gen. Joseph Cilley,	100

VOTES FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Hon. Oliver Peabody,	80

VOTES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Josiah Adams, Esq.,	76	Samuel Brooks,	11

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, MARCH 25, 1794.

John Taylor Gilman, Esq.,	93	Ebenezer Thompson, Esq.,	1
Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.,	1	John Langdon, Esq.,	1

VOTES FOR A SENATOR FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Gen. Joseph Cilley,	105

VOTES FOR COUNCILOR FOR ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

John Pierce, Esq.,	90	Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.,	1

VOTES FOR TREASURER OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Oliver Peabody, Esq.,	60

VOTES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Joseph S. Gilman,	61	Josiah Adams, Esq.,	8
Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	8		

VOTES FOR FOUR REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 25, 1794.

John S. Sherburn, Esq.,	43	Ebenezer Thompson, Esq.,	27
Nicholas Gilman, Esq.,	43	Joseph Cilley, Esq.,	28
Jeremiah Smith, Esq.,	16	Abiel Foster,	1
Timothy Walker, Esq.,	14		

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, MARCH 31, 1795.

His Exellency, John F. Gilman,	79

VOTES FOR COUNCILOR.

Christopher Toppan, Esq.,	79

VOTES FOR SENATOR IN FOURTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Cilley, Esq.,	93

VOTES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	2	Josiah Adams, Esq.,	94

VOTES FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Oliver Peabody, Esq.,	99

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, MARCH 29, 1796.

John Taylor Gilman, Esq.,	109

VOTES FOR COUNCILOR.

Joseph Cilley, Esq.,	112

VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Joseph Cilley, Esq.,	92

VOTES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Josiah Adams, Esq.,	80	Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	14

VOTES FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Oliver Peabody, Esq.,	100

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, MARCH 28, 1797.

John Taylor Gilman,	88	John Langdon, Esq.,	34

VOTES FOR COUNCILOR.

Joseph Cilley, Esq.,	108

VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Michel McClary, Esq.,	76	Dr. Edmund Chadwick,	3
Gen. Joseph Cilley,	12		

1800, MARCH 4. VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

His Exellency, John Taylor Gilman,	95	Timothy Walker, Esq.,	10

VOTES FOR COUNCILOR.

Joseph Blanchard, Esq.,	58	Richard Janness, Esq.,	5
Col. Bradbury Cilley,	2		

VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Michal McClary, Esq.,	52	Henry Butler, Esq.,	1
Richard Janness, Esq.,	7	Jonathan Cilley, Esq.,	1

VOTES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Josiah Adams, Esq.,	57	Samuel Brooks, Esq.,	5

VOTES FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Oliver Peabody, Esq.,	46

VOTES FOR REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION (None against it), 70.

1802, AUGUST 30. VOTES FOR FIVE REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Clement Storer,	38	Samuel Tenny,	18
Thomas Cogswell,	38	Samuel Hunt,	18
Jonathan Smith,	38	Clifton Clagget,	18
Nahum Parker,	38	Silas Betton,	18
Moody Bedel,	38	David Hough,	18

1804, NOVEMBER 5. VOTES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

John Goddard,	78	John Prentice,	13
Levi Bartlett,	78	Wm Hall,	13
Jon. Steal,	78	Timothy Farrow,	13
Timothy Walker,	78	Robert Willeas,	13
George Aldrege,	78	Benjamin West,	13
William Talton,	78	Charles Thompson,	13
Oliver Peabody,	13		

1804, MARCH 12. VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

John T. Gilman,	27	Samuel Plumer,	1
John Langdon,	118		

1811, MARCH, 12. VOTES FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

George Sullivan, Esq.,	52	Roger Vose, Esq.,	1
William Hale, Esq.,	51	John A. Harper, Esq.,	91
Daniel Blasdel, Esq.,	50	Obed Hall, Esq.,	92

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

His Excellency John Langdon,	103	Nathaniel B. Folsom,	1
Hon. Jeremiah Smith,	50		

VOTES FOR COUNCILOR FOR ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Nathaniel Gilman, Esq.,	93	John Bell, jr., Esq.,	14
Nathaniel A. Haven, Esq.,	31	Elijah Hall, Esq.,	4

VOTES FOR SENATOR FOR SECOND DISTRICT.

William Plumer, Esq.,	92	Samuel Tenney, Esq.,	2
Oliver Peabody, Esq.,	44		

VOTES FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Nathaniel Gilman, Esq.,	90	Nathaniel Rogers, Esq.,	36

VOTES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Seth Walker, Esq.,	99	Nathaniel Parker, Esq.,	37

THE INSANE MAN'S PRAYER.

An anecdote has been related to us by an aged friend, which belongs to the Tuttle neighborhood, or to a region not far hence.

Much religious interest was sustained here by the early preachers and their adherents, who had a horror of salaried ministers of the "standing order," and boasted that they proclaimed the gospel without pecuniary recompense. These itinerant preachers, however, found the need of bread for themselves and straw for their horses, and so threw themselves and quadrupeds upon the hospitality of any generous sympathizers in their self-denying labors.

One of this class was a good widow in no affluent circumstances. Often two or three of the preachers, sometimes with their wives, when meetings were to be held in her neighborhood, would call at her door, whose latch-string was always out, and found something to sustain the "outer man."

In this neighborhood there lived a partially insane man. He was gifted with good mental faculties, and was, withal, religiously inclined. A poetic element was often displayed during seasons of mental aberration. He had watched the frequency of the visits of the brethren at the widow's, and became anxious for the barrel of meal and the cruise of oil. He cherished the fancy that the good woman was being

impoverished by her generous hospitality, and resolved to save her from beggary. He kept a sharp eye upon the comers. One day he saw two of these itinerants enter her house, and their four-footed locomotives enter her barn. Now, something must be done; he knows what, and proceeds to do it. Dinner will be served in an hour; he dons his Sunday suit, assumes the gravity of a preacher, and knocks at the widow's door, and is ushered into the presence of the "brethren," who cordially welcome him and engage in an earnest religious conversation, giving to the widow no opportunity to explain to the preachers the idiosyncrasy of the intruder's mind, nor to the intruder a favorable moment to deliver a message which he believed he had received from the Lord for the men that were robbing the widow and the fatherless.

The day was bright and the air exhilarating, and the insane man was resolute in his purpose to do his duty before parting from the itinerants. At this moment, dinner was announced, and the intruder took a place at the table with the preachers, who had been greatly pleased with the holy conversation of the stranger, and thought he must be a man too good to fall from grace, and invited him to invoke a blessing "before partaking of the widow's repast." This was his desired opportunity, and he makes the most of it. His eye dilated, his face shone with an unearthly light, when he reverently bowed, and, with vengeance in his heart, thus prayed: —

"O Lord of love!
Look from above.
With eyes as sharp as sickles,
And cut the throats
Of these black coats
That eat the widow's victuals.
Amen!"

The preachers were confounded and the widow distressed, and the dinner was eaten in silence. When the

"brethren" and the insane man parted, no hands of fellowship were extended, but the latter went away with a sense of duty done, and was sure the widow's meal would last the longer for the prayer he had offered.

THE THIRSTY DISCIPLE.

Our venerable informant assures us it was in this vicinity that the following incident occurred.

In those days when new religious sects were springing into existence in opposition to the "standing order," as the Congregational ministers and churches were called, there was not always witnessed the propriety, dignity, and reverence in religious assemblies which an intelligent piety requires. All new sects have their origin in some excesses that disappear in process of time under more correct understanding of Christianity. The ministry of some of these sectarians was illiterate, and the membership not less so, though there was an ardent zeal.

On one occasion the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be administered in a school-house by one of their itinerant preachers. The preparations for the occasion were simple in the extreme. There was a small stand for the service, consisting of one earthen plate, a glass goblet, and a pitcher. The preacher sought to prepare the hearts of his adherents by portraying the life, character, and death of our Lord. He led them to Bethlehem, lingered at the grave of Lazarus, and vividly sketched the scenes of the betrayal, the trial before Pilate, the cross with its innocent Sufferer, the gall, the spear, the bowing of the head, with the prayer for his murderers. The preacher's feelings were nearly uncontrollable, and the emotions of the people found vent in sighs, tears, and groans, with wringing of hands. Then the preacher broke the bread and gave it to the deacon to distribute, and afterwards filled the goblet with the sacramental wine, and, holding it in his hand, said, "This is my blood of the new testa-

ment, which is shed for many for the remission of sins," and, passing the cup to the deacon, added, "Drink ye all of it."

At this moment, a man covered with sweat and dust, having walked miles to enjoy this feast, approached the table, and the deacon, recognizing him as one of the faithful, presented to him the goblet before any others had partaken. The weary man put the cup to his lips and eagerly quaffed the wine to the last drop, and, returning the cup to the deacon, exclaimed, with great earnestness, "*O Lord! I's dry as dust.*" So was it in Paul's day, at Corinth, "One is hungry, and another is drunken."

The communicants are amazed, the cup is empty and cannot be replenished. There is but one step from the *sublime* to the ridiculous.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

THERE are so few family records and these so imperfect, that one instinctively shrinks from the task of collecting such facts and dates as are essential to family sketches. The ignorance of many in regard to their ancestors is painful. Names, dates of births and deaths and marriages, and residences, can seldom be given where no written record can be found. Indifference to the matter enhances the difficulty of obtaining materials for a history, while a suspicion that, he who is seeking to gather up the fragments of written or unwritten history of a household may make *money* out of it renders the task less agreeable. Those who imagine the writer of a local history able to make gain from his protracted and perplexing researches, have our *profound sympathy*, though they *deserve* the *profound contempt* of every intelligent being.

Where there has been an interest, and a readiness to render aid, genealogies have come in so imperfect and in so confused a shape, and with chirography so strange, that Choctaw could as easily be read; or so many things have been simply hinted at, vast chasms that must be filled up, yawning frightfully, it being taken for granted that the editor must know all about the family from the beginning of time, though ignorant of every branch of it, that, with few exceptions, such contributions are of little worth, while an occasional sketch is furnished ready for the work.

We have not aimed to notice all the early families of the town. Some of those early families soon removed to other towns, and not a few have become extinct. Such families as had a controlling influence in the municipal and religious interests we have sought to delineate, together

with such others as might readily present themselves. What we have done may incite others to do more. The field is ample, and the laborers are few.

BARTLETT FAMILY.

John Bartlett came from Stopham, Eng., to Newbury, Mass., in the ship "Mary and John," in 1634, and died April 13, 1678. His brother Richard came in 1635, and died May 25, 1647. And the son of this Richard, whose name was Richard, was four years representative of the town of Newbury in the legislature, and died 1698, aged 77, his birth being in 1621; and his son Samuel, born February 20, 1646, married Elizabeth Titcomb of Newbury, May 23, 1671, and he died May 15, 1732, aged 87, and his wife died August 26, 1690. Their son Thomas, born August 13, 1681, married Sarah Webster, and their son Samuel, born April 30, 1712, was one of the early settlers of Nottingham, coming from Newbury, Mass., and settled on the south side of the Square. He married Love, daughter of Joseph Hall; she died 1754. He was a tanner by occupation; his wife was an energetic and intelligent woman. Mr. Bartlett became an extensive land-owner, and held many offices of trust, which he always filled with credit to himself and advantage to others. Their children were: Joseph Hall, born March 7, 1739; Sarah, born November 25, 1741; Thomas, born October 22, 1745; Israel, born May 8, 1748; Mary D., born August 17, 1751; Josiah D., born March 15, 1753.

This Thomas, the son of Israel (son of Thomas, son of Samuel, son of Richard, son of Richard), married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Gen. Joseph Cilley, a patriot of the American Revolution, and settled on the homestead. He also was a patriot of the Revolution; was one of the Committee of Safety; lieutenant-colonel under Stark at the capture of Burgoyne; commanded a regiment at West Point in 1780, when the treachery of Arnold betrayed that fort.

He was the man whom his townsmen trusted, and delighted to honor with every office within their power. He was for many years their town clerk, selectman, and representative; he became speaker of the House, and, in 1790, was appointed justice of the court of common pleas, and retained that office until 1805. He died June 30, 1805, aged 59. His wife was a lady of much intellectual culture and moral worth, and greatly aided the young settlement in Nottingham by her influence and friendly offices. The children of Judge Thomas Bartlett and Sarah Cilley were: (1) Israel, who settled in the north part of Nottingham, married Sarah, daughter of Zephaniah Butler and Abigail Cilley, a sister of Gen. Joseph Cilley; and their children were Sally and Hamilton; this Israel married for his second wife Widow Fernald; and their daughter, Ellen, married John P. Hair, a Presbyterian clergyman, now a [illegible] College, Wis., having four daughters; (2) Thomas, [illegible] mer and lived where David Lucy resides, married Mehitable Ford of Nottingham, and their children were Joseph, Thomas, Jacob, Bradbury, John, David, Mehitable, Emily, Jane, and Betsy, most of whom removed to Haverhill, Mass., but Mehitable married John Morrison of Northwood; (3) Jonathan, son of Judge Thomas, married Lovy Laskey of Lee, lived in Lee, where his widow and son John reside; his other children are: Enoch of Chelsea, Mass.; Sarah, who married Deacon True of Amesbury, Mass.; Joseph of Durham; David of Amesbury, Mass.; and Thomas of Kansas; (4) Bradbury lived and died at the Square, married Molly, daughter of Benjamin True, who was a son of Deacon Abraham True of Deerfield; and she was a sister of Sarah True, who became the wife of Edward Neally, Esq., of Lee. Mrs. Bartlett had few superiors in gracefulness of manners, intellectual strength, and domestic virtues. This Bradbury Bartlett was for many years a merchant, held various town offices, was in the state legislature, and member of the state sen-

Bradbury Bartlett Polly Bartlett

ate; and was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1832.

The children of Judge Bradbury Bartlett who lived to maturity were: (1) Benjamin True, who was a merchant in St. Louis, and died in Marion City, Mo., unmarried; (2) Martha Cilley, who became the wife of Levi Scales, son of Samuel S., and lived in the easterly part of Nottingham, and their children are Elizabeth, Horace, Bradbury B., and Mary True; (3) Rufus Fingal, who married Eliza Scofield of Philadelphia, lived in Keokuk, where he died in 1871, highly respected, leaving one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of David Kerr of Keokuk, Iowa; (4) Enoch, who married Betsey, daughter of Joseph C. Plummer of Epping, practiced law in Lawrence, Mass., was mayor of the city, and died in 1855, leaving one daughter, Augusta True; (5) Sarah, who married George Brainerd of St. Albans, Vt., and has two children, George and Mary; (6) Rhea Sylvia, who married Charles G. Chesley, and they live on the Bartlett homestead at the Square; (7) Thomas Bradbury, who married Victoria E. W., daughter of Col. Joseph Cilley, and lives in Haverhill, having six children, Nathaniel Cilley, Annie, Elizabeth, Joseph Bradbury, Maria Victoria, Jenny Nealley, and Benjamin Thomas; (8) Harrison Webster, who married Harriot Porter of Warner, who died May, 1875, is a merchant at the Center, postmaster, and town clerk; (9) Jonathan Longfellow, who married Sarah A., daughter of John Simpson, and lives in Nottingham, having two daughters, Blanche Simpson and Alice True.

(5) Joseph, another son of Judge Thomas Bartlett, died at sea, had been a school-teacher for many years.

(6) Sarah, daughter of Judge Thomas, died young.

(7) Josiah, who married Hannah True, daughter of Benjamin T., having, for children, Bradbury Cilley, Israel, Benjamin, Alfred, Edward, John, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, and Susan; Bradbury, Benjamin, and Susan live in Philadel-

phia, Alfred in South Boston, Sarah and Hannah in Epping, and the rest in Lee.

(8) David, son of Judge Thomas Bartlett, married Suzannah, daughter of Maj. Greenlief Cilley, lived and died in Epping, leaving two sons, Greenlief Cilley, a lawyer in Derry, having, for children, Frederick D., Greenleaf, Charles K., Willie, and Jenny Cilley; David, the second son of David Bartlett, lives on the homestead in Epping, married Laura Towle of Epping, and they have four daughters, Emma, Susan, Elizabeth, and Mary.

(9) Enoch, son of Judge Thomas Bartlett, died unmarried, December 20, 1818.

(10) Betsy died unmarried; (11) Jacob died unmarried; (12) Patty Cilley died young.

BUTLER FAMILY.

Malachi Butler married Jemima Daggett. They came from England about 1720, and settled at Windham, Conn., where they resided until about 1753, when they moved to Woodbury, Conn.

Their children were Benjamin, Silas, Solomon, Zephaniah, Thankful, Susannah, Margery, Lydia, and Mary.

Benjamin, son of Malachi, born April 9, 1729 (died December 26, 1804), married, May, 1753, Dorcas Abbot, born May 11, 1729 (died April 19, 1789). He graduated at Harvard College, 1752, then he at once went to Andover, Mass., and studied theology with some clergyman there, where he soon became intimate with the Abbot family, and in the spring of 1753 married Dorcas Abbot, whose paternal ancestor, George Abbot, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, and in 1643 was among the first settlers in Andover, where he was a proprietor, lived, and died. In the same vessel from England with George Abbot, were William and Annie Chandler, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., and their daughter, Hannah Chandler, whom George Abbot afterwards married. Thomas Chan-

dler, brother of Hannah Chandler, and a direct ancestor of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, now Secretary of the Interior, was also among the first settlers of Andover. Benjamin and Dorcas Butler lived at Andover until the spring of 1754, during which time he was constantly engaged in the study of theology, when, with their infant child Henry, they moved to Nottingham, and settled at Nottingham Square upon the same place where now lives Hon. Joseph Cilley; shortly after, Benjamin Butler bought the proprietors' lot set off to Gov. Wentworth, to which new residence he moved. There he lived and died. The same residence since then has been kept by his Butler descendants, and is now owned and occupied by the Hon. James H. Butler. The house was completed in the autumn of 1756, so that now it is quite a venerable structure; but it presents the same youthful strength as does its present proprietor, Judge Butler. Rev. Benjamin Butler was settled as pastor of the church at Nottingham Square early in 1757, when he received a settlement of two thousand pounds old tenor, and a salary of thirty-five pounds sterling. He resigned his pastorate August 1, 1770. He was a man of thorough education, of an active yet disciplined nature, and he used every effort of his life to educate in morality and intelligence his people and his associates. He is spoken of as "a Christian of perfect sincerity and earnest work, whose moral influence was realized to his church and town." After his resignation, his time was spent chiefly in literature and agriculture, though he exercised the duties of state magistrate, which office he held for many years; but his church and people he never forgot. Mr. Butler's church was first organized in 1742, mention of which I find as follows: "The people of Nottingham, after sundry efforts to secure the privileges of the gospel, first united in church relations in 1742, and at the same time received their first pastor, Rev. Stephen Emery, a graduate of Harvard College in 1730."

Silas and Solomon, sons of Malachi, went to New York,

where Silas married, lived, and died, leaving quite a family. Solomon went South, and settled in South Carolina; he married and died there, leaving several children.

Of the daughters of Malachi, little is now known, as most of the information received was through letters, which are lost.

Zephaniah, son of Malachi, came to Nottingham about 1756, where he taught school for many years, and was known as "the school-master," a man of great natural intellect and very extended information. He married Abigail Cilley, daughter of Gen. Joseph Cilley, and died at Nottingham. He was the grandfather of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell, Mass.

The children of Benjamin and Dorcas Butler were: Henry, born April 27, 1754, died July 20, 1813; Benjamin, born February 23, 1757, died April 30, 1757; Benjamin, born June 14, 1758, died August 29, 1759; Mary, born March 30, 1760, died August, 1846; Elizabeth, born August 30, 1762, died October 3, 1762; Dorcas, Jemima, James Platts (triplets), born October 9, 1766; Dorcas died October 22, 1857; Jemima died October 14, 1766; James Platts died October 19, 1766.

Henry Butler married, April 11, 1776, Isabella Fisk, born August 2, 1757 (died January 17, 1808). He served in the war of the Revolution, was captain of a volunteer company, and went to West Point. He was afterwards major-general of the first division of New-Hampshire militia, which office he held for many years; his immediate predecessor was Gen. Thomas Bartlett, who was immediately preceded in this office by Gen. Joseph Cilley, all three of whom lived and died on Nottingham Square, and each, at the time of his death, was in this office. Gen. Henry Butler was the first postmaster in Nottingham, appointed when Gideon Granger was postmaster-general. He was a prominent Mason, and for a long time Master of the Sullivan Lodge, which used to hold its meetings in the house of Gen.

Joseph Cilley until 1798, when the meetings were afterwards held at the house of Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler filled many offices of trust in his state and town, and was highly esteemed for his usefulness as a citizen and his integrity as a man. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Fisk of Epping, and granddaughter to Rev. Ward Cotton, the first settled ordained minister in Hampton. Mrs. Ward Cotton (before marriage, Joanna Rand of Boston, Mass.), after the death of her first husband, married Capt. Jonathan Gilman of Exeter, after whose death she married Deacon Ezekiel Morrill of Canterbury; then after his death she married Deacon Joseph Baker of Canterbury, where they lived until his death, when she removed to Nottingham and lived with her granddaughter, Isabella Butler; and, after her death, she continued to live with Gen. Henry Butler until her own death, February 25, 1811, at the age of ninety-three. Rev. Peter Holt of Epping officiated at the funeral services. Mrs. Baker, or "Grandmother Baker," as she was familiarly known, was a lady of remarkable attraction, much personal beauty, and ready wit. She never weighed over one hundred pounds during her life, and, it is said, never suffered from sickness until at the time of her death. Her talent at entertaining friends and her readiness at repartee are proverbial. At one time during the last year of her life a remark of surprise was made that she had never used spectacles of any kind; her reply was that she "might need them if she lived to be old enough."

Mary Butler, daughter of Benjamin, married Abraham Brown of Epping. They afterwards moved to Northfield, where they lived and died; they were blessed with several children and much means. She lived many years a widow, her son Abraham, jr., remaining at home upon the farm.

Dorcas Butler married Jonathan Cilley, oldest son of Gen. Joseph Cilley; after their marriage they lived at the north side of Nottingham. About 1804, they moved to the state of Ohio. Neither of them ever revisited Notting-

ham. Their descendants in Ohio are among the most influential and respected citizens of that state.

The children of Gen. Henry and Elizabeth Butler were as follows: Elizabeth, born July 29, 1777, died July 12, 1808; Benjamin, born April 11, 1779, died October 1, 1851; Ebenezer, born March 13, 1781, died December 25, 1850; Henry, jr., born June 30, 1783; Sarah Cotta, born August 12, 1785; Dorcas, born April 15, 1787, died November 8, 1855; Samuel Abbot, born July 19, 1789, died January 16, 1814; twins, son and daughter, not named, born June 16, 1793, died young; Ward Cotton, born January 22, 1795, died December 2, 1861.

Elizabeth Butler married, March, 1799, William Norris, as his second wife. They lived and died at Nottingham, on the farm now owned by Abbot Norris, their grandson, about four miles from Nottingham Square. Their children were: Joanna, born February, 1800, married Joseph Blake of Raymond; Betsey, born August, 1802, not married; William, born September, 1804, married Abigail Cartland of Lee.

Benjamin married, July 6, 1806, Hannah Hilton, of Deerfield. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Cornville, Me., where they lived and died. Their children were: Sally, married John Judkins of Athens, Me.; Isabella, married Bradbury Robinson of Cornville, Me.; Abigail, married —— Jewell of Solon, Me.; Mary, married Robert Paine of Skowhegan, Me.; Hannah, married John Brennan of Detroit, Mich.; Joanna, married John Warren of New York; Joseph, not married; Henry, married a Bartlett; Frank, now living in the state of Wisconsin.

Ebenezer was married, at Sanbornton, October 19, 1809, by the Rev. John Crockett, to Sarah Hersey, daughter of James Hersey of Sanbornton, born October 24, 1785, died November 27, 1854. Their children were: James Hersey, born October 27, 1811; Henrietta, born December 24, 1813; Sally Tilton, born November 30, 1818, died November 13,

1853; Louisa, born March 30, 1823, died November 11, 1830.

Ebenezer and Sarah Butler lived and died upon the old homestead, in the same house occupied by his father and grandfather. Ebenezer was sheriff for many years.

James H., born October 27, 1811, married September 9, 1841, Mary Hersey Dearborn, born January 20, 1819, and died June 19, 1850, — a thoroughly delightful Christian lady. Their children were: (1) James Dearborn, born November 9, 1842, graduated at Harvard College in 18—, practiced law in Portsmouth, married, June 16, 1869, Sarah Hersey, daughter of John O. Cilley, and died November 13, 1877; their children are Paul, born October 18, 1870, and Mary, born July 9, 1874; (2) Mary Louise, daughter of Hon. James H. Butler, was born November 21, 1844, and married August 19, 1874, Joseph Nealley Cilley, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Williams, born June 28, 1875.

James H. Butler married, for his second wife, Harriet Amsden, August 18, 1851. She was born October 8, 1826. They have one son, Frank Hersey, born November 29, 1852. He married, January 1, 1876, Enleta Abby Folsom, born February 9, 1852, and they have one daughter, Harriet, born October 17, 1876.

James H. Butler has held various offices, and was appointed judge of court of common pleas, and has been extensively engaged in business from early life.

Henrietta, daughter of Ebenezer Butler, married, October 23, 1832, John O. Cilley of Nottingham; and Sally Tilton, daughter of Ebenezer Butler, married, June 23, 1846, Samuel A. Lewis, and died November 13, 1853. Their children were Sarah B. and Charles.

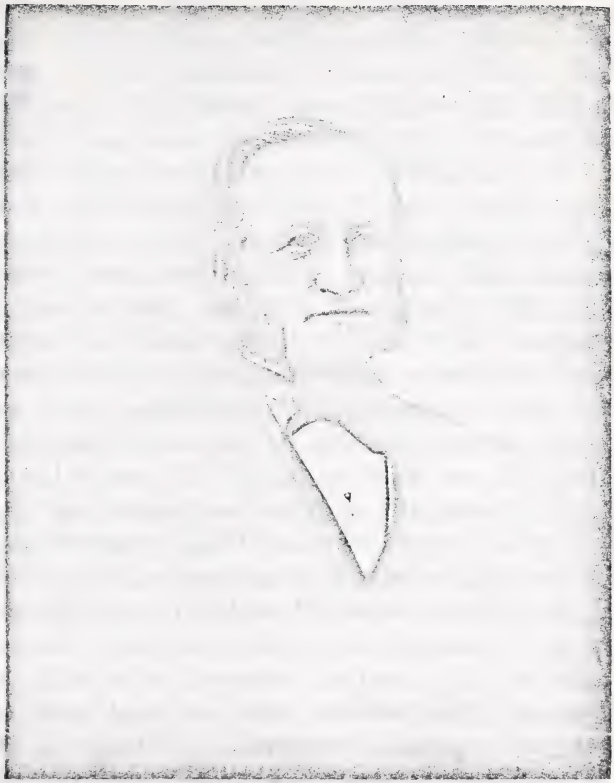
Henry Butler, jr., married, October 1, 1806, Abigal Lord of Nottingham; died at Nottingham, June 7, 1817. Their children were: Isabella Fisk, married William C. Kelley of Northwood; after his death, married Bryce Hight of New-

port, Me.; Elizabeth Norris, married Joseph Ireland of St. Albans, Me.; Mehitable Ford, died young; Sarah Ann, married Cyrus Bartlett of Harmony, Me.; Abigail Ford, married William Folsom, now living at Stratford; Harriet, died young.

After the death of his first wife, Henry Butler, jr., married, March 12, 1818, Nancy Hersey, born October 22, 1792, daughter of James Hersey of Sanbornton. Henry and Nancy Butler moved to the state of Maine, and finally settled at Bangor, now living at Hampden, Me., four miles west of Bangor. Their children were: Mary Frances, born February 16, 1819, married, May 25, 1843, Thomas P. Emerson of Lafayette, Ind.; Henry Abbot, born July 22, 1820, married, September 23, 1847, Sarah C. Cram of Bangor, Me.; Calvin Luther, born November 6, 1821, died at New York City, October 19, 1847, — a young man of remarkable talent; Harrison Hersey, born October 30, 1823, died young; Jacob Tilton, born January 15, 1826, married, July 6, 1850, Hannah M. Young of Chelsea, Mass.; James Harrison, born May 24, 1830, married, June 22, 1852, Frances M. Crosby of Hampden, Me.; one son, not named, born February 16, 1833, died young; one son, not named, born December 4, 1834, died young.

A remarkable incident in the domestic experience of Henry Butler is the fact that by his two wives he had seven daughters in succession and then seven sons in succession. The "seventh" daughter is still living, and her virtue and talent give her higher prominence than woman's rights could conceive of doing for a "seventh daughter." Henry Butler, jr., has always been a man respected for his Christian living and exemplary conduct.

Sarah Cotta Butler married John Haley of Lee, September 18, 1808. Mr. Haley was born February 17, 1783. He was the son of Samuel Haley, whose wife was a Nealley of Northwood, and their children were Gordon, John, Mary, Sally, Betsey, Martha, and Samuel; the last four are now



J. A. Haley

living (1875). Gordon died when 88 years old, Mary when 69, and John when nearly 92. The ages of the four living are 88, 85, 82, 77, making an average, of the dead and living, of 83 years.

This John Haley and Sarah Cotta Butler lived together more than sixty-three years. She died January 17, 1872, aged eighty-six years and five months. He was born February 17, 1783, and died November 28, 1874. Their children were: (1) George, born February 22, 1810, married Betsey Jane Knowlton, December 16, 1840, and, after her death, Alice Smith, January 10, 1860, and lives in Northwood; (2) Henry, born July 20, 1812, married Jane Chesley, April 4, 1844, and lives in Northwood; (3) Samuel Abbot, born July 24, 1815, married Mary Ann French, August 9, 1838, who died December 8, 1871; Mr. Haley resides in Newmarket, is cashier of the Newmarket National Bank and treasurer of the Newmarket Savings Bank; has been selectman, town treasurer, county treasurer, United-States assessor of internal revenue, and railroad commissioner; Mr. Haley has three sons, Clinton, Henry, and John, a daughter having died in infancy; (4) Almira, born February 18, 1818, married Caverly Knowles, November 16, 1842, a merchant in Northwood, having one daughter and a son; (5) John Parkman, born October 24, 1820, married Lydia Ann Gile of Nottingham, June 22, 1843, and lives on the homestead in Lee; (6) Benjamin Franklin, born April 30, 1823, married Abbie L., daughter of Mr. Mark Hill of Northwood, January 10, 1860; they have two sons, Charles and Herbert; Mr. Haley is a merchant in Newmarket, has served his town as selectman, and representative in the state legislature; (7) Harrison, born May 30, 1825, married Isabella S., daughter of Judge Hurd of Dover; after her death he married Jennie Gordon of Lynn, Mass., September 6, 1860; Mr. Haley was for many years a merchant in Dover, is now cashier of the Cocheco National Bank, and has been a member of the city government.

All the children of John Haley and Sarah Cotta Butler are living to-day. There was never a severe sickness in the family, nor did any of the children occasion serious trouble to the parents, but gladdened their hearts to the last.

Dorcas married, February 11, 1812, William Furber of Nottingham, where they both lived and died. Their children were Henry, Ward C., Isabella, and Abigail.

Ward Cotton married, September 29, 1820, Margaret Anderson of Philadelphia, Penn., where they lived and died. They had three children.

Samuel Abbot, son of General Henry Butler, enlisted as a soldier in his country's cause in the war of 1812, in a cavalry company commanded by Captain John Butler, of Nottingham, a cousin to General Henry Butler. He was afterwards made first sergeant and clerk of his company, and stationed at Burlington, Vt. While there on duty, he was ordered, with a command of about eighteen men, to detect smugglers, who were feeding the enemy in Canada; and, when in the town of Highgate, near the line, January 16, 1814, they met a company of the enemy's infantry from Canada, escorting drovers with a large lot of cattle. The brave, patriotic nature of Sergeant Butler was victorious in the fight which ensued. The British were routed, many cattle taken and driven several miles to a bivouac, where the British infantry, re-enforced with cavalry, came upon them. The result was the killing of four of Sergeant Butler's men, while he received three mortal wounds and a broken leg; yet he disdained the summons to surrender, and, with his pistols and sword, killed two of the enemy before they could take him. He never surrendered. Though weak and bleeding, the strength of his intellect and the power of his courage so controlled his enemies that, as was afterwards said by one of them, "We were afraid of him after we had him;" and another, in speaking of him, said, "We all acted like cowards before him." He refused to receive

any services from the British surgeon, as was said, and died a few hours after the fight, his intellect all the while being perfectly clear. The body "of Sergeant Butler was afterwards brought to Burlington and buried; he was much lamented by his officers and soldiers."

CILLEY FAMILY.

Thomas Cilley came to Hampton about 1694, and married Ann, a daughter of John Stanyan and Mary Bradbury; and they had a son Joseph, born October 4, 1691, who went from Hampton to Salisbury, Mass., where he married, in 1724–25, Alice Rawlins, born in 1701, died 1801. He had a brother John, born June 7, 1699, who is believed to have settled in Chester; and another, Thomas, who settled in Andover, where some of his descendants now live. This Joseph, with his wife, removed to Nottingham about 1727, and settled on Rattlesnake Hill, erecting for himself at first a log cabin. He brought with him all his effects of every description upon the back of one horse, himself and family accompanying on foot. A clearing was soon effected; and, through industry and economy, with blessings on his labors, his means increased, and he built a large house near where the red house stood on the farm now owned by Theodore Edgerly's family. He multiplied his acres, built other houses, and became noted for his possessions among the dwellers of Nottingham. In his old age, his father, Thomas Cilley, came to spend his last days with a son whose filial affections had not grown cold through lapse of time or uninterrupted prosperity, and fell asleep in the arms of that son, and amid the tender ministrations of an affectionate household, whom the old man blessed, "leaning on his staff." Capt. Cilley was of medium height, compact frame, active temperament, with great powers of endurance, and quickness of perception. With these he combined great cheerfulness and generous hospitality, as well as remarkable fearlessness in danger and hopefulness

under discouragements. Such a man seemed indispensable to a new settlement like that of Nottingham. Capt. Cilley, born October 6, 1701, died about 1786, aged eighty-five. His wife was a strong, vigorous, healthy woman, of more than ordinary weight, yet quick of step, strong of will, and methodical in her household arrangements. Her home, whether a log cabin or a house two stories high with "gable windows," was a model of neatness and order "from turret to foundation-stone." During life, she drank neither tea nor coffee, nor tasted of the intoxicating bowl, nor smoked the ugly pipe, nor snuffed the yellow poison. She died in 1801, aged one hundred years, fresh in countenance, fair in features, and young in heart.

The children of Capt. Cilley and his wife Alice were: (1) Anna, who became the wife of Mr. Mills, the father of the late Joseph Mills, Esq., of Deerfield Parade; (2) Polly, who married Richard Sinclair of Barnstead, one of whose descendants is the present Hon. John G. Sinclair of Littleton; (3) Alice married a Mr. Enoch Page, and lived in Cornville, Me., died leaving children, one of whom became the wife of Enoch Butler, son of Zephaniah Butler, and afterwards married Capt. Enoch Moore of Loudon; and the wife of Hon. Jacob H. Ela is her daughter by Mr. Moore.

(4) Joseph, known as Gen. Joseph Cilley, was born in 1734, and died August 25, 1799, aged sixty-five. He married, November 4, 1756, Sarah Longfellow, born November 17, 1739, and died May 23, 1811, aged seventy-five. She was daughter of Jonathan Longfellow, who was born May 23, 1714, married Mercy Clark, October 28, 1731; she was born December 26, 1714. Their children were: Stephen, born July 19, 1733; Mary, born June 15, 1735; Jacob, born November 6, 1737; Sarah, born November 17, 1739; Elizabeth, born July 17, 1741; Nathan, born December 30, 1743; Anna, born October 15, 1745; Hannah, born December 1, 1747; Daniel, born December 16, 1749; David,

born December 16, 1751; Enoch, born August 14, 1753; and Jonathan, born April 28, 1756.

Gen. Joseph Cilley lived where Thomas B. Bartlett resides, on the Square. He was of medium height and weight, erect, quick in movement as well as in perception, and dauntless in danger. He was engaged in the attack upon Fort William and Mary in 1774. He was leader of that immortal company of men from Nottingham, Deerfield, and Epsom, who, as soon as the news of the battle of Lexington reached them, marched for the scene of action. He was appointed major in Poor's (Second) regiment by the Assembly of New Hampshire. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1776, and, April 2, 1777, was appointed colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment of three-years men, in the Continental army, in place of Col. Stark, resigned. He fought with his regiment bravely at Bemus Heights, was at the surrender of Burgoyne, storming of Stony Point, Monmouth, and other hard-fought battles of the Revolution.

The following letter to his friend, Col. Thomas Bartlett, is characteristic: —

CAMP 4 MILES ABOVE WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,
July 22, 1778.

DEAR SIR, — Your favor of the 10th of July came safe to hand by Maj. Titcomb; am much obliged to you for its contents. I left Valley Forge the 18th of June, with the right wing of the army under the command of Gen. Lee, in pursuit of the enemy, who left Philadelphia the 10th. The whole of our army pursued with His Excellency Gen. Washington. Crossed the Delaware at a ferry called Corell's, where it was thought best to send out several parties to harass the enemy's rear. Gen. Scott was sent first, with sixteen hundred picked men from the whole army, in order to watch the enemy's motions. I was ordered on this party, soon after it was thought best to give the enemy battle. Gen. Lee was sent on this errand. He called in Gen. Scott; in short, he had five thousand Continental troops, besides a number of militia. On the 28th of June he was ordered to attack the enemy with his party, and that Gen. Washington with the whole army would support him. We were at a small town called Englishtown, about four miles from Monmouth Court House, where the enemy lay. We begun our march before sunrise; proceeded toward

the field of battle; came to the plain; the enemy gave way; seemed to be in great confusion, without making any opposition, except some scattering musketry and a few field-pieces playing on both sides at long shot, when, to my great surprise, I saw the right wing of our party giving way in great confusion. There was a morass in our rear; I thought whether it was not intended to cross that, in order to take better ground. There was a wood in the rear of the party I was with. We were ordered to cross and form in that wood, where we lay some time. The enemy, observing this, halted, came to the right-about, and pursued us about two miles, when Gen. Washington came up, ordered our party to make a stand to check the enemy, whilst the army could form, which was done immediately. The severest cannonading ensued as ever was in America. Our men behaved with great fortitude. The cannonading lasted between two and three hours. I was in the front line of our army, in the left wing. His Excellency ordered me take the battalion that I then commanded, consisting of three hundred and fifty, rank and file, detailed from Poor's, Glover's, Patterson's, Larnard's, and Varnum's brigades, with Lieut.-Col. Dearborn and Maj. Thair (who were with me), to go and see what I could do with the enemy's right wing, which was formed in an orchard in our front. Marched on toward them until I came within about forty rods, when I ordered my battalion to form the line of battle, which was done. The enemy began a scattering fire. I ordered my men to advance, which they did in good order. When the enemy saw that we were determined to push close on them, they gave way, and took post in a scout of wood, and gave me a very heavy fire, under the cover of several pieces of artillery. I advanced within a few rods, gave them a heavy fire, which put them in confusion. They run off. I killed a number on the field. Took between twenty and thirty prisoners. Should have pursued further, but the extreme heat of the weather was such that several of my men died with the heat. We took possession of the field, found, left on the field, about three hundred of the enemy's dead, with several officers. Amongst them was Col. Moncton, who commanded the First Battalion of Grenadiers. They retreated that night about eleven o'clock in great confusion. Left at the Court House five wounded officers and about forty soldiers. We should have pursued, but our army were so overcome with the heat that the general thought not advisable to pursue. Desertions still continue from the enemy at the least confusion. Their army is weakened two thousand five hundred since they left Philadelphia. I think Clinton has brought himself into a fine hobble. He has now a strong French fleet in his front and Gen. Washington in his rear. I think we shall Burgoyne him in a few weeks, which God grant may be the case. Doubt-

less the particulars of the strength of the French fleet will come to your hand long before this, or I would give some account of them. This may suffice. They are able to flog all the British sheep in America.

My love to your wife and mother.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your friend and humble servant,

(Signed) J. CILLEY.

N. B. Gen. Lee's behavior is now on trial for his conduct. How it will turn is uncertain. It is my opinion, that, if he had behaved well, we should have destroyed the major part of Clinton's army.

To COLONEL THOMAS BARTLETT.

Sir, hurry Mr. Odihorne about my collar.

That Gen. Cilley's services were appreciated by New Hampshire is evident from the following action of the Assembly.

Saturday, March 19, 1779, the New-Hampshire Assembly voted unanimously "that the worthy Col. Jos. Cilley be presented with a pair of pistols as a token of this state's good intention to reward merit in a brave officer."

After the war, he was appointed major-general of the First Division of New-Hampshire militia, June 22, 1786, and, as such, headed the troops that quelled the insurrection of that year, arresting the leader of the rebels, in the midst of his armed followers, with his own hand. He was distinguished for bravery and patriotism, beloved by his soldiers for his humanity, and trusted by other officers in the army for his integrity, decision of character, and promptness in action. He was repeatedly elected representative, senator, and councilor; he was successively treasurer, vice-president, and president of the Order of Cincinnati in New Hampshire. And, when he died, he was sincerely lamented by his family circle, and his associates in arms and in the councils of state.

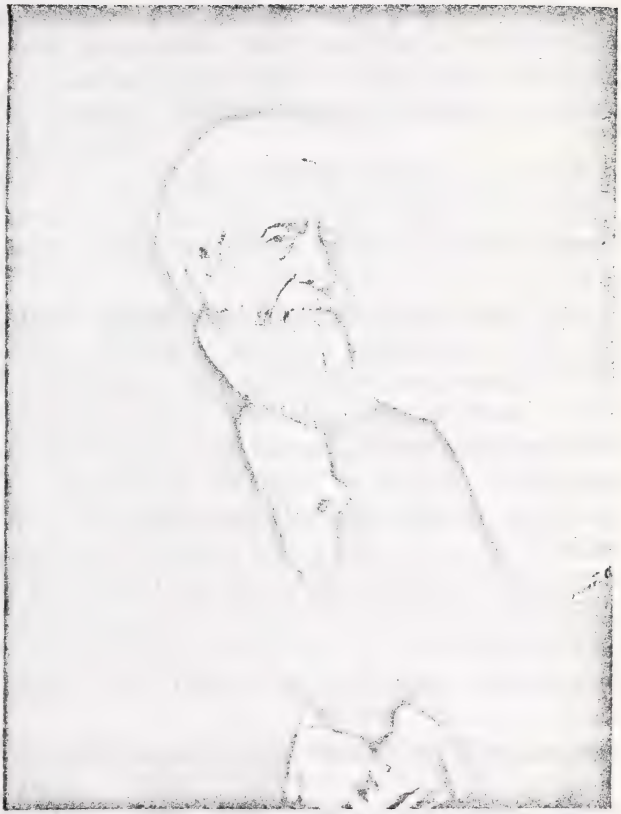
His wife is represented as a lady of high culture for her times and universally beloved, suffering patiently for twenty years prior to her death.

The children of Gen. Joseph Cilley were: (1) Sarah, born October 16, 1757, who married Judge Thomas Bartlett, whose record may be consulted; (2) Bradbury, born February 1, 1760, who married, November 19, 1772, Martha, daughter of Gen. Enoch Poor of Exeter, well known for his patriotism in the Revolutionary war; this Bradbury had no children; was a member of Congress in 1813, was aid on the staff of Gov. Gilman in 1814, and United-States marshal in 1817; died December 17, 1831; he was wealthy, and a man of sterling integrity, and highly esteemed as a citizen; he lived on the homestead; (3) Jonathan, born March 3, 1762, who married Dorcas Butler, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Butler of Nottingham; he settled first in Nottingham, and subsequently removed to Coleraine, near Cincinnati, where he reared an interesting family of children, — Joseph, Benjamin, Sally, Henry, Jonathan, Bradbury, and Mary; (4) Joseph, born November 19, 1764, and died young; (5) Greenleaf, born March 1, 1767, married Jenny Nealley, daughter of Joseph, the son of Mathew, the son of William. This Greenleaf lived near the Square, and his children were: (1) Susannah, born October 8, 1791, who married David Bartlett, son of Judge Thomas B., and died in Epping, leaving two sons, Greenleaf Cilley, now a lawyer in Derry, and David F., living in Epping; (2) Joseph, born January 4, 1791, who married, December 15, 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Williams of Nottingham, a merchant at the Square. This Joseph was in the war of 1812, first as an ensign, and then as brevet captain of a company in the Twenty-first Regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Eleazar Wheelock Ripley, afterwards by Col. James Miller. Miller's regiment composed a part of the Army of the Center, under Gen. Wilkinson, on the Niagara River, while the Army of the North was under Gen. Hampton, along Lake Champlain, and the Army of the West was under Gen. Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, all three being designed in due time to invade Canada,

now defended by Proctor, the British general, aided by Tecumseh with his Indian forces. During this year, York, in Upper Canada, was taken; the British were repulsed with great loss at Sackett's Harbor and Craney Island; Proctor was routed and Tecumseh killed on the Thames, and Detroit was wrested from the enemy, and Perry achieved his victory on the 10th of September, on Lake Erie. Still all was not accomplished that had been anticipated. But Miller's regiment was in constant service at Fort McClarey, at Greenbush, and Sackett's Harbor, where they embarked in boats and went down to Chrysler's Fields, where a battle was fought with success; and thence they went to French Mills for winter quarters, and, early in the spring, marched to Buffalo, which had been entirely burnt, except one little building from which an old woman refused to remove, and boldly told the enemy to fire her dwelling if they would, but her gray hair and her enfeebled body should burn with it. The enemy shrank from the deed, and spared the house and the woman, who with joy welcomed our army. From Buffalo this regiment crossed the Niagara River again to invade Canada. Fort Erie having been taken, the battle of Chippewa was fought, July 5, and a brilliant victory gained. On the 25th of the same July was fought the bloodiest battle of the war at Lundy's Lane, opposite Niagara Falls and within sound of that mighty cataract. A battery was located by the British on a height, which must be taken before the enemy could be driven from their position. General Brown, who led the advance, calling Colonel Miller to him, asked him if he could take that battery. "I'll try, sir," was the reply of the hero; then, in a deep tone, he said to his men: "Twenty-first, attention! Form into column, advance up the hill, storm that battery!" In an instant that gallant regiment, followed by the Twenty-third, obeyed the order. Not an officer, not a private, wavered. They marched up the height and secured the coveted position. Three times the British rallied for its recapture, but

as many times were hurled back. In one of these rallies, Capt. Cilley, who had borne a conspicuous and brave part in all the other engagements, received a compound fracture of the thigh-bone from a musket-ball, the enemy coming close up to our men and discharging their muskets. By this, Cilley was compelled to lie on his bed for five months, and from which he has not yet ceased to suffer, and several large pieces of the bone have, from time to time, been removed, together with a part of the leaden ball. In due time, he resigned his position in the army and returned to his quiet home in Nottingham. He was made division inspector by Maj.-Gen. Timothy Upham, and, afterwards was appointed governor's aid by Gov. Benjamin Peirce. When Hon. Levi Woodbury resigned his seat in the United-States Senate, during the recess of the New-Hampshire legislature, the governor appointed the Hon. Benning W. Jenness to fill the vacancy until the next session of the legislature in June, 1846. Then, by the legislature, Col. Joseph Cilley was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Woodbury in the Senate, where the veteran soldier showed his claim to respect and the gratitude of his country in the absence of an *eye*, and the distorted *limb*, — proofs of sufferings few have endured. Col. Cilley still lives at the age of eighty-seven years (1878), retaining much of mental vigor and physical endurance, cheerful and happy, surrounded by an affectionate family, and a host of friends who appreciate his worth and know the warmth of his heart and the extent of his hospitality.

Col. Cilley's children are: (1) Nathaniel Williams, born September 10, 1825, died October 4, 1855; (2) Martha Ann, born April 2, 1827, married Dr. Charles S. Downs, May 4, 1853, now living in Nottingham, having one son, Joseph Cilley; (3) Enoch Poor, born June 4, 1829, died July 11, 1873; (4) Greenleaf Longfellow, born June 4, 1829, died January 11, 1836; (5) Victoria E. W., born September 24, 1831, and married Thomas Bradbury Bart-



Joseph Reilly

lett, son of Judge Bradbury B., April 29, 1857, lives on the Square, having six children (for whom consult Bartlett family); (6) Joseph Nealley, born February 15, 1834, married, August 19, 1874, Mary L., daughter of Judge James Butler, lives with his father at the homestead, having one daughter, Elizabeth Williams; (7) Jenny Osborn, born October 28, 1835, at home, nobly filling the position occupied by her venerable grandmother until her death, September 11, 1876; (8) Jonathan, born July 19, 1838, died January 15, 1858; (9) Frederick Williams, born February 21, 1841, died April 17, 1861.

The wife of Col. Joseph Cilley died January 25, 1843, aged forty-seven, an estimable lady who made her home delightful, and herself the center of happiness to those around her.

Col. Cilley's mother died March 26, 1866, aged ninety-three years, a pattern of domestic excellence. After the death of Col. Cilley's wife, his mother took charge of the household, caring for tender children in all their various wants, and holding them all bound to her by tenderest affection and unquestioning obedience to the last. With complexion fair, voice melodious, intellect vigorous, and affections strong, she lived to be *ninety-three* years old, with the hearts of all who had known her life, and shared in her delicate ministrations, still clinging to her as in earlier years.

(3) Greenleaf, son of Greenleaf C., and brother of Col. Joseph Cilley, born January 10, 1793, died December 8, 1811.

(4) Frederick Augustus, born October 28, 1796, died October 6, 1815.

(5) Sarah Longfellow, born August 14, 1799, married Abraham Plumer of Epping, and is still living, having, for children: Sarah Jane, who died young; Greenleaf B. and Bradbury G., twins; the former died in California, the latter lives in Warsaw, Wis., having been highly successful in the lumber business; her daughter, Elizabeth Ann, mar-

ried Caleb F. Edgerly of Epping; and her next son, Daniel Longfellow, married and lives in Warsaw, Wis., a broker; has, as well as his brother, represented his town in the state legislature; and her youngest son living resides with his mother; her son, James Shrigley, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, being in Col. Harriman's Eleventh Regiment.

(6) Jonathan, brother of Col. Joseph Cilley, was born July 2, 1802, graduated from Bowdoin College, 1825; married Deborah, born July 6, 1808, died August 14, 1844, daughter of Hon. Hezekiah Prince of Thurston, Me., where he settled in business; was member of the legislature in 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835; and in 1835 and 1836 was elected speaker of the House; and in 1837 was elected a representative to the Twenty-fifth Congress; and was killed February 24, 1838, in a duel near Washington, leaving a wife and three children; viz., (1) Greenleaf, born October 27, 1829, married, in Montevideo, S. A., Malvina, daughter of Gov. Louis Vernet; entered the navy as midshipman in 1841, sailed in the United-States frigate "Cumberland" and sloop-of-war "Plymouth" on the Mediterranean and Brazil stations; served during the Mexican war in the United-States ship-of-the-line "Ohio," being present at the capture of Vera Cruz; graduated at the naval school, Annapolis, in 1848; served as passed midshipman in the United-States frigates "Raritan," "Lexington," "Jefferson," "Relief," and "Legare," in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; Mediterranean, coast-survey, and south-east coast of America. He also was acting master in the "Fredonia" and "Saratoga," Pacific and Havre squadron; as lieutenant in the "Saratoga," West Indies, "Hetzel," North Carolina Sounds, "Melacomet," Paraguay expedition, "Dolphin," "Pulaski," and "Congress," coast of Brazil and River La Plata; and as lieutenant-commander during the war of the Rebellion in the "Anadilla" and monitor "Catskill," "New Hampshire and Vermont," South-Atlantic squadron, and

in the "Fort Jackson" and "Colorado," North-Atlantic squadron. The children of Captain Cilley are: (1) Maria Prince, born February 17, 1861, in Montevideo, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 4, 1862; (2) Jonathan Vernet, born November 17, 1862, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; (3) Lewis Vernet Prince, born March 7, 1867, in Mercedes, Uraguay; (4) Joseph Saez, born in the same place, November 24, 1868; (5) Deborah M., born June 30, 1870; and (6) Malvina J., born November 30, 1872, also in the same place.

(2) Jonathan Prince, son of Hon. Jonathan Cilley, born December 29, 1835, married, October 10, 1866, Caroline A. Lasell. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1858, admitted to the bar, Knox County, 1860; at the first call for volunteers in 1861, enlisted in the service, commanded a company, was wounded severely and taken prisoner during the retreat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah Valley, May 24, 1862; soon after, he was commissioned major and judge-advocate and examining officer at Washington, but soon took the field, and was again wounded, June 24, 1864; yet, in September, took command of the regiment, as lieutenant-colonel. He was subsequently promoted brevet colonel, United-States volunteers, to rank from March 13, 1865, for "distinguished and meritorious service during the war;" and June 12, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general, United-States volunteers, for highly distinguished services at Five Forks, Farmville, and Appomattox Court House.

At the close of the war, Gen. Cilley settled in Rockland, was member of the legislature in 1867, deputy-collector of customs at Rockland from 1867 to 1871, and has been adjutant-general of the State of Maine since 1875. His wife died April 7, 1871, and his children are Grace Thurber, born November 2, 1868, and Jonathan Prince, born November 3, 1869.

(3) Julia Draper, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Cilley, married Ellis D. Lazell of Spencer, Mass., and resides, a

widow, in Rockland, Me., having three children, James D., Ellis W., and Theodore S.

The Hon. Jonathan Cilley became a member of Congress from Maine, and unfortunately was drawn into a controversy with William Graves of Kentucky and Henry A. Wise of Virginia, on account of an indirect charge, against some member of the House, of corruption, — John Ruggles of Maine, in a letter written by Matthew L. Davis, the intimate friend of Aaron Burr, to the New York "Courier and Enquirer," which was edited by John Watson Webb. Cilley, in debate, had expressed a want of confidence in the writer, and suggested that an insinuation coming from such source did not deserve the special attention of Congress. Webb endorsed the writer of the article as a gentleman, and claimed that himself was insulted by the remarks of Cilley. But, though Mr. Cilley's utterances had been mild and gentlemanly in the debate, and though he distinctly disavowed any intention of reflecting upon the character of Webb, yet the latter insisted upon the former's pronouncing him to be a gentleman of high and unimpeachable character. Mr. Cilley declined to be drawn into a controversy with the conductor of a public journal; and so Graves challenges Cilley, in behalf of Webb; while Wise, who has sought occasion for a quarrel, becomes his second; and Cilley chooses, for his second, Col. George W. Jones. The challenge was borne by Wise from Graves to Cilley, February 23, 1838. The duel was fought near Bladensburg, on the following day, about three o'clock P. M., with rifles, distance eighty yards. Three shots were exchanged, and, on the third, Cilley fell. Jones and Wise, on the next day, publish a statement of facts for the purpose of quieting public excitement, and arresting intense indignation against themselves. On the 28th, in the House, by a resolution introduced by the Hon. John Fairfield, a committee was appointed, composed of Isaac Toucey, Connecticut; W. W. Potter, Pennsylvania, Joseph Grinnell, Massachusetts; F. H. El-

more, South Carolina; A. D. W. Bruyn, New York; S. Grantland, Georgia; and J. Rariden, Indiana, — to investigate the causes of Cilley's death, and to inquire if there had been any breach of the privileges of the House. This committee reported, on the 21st of April, 1838, that "it is a breach of the highest privileges of the House, and of the most sacred rights of the people, in the person of their representative, to demand, in a hostile manner, an explanation of words spoken in debate." This report was accompanied by resolutions for the expulsion of Graves, Wise, and Jones, which, after a long debate, were laid on the table, by a vote of 102 to 76, and the report was ordered to be printed; here the matter rested. But the excitement and deep indignation growing out of this fearful tragedy could only be quieted by the enactment, in the following year, of the present law against dueling. Party feeling at this time ran high; but the indignation at the foul deed, and denunciation of it, were not confined to one side. "Never," said the editor of the Boston "Post," "was there a more dastardly murder than that of the unfortunate Cilley. The nation should echo with indignation at this horrible outrage, — this cold-blooded assassination." Cilley himself believed that the challenge was the fruit of a desire to take his life. The "Review" gives the substance of the views of the matter as expressed by Mr. Cilley to his friends on the morning of the encounter: "I am driven to this meeting by a positive compulsion. I have done all that an honorable man could do to avert it. Why should I acknowledge that man (Webb) to be a gentleman and man of honor? In truth and conscience I could not do so; and still less can I have it so unreasonably extorted from me by force and threat. I have no ill-will nor disrespect toward Mr. Graves. He knows it, and I have repeatedly expressed it. I abhor the idea of taking his life, and will do nothing not forced upon me in self-defense. The pretext of the challenge is absurd. I understand the conspiracy to destroy me

as a public man. But *New England must not be trampled on*, my name must not be disgraced; and I go to this field sustained by as high a motive of patriotism as ever led my grandfather or my brother to battle; as an unhappy duty, not to be shrunk from, to my honor, my principles, and my country."

Nathaniel Hawthorne said, as published September, 1838: "A challenge was never given on a more shadowy pretext; a duel was never pressed to a fatal close in the face of such open kindness as was expressed by Mr. Cilley; and the conclusion is inevitable, that Mr. Graves and his principal second, Mr. Wise, have gone further than their own dreadful code will warrant them, and overstepped the imaginary distinction which, on their own principles, separates manslaughter from murder."

At his death, Mr. Cilley was in the thirty-sixth year of his age. "As a young man," says Hawthorne, "he was of a quick and powerful intellect, endowed with sagacity and tact, yet frank and free in his mode of action; ambitious of good influence, earnest, active, and persevering, with an elasticity and cheerful strength of mind, which made difficulties easy, and the struggle with them a pleasure. He was the kindliest and gentlest of human beings, with a constant and happy flow of animal spirits, and the innocence of a child; while at the same time as independent, courageous, and firm in his purposes as he was clear in his judgments and upright in his every thought."

(7) Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Greenleaf Cilley, born July 11, 1804, married Capt. Benjamin Burley of Epping; has one son, Joseph Cilley, who is married and lives in Epping; a daughter, Nannie J., died in 1855, aged twenty-four years. Mr. Burley has represented his town in the legislature, been selectman, and filled other offices. Mrs. Burley is still living, exhibiting the graces and beauty of early womanhood.

(6) Daniel, son of Gen. Joseph Cilley, married Hannah

Plumer, sister of the late Gov. William Plumer; lived in Epsom, and left, for children: Polly, who married Robert Knox of Epsom, whose eldest daughter is the wife of Judge Asa Fowler of Concord; Bradbury, who died recently in East Northwood; Samuel lived in Chichester; Joseph died young; Daniel Plumer, who became a Freewill Baptist clergyman, was chaplain in the army, is now living in Farmington; William and Jonathan, twins, the former living in Pembroke, and the latter in Concord; the youngest two daughters of Mrs. Knox removed to California after the death of their father.

(7) Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Gen. Joseph Cilley, born July 11, 1802, married Samuel Plumer, brother of Gov. William Plumer of Epping; lived in Epping, had four children: Sally, who died young; Polly, married William Knox of Pembroke, and has three children; Nancy, who married John Dow of Epping; Rebecca, who married Daniel W. Ladd of Epping, where she now resides; Harriet, who married John Dow of Epping; Joseph Cilley, who lived on the homestead, now dead; Betsey, who married George Plumer, son of Governor Plumer, and lives in Epping; Alice, who married James Rundlet of Epping.

(8) Jacob, son of Gen. Joseph Cilley, married Harriet Poor, daughter of Gen. Enoch Poor of Exeter, lived on the Square, and had, for children: (1) Enoch, who died when about nineteen years old; (2) Joseph Longfellow, born October 27, 1803, married, November 22, 1837, Lavinia B. Kelley; he died August 18, 1868; their son, Bradbury Longfellow, married, July 3, 1864, Amanda Currier, daughter of John and Harriet Amanda (Currier) Norris; graduated at Harvard University in 1858, having fitted for college at Phillips Academy, 1851–55; was appointed professor of Ancient Languages in Phillips Exeter Academy in 1859; (3) John Osgood, who married Henrietta Butler, daughter of Ebenezer Butler, grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Butler; their children are: Laura O., who became the wife of Wil-

liam Henry Berry, Esq., of Pittsfield; Harriet, who became the wife of William P. Blake of Raymond, and has since died; Henrietta, who married Dow Mathes of Lee; John H., who lives on the homestead with his father; (4) Harriet P., daughter of Jacob Cilley, married Rev. Timothy Brainerd, and died, leaving children; (5) Jacob Green, who married, for his first wife, Emma, granddaughter of Gen. Stark, and, for his second wife, Martha, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., lived and died in Manchester, leaving one son, Harry; this Jacob became wealthy, and a man of much influence; (6) Martha O., born January 11, 1819, married, February, 1846, F. B. Berry of Pittsfield; (7) Bradbury Poor, born January 2, 1824, married, June 30, 1856, Angeline Baldwin; is a lawyer, and lives in Manchester; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1843.

(9) Anna, daughter of Gen. Joseph Cilley, born May 22, 1775, married, April 17, 1794, Nathaniel Williams of Nottingham, son of John Pingry Williams, a successful merchant of Nottingham. She died May 18, 1810. They had, for children: Alice Osborne, born November 4, 1794, died November 10, 1802; Betsey Plumer, born January 7, 1796, became the wife of Col. Joseph Cilley of Nottingham; Joshua Pingry, jr., born April 27, 1797, married, lived, and died near Fredericksburg, Va., was a teacher; had children, who died young.

(10) Horatio Gates, youngest child of Gen. Joseph Cilley, born December 23, 1777, married, November 17, 1802, Sally, daughter of Thomas and Sally Jenness of Deerfield; she was born August 4, 1782, died November 11, 1865. He died November 26, 1837. Their children were: a daughter, born January 30, 1804; Horatio Gates, born November 25, 1805; Sally Jenness, born November 2, 1807, and died; Elizabeth Ann, born August 30, 1810; Martha Osgood, born May 24, 1814; Mary Jane, born June 5, 1816; Joseph Bradbury, born January 30, 1819, and died February 16, 1823; Harriet Newell, born October 7, 1822; Joseph Bradbury, born December 26, 1824.

This Horatio Gates, son of Horatio Gates Cilley, married, in 1840, Deborah Jenness, and died March 13, 1874.

His sister Elizabeth Ann became, February, 1840, the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., whose daughter, Sarah Cilley, married Gen. J. N. Patterson, whose children are Louis M., Julia N., and Allan Bouton. The second daughter of Mrs. Bouton married J. G. Cilley of Manchester; her third daughter is Jane Louise.

Mary Jane, the sixth child of Horatio Gates, married, June 5, 1816, Ephraim Eaton, a lawyer of Concord, whose children were Mary J. and Henry; and Joseph Bradbury, the ninth child of Horatio G. Cilley, married, November 11, 1847, Elizabeth Jenness, and died November 23, 1872.

(5) Abigail, daughter of Capt. Joseph Cilley, married Zephaniah Butler, brother of Rev. Benjamin Butler, and grandfather of the Hon. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts. They had children: Benjamin, who settled at the Parade in Deerfield, where he kept a public house; was adjutant-general of New Hampshire for many years; and was on the staff of Gen. Cilley during the war of the Revolution, being a tall, fleshy man; Enoch, who married a daughter of Capt. Enoch Page of Cornville, Me., and lived in Pittsfield, where he died, leaving three children; William, who lived in Nottingham and died unmarried; Sarah, who became the wife of Israel Bartlett (see Bartlett sketch); Susanna, who died unmarried; John, who married Sally Batchelder of Deerfield for his first wife, and lived in Deerfield near the Parade; was in the war of 1812, commanded a company of dragoons; had, for children: (1) Polly, who married a son of Col. Joseph Hilton, and lived in Cornville, Me.; (2) Sally, who married a Maloon of Deerfield, and had children; (3) Betsey, who married Daniel B. Stevens of Nottingham, whose children are: Elizabeth B., who married Col. John Badger Batchelder of Chelsea, Mass.; Thomas, who has represented the town in the legislature; Amanda, who resides in the city of Washington; Joanna,

who died young; and Walter, who married Martha G. Shute of Derry, and resides, a merchant, in Chelsea, Mass.

By his second wife, who was an Ellison, this John Butler, son of Zephaniah Butler and Abigail Cilley, had, for children: Andrew Jackson, who was with his brother, Gen. B. F. Butler, at New Orleans, and has since died, leaving a widow and one son, George; Benjamin F., now of Lowell, member of Congress, distinguished for his patriotic exploits at Baltimore, Norfolk, and New Orleans; he married Miss Sarah Hildredth, and has three children: Blanche, who married Gen. Adelbert Ames governor of Mississippi; and two sons, Paul and Ben-Israel.

Charlotte, another daughter of John Butler by his second wife, married Horace Holton of Vermont; she died in Illinois, leaving one son.

(6) Cutting Cilley, son of Capt. Joseph Cilley, born about 1738, married, about 1761, Martha Morrill, and died, 1825, in Northfield. He was a captain in the New-Hampshire forces, and served in the war in 1775; he held several town offices. His children were: (1) Eliphelet, born August 30, 1762, married, 1787, Dolly Shaw; (2) Joseph, born September 24, 1764, and died at sea, unmarried; (3) John, born September 30, 1766, married, December 21, 1786, Hannah Elliott, and died November 7, 1852; (4) Alice, born September 27, 1768, married William Watson, and died March 26, 1853; (5) Bradbury, born March, 1771, married, 1801, Susan Straw, died September 5, 1832; (6) Benjamin, born April 19, 1773, married, 1794, Eunice Meader; (7) Moses, born February 8, 1775, married, September 29, 1793, Susanna Barker; and again, 1831, Olive Blaisdell; (8) David, born December 26, 1776, married, January 16, 1798, Polly Straw of Epping; (9) Aaron, born 1781 or 1782, married, April 2, 1838, a Mrs. Randall of Northwood; (10) Betsey, born 1783, married, April 24, 1805, Aaron Page of Epping, and died April 11, 1870; (11) Henry, born September 27, 1785, married, November 23, 1809, Sally San-

born; (12) Sally, born April 24, 1787, married, June 24, 1811, Ebenezer Durgin, and died March 15, 1875.

John, son of Cutting, settled in Northfield; his wife, Hannah Elliott, was born March 4, 1768, and died October, 1852; Cutting, the father of John, spent his last years with his son, in Northfield; John had fourteen children: Polly E., Joseph, Martha B., John, Abraham B., Sewell, Lydia, Jonathan E., Naomi E., Daniel E., James C., Sophronia, Hiram, and William P.

Abraham B., son of John, son of Cutting, married, May 25, 1814, Rebecca, daughter of Israel Dow, born January 19, 1796, and died March 23, 1873; her husband, born March 12, 1795, died April 5, 1875. His children were: (1) Mary Jane, born September 6, 1814, died October 7, 1818; Samuel B., born March 20, 1816, married, May 11, 1843, Sarah C., daughter of Phinehas Dow, and died May 26, 1874; Mary J., born November 28, 1818, died May 3, 1842; Olive, born September 18, 1820, died January 27, 1823; John, born October 15, 1822, married, October 14, 1847, Martha, daughter of J. Elliott Brown; and they have one son, Henry Albert, who married, June 9, 1870, Emma S., daughter of Ezra Tasker; Naomi, born June 15, 1824, married, September 4, 1843, Nathaniel D. Caswell, and died January 28, 1872, leaving one son, Charles; Olive, born August 16, 1826, married, April 28, 1845, Clark Bryant; Martha, born June 3, 1828, married, June 29, 1847, Charles H. Hill; Abraham B., born April 7, 1830, married, January 30, 1849, Julia A. Cilley of Nottingham; Hannah, born February 7, 1832, married, February 6, 1849, George H. Knowlton, died May 19, 1876, leaving one son, Alvin; Joseph P., born April 3, 1841, married, June 11, 1875, Jennie Robinson; Rebecca J., born December 23, 1842, married, September 8, 1862, Isaac H. Foss of Strafford.

COLCORD FAMILY.

Samuel Colcord came from Newmarket to Nottingham quite early in its history. His wife was Mary Pearson, whom he married September 9, 1772. She died, and he married for his second wife, March 3, 1805, Anna Robinson. He settled on the road leading from the Square to Deerfield; built saw and grist mills. They had seven children: Samuel, Josiah, Jonathan, and Charles, Jerushia, Nancy, and Mary; Jerushia married Mark Maloon, and lived at the South; Nancy married Moses Snow, and lived in Maine; and Mary lived on the homestead, unmarried; Josiah died in Atkinson, unmarried; Jonathan lived in Ohio, having several children; and Charles was a Free-will Baptist preacher, and died in Ohio, leaving children. Mr. Colcord died March 25, 1824.

Samuel married Mary Tuxbury of Deerfield, January 23, 1801. His second wife was Hannah, daughter of Simeon Knowles of Northwood, whom he married June 5, 1817. She was a sister of Deacon Levi Knowles. This Samuel died October 25, 1841; his first wife died July 1, 1811, and his second died March 19, 1852. His children by Mary Tuxbury were Mary, Bradbury, Samuel, and Nancy; Mary, born April 28, 1803, married, April 1, 1822, Levi Knowles of Northwood; Bradbury married and lives in Texas, and has children; Samuel married and lives in Kentucky, having children; Nancy married Joseph Harvey, and they live in Northwood, having one daughter, Mary Abigail, now the wife of John Knowlton of Deerfield, son of Nathaniel Knowlton of Northwood.

The first Samuel Colcord was an active Christian; a hundred persons were admitted to his presence the day before his death, with whom he conversed. He died in the act of singing praises to God.

The second Samuel Colcord was in like manner an earnest Christian, living on the homestead. He fainted, and could not be restored.

DEARBORN FAMILY.

Gen. Henry Dearborn descended from Godfrey Dearborn, who, it is believed, was a native of Exeter, in the south-west part of England, and, with Rev. John Wheelright, in 1639, founded a settlement in Exeter, Dearborn settling in what is now Stratham. Here he remained some ten years, and then removed to Hampton, where he died. He had three sons and three daughters. Henry, his eldest son, was born in England about 1633, and came with his father to this country about 1639. He married Elizabeth Marion, January 10, 1666. He had seven children, three sons and four daughters. John, his eldest son, and grandson of Godfrey, was born October 10, 1666, and he married, in 1689, Abigail Batchelder, who died November 14, 1736. This John lived in what is now North Hampton, and was deacon in the church there, and highly esteemed for his uprightness of character and sound judgment. He had ten children, four sons and six daughters. One of his sons, named Simon, who inherited the homestead, had a family of twelve children. One of these, the youngest, was Henry, the subject of this sketch.

This Henry was born February 23, 1751. Having studied medicine, he established himself as a physician at Nottingham Square, in 1772. From his early youth he was fond of military exercises, and at once interested himself in teaching such young men as naturally gathered around him the tactics that prevailed at that time. These young men recognized him as their superior, with whose wishes they readily complied. So, when the stirring times near the Revolution approached, military ardor increased, and the conviction, that the time was hastening when their knowledge in military science would be called into requisition, stimulated them to greater sacrifices, and bound them more closely to their leader. And when the news reached Nottingham, that, on the 19th of April, 1775, seven Americans — the first martyrs of the Revolution — had fallen in

the conflict at Lexington, Dr. Dearborn and his band of men from Nottingham, Deerfield, Epsom, and Northwood started, armed as best they might be, for the scene of action, and, after traveling the whole night, on the following morning reported themselves as ready for duty, at Medford. There they met some twelve hundred men from New Hampshire. Organization must at once be effected, and discipline must be maintained. A company was formed at Cambridge, Dr. Dearborn was chosen their captain, and Michal McClary was chosen ensign. In that company were Andrew Neally of Nottingham, John Simpson of Deerfield, Robert Morrison and William Willey of Northwood, and others.

This company, commanded by Dearborn, was in Col. Stark's regiment, which, together with that under James Reid, was present in the "memorable battle on the heights of Charlestown, being posted on the left wing, behind a fence, from which they sorely galled the British as they advanced to the attack, and cut them down by whole ranks at once. In their retreat they lost several men, and among others, the brave Maj. Andrew McClary from Epsom, who was killed by a cannon-shot after he had passed the isthmus of Charlestown."

Capt. Dearborn commanded a company in Arnold's expedition against Quebec, in 1775–76. Late in the summer of 1775, Gen. Montgomery led an army by the way of Lake Champlain. He succeeded in taking St. John's and Montreal; and at Quebec "was joined by Col. Arnold with a crowd of half-clad, half-famished men, who had ascended the Kennebec, and then struck across the wilderness." "It is hard to conceive," says a writer, "the hardships which these men endured. Their way was through tangled thickets and over pathless mountains. Worn out, cold, sick, and disheartened, they still pressed forward. The last ox was killed and eaten, the last dog was taken for food, and their only resource against

starvation was roots and moose-skin moccasins. For two days they ate nothing. Morgan, Greene, Meigs, and Aaron Burr were of this brave band." No braver man was in all that number than Dearborn: none more enduring and uncomplaining than the "boys" he commanded.

After this campaign, Dearborn was in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, in 1777, as major, with the command of a distinct corps. And again, he served as lieutenant-colonel at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778. At Yorktown, and the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1781, he served as deputy-quartermaster-general. After this, Dearborn was commissioned as colonel of the First New-Hampshire Regiment from 1781 to the end of the war. After this, in 1784, he left New Hampshire, and removed to Maine, where he was made brigadier-general and marshal of that state, by which he was elected member of Congress in 1795, and was appointed Secretary of War, 1801; collector of Boston, in 1809; major-general United-States army, in 1812; minister to Portugal, in 1822; and in every position in which he served his country, he did it to his honor and the advantage of the people. He died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829.

DEMERITT FAMILY.

Joseph Demeritt came from Madbury, settled near where Plumer Bennett resides. His children were: (1) Moses, (2) Paul, (3) Joseph, (4) John, (5) Betsey, (6) Louisa, (7) Hannah, and (8) Lydia. Moses married a Miss Odell of Durham, whose son Gordon lives in Nottingham; Paul married Martha Woodman of Deerfield, one of whose daughters became the wife of the Hon. Alfred Hoitt of Durham; and another married a Mr. Seward; another married John Woodman of Newton; Joseph died in the war of 1812; John, the father of Joseph Demeritt, Esq., of Nottingham, was born January 30, 1777, lived in Nottingham, married Abigail, daughter of Robert Hill of Nottingham, born May

13, 1781; they died within ten days of each other; he was aged about eighty-seven. Their children were: Jacob, born July 8, 1800; Joseph, born November 11, 1801; Sophia, born January 8, 1803; John, born April 20, 1806; Timothy, born March 23, 1808; Mehitable F., born March 18, 1810; Daniel, born July 12, 1812; Samuel D., born May 22, 1814; Andrew J., Sally, Mary Ann, and Abigail.

Joseph Demeritt married Sally, daughter of Benjamin Colcord of Northwood. She was born March 10, 1799, and died September 27, 1767. Their children were: (1) Benjamin Willard, born April 5, 1827, married Eleanor A. Mills of Nova Scotia, having one daughter, Hannah Maria; (2) Eliza Ann, born August 16, 1832; she married Byron D. Hoitt, died April 1, 1861; (3) Joseph Edward, born May 9, 1836, married Nancy B. Tuttle, daughter of Ebenezer S. Tuttle of Nottingham, and they have three children, Eliza Ann, Sally A., and John L.; (4) Jane, born April 11, 1838, died May 28, 1868; (5) John Seward, born October 10, 1840, died January 14, 1873.

Mr. Demeritt has represented his town three years in the state legislature, been selectman and assistant postmaster for many years, and has been engaged in mercantile business since 1825.

GERRISH FAMILY.

Paul Gerrish came from Gerrish Island, near Portsmouth, to Durham, thence to Nottingham in early manhood, and died there in 1817, aged sixty-three. He married Ruth Chesley, daughter of Philip, and she died a few years after her husband. Their children were (1) Paul, (2) Samuel, (3) George, (4) Sally, (5) Polly, (6) Susan, (7) Thomas.

Paul married a Miss Gove, and they moved into Madbury, where they died childless.

Samuel married Sally Knowlton of Northwood, and died there, they having children, Benjamin, Samuel, David, Eben K., and Betsey.

George married a daughter of Capt. John Ford, and their

children were John, Eliza, and Ruth. His second wife was Lizzie Emerson, by whom he had two children: Daniel Harvey of Madbury, who died, leaving one daughter; Hannah, who married Asa Sanborn of Newmarket, and their children are John, Jane, and Frank.

Polly married Joseph Langley, and they died, leaving children, Joseph, Ruth, Mary, Samuel, and Freeman, the last two having served in the late war of the Rebellion.

Susan died unmarried.

Thomas, born October 15, 1788, married Sarah Fox, and died August 3, 1853; she was born January 27, 1789, and is still living. Their children: (1) Edward F., born September 9, 1809; (2) Andrew Guy, born January 25, 1812, died December 21, 1838; (3) Permelia Jane, born July 16, 1814; (4) Joanna, born November 22, 1816; (5) Paul, born December 1, 1818; (6) Ruth, born July 29, 1821; (7) Charles F., born August 2, 1824; (8) George G., born August 26, 1827, died May 22, 1858; (9) Daniel W., born July 5, 1830; (10) Susan, born August 7, 1833.

Edward married Fanny L., daughter of Nicholas Tuttle. She was born January 12, 1812, and died October 24, 1844, and they had one son, Aura L., born September 10, 1837; and, May 15, 1859, he married Lizzie V. Holbrook, and they had one child, Lizzie V., who died March 12, 1862. This wife dying at the age of twenty-five, he married Lucinda A. Rundlett of Exeter, March 14, 1863, and they have one son, Roswell D.

Edward married for his second wife Arvilla H. Lucy, July 4, 1845, and their children are: Fanny L., born October 23, 1854; Luella F., born May 20, 1857, and died March 11, 1864; E. Frank, born January 10, 1862.

Permelia, daughter of Thomas, married Thomas Johnson of Epping, whose children are Andrew Gilman and Benjamin.

Joanna married George O. Davis of Newmarket, who has recently died, and they had one son, George Richmond,

who married Hattie Ellison of Portsmouth, and died, leaving one son, Herbert.

Paul married Mary Winslow, and they live in Newmarket, having one son, Edwin C.

Ruth married Hiram Bryant of Effingham, and they have two children, Sarah and John.

George A. married Martha Langley, and he died May 22, 1858; she died not long after, leaving one child.

Daniel W. married Louisa Demeritt of Lee, and they have one son, Warren M.

Susan married Hendrick S. Tuttle, and after his death John A. Randell of Lee, and they live in Madbury, without children.

This Edward Gerrish has been a deacon in the Freewill Baptist Church in Nottingham thirty-five years. His son, Aura L., is a Baptist preacher, being now president of the trustees of Maine Central Institute. He now resides in Olneyville, R. I. This Deacon Edward has held a justice's commission some twenty years, been justice of quorum for ten years, been captain of militia for a term of years.

GILE FAMILY.

John Gile came from Haverhill, Mass., settled near Lee line, married Mary, daughter of William Nealley, and had ten children: (1) Anna, (2) John, (3) Mary, (4) Sally, (5) William, (6) Abigail, (7) Betsey, (8) Joanna, (9) Mark, (10) Susanna. Anna married Samuel Gault of Bow, and had thirteen children, the eldest, Mary, married a Baptist clergyman, named Thomas Waterman, an Englishman, who died in Woburn, Mass.; John married Catherine Tuttle of Lee, who died in Effingham; Sally married George Tuttle of Lee, one of whose daughters, Abigail, became the wife of Capt. John Sherburn of Northwood; William married a Miss Philbrick of Deerfield, and lived in Mount Vernon, Me., died, leaving children; Abigail became the wife of John Simpson of Nottingham; Betsey married Capt. Asa

Folsom of Stratham; Joanna married Samuel Weymouth, and lived in Maine; Mark lived on the homestead in Nottingham, married Sarah McCrillis of Nottingham, and had three sons, one of whom, Jacob, lives in Northwood, marrying a daughter of the late Capt. John Sherburn; Mark had also five daughters; Susanna married a Dearborn of Ossipee, and had daughters, Nancy and Mahala; the latter became the wife of Maj. W. Ballard Willey of Northwood.

GOODRICH FAMILY.

The Goodrich families descended from three Welshmen who landed at Newburyport about the year 1640. From one of these, the Goodrich family in Nottingham descended. Barnard Goodrich married Sally Carr; he lived and died in West Newbury; Barnard Goodrich, their son, married Eunice Cheney; he afterward married Sally Gove; he moved from Newbury to the south-west corner of Nottingham, in the Pawtuckaway Mountains, where he died; Barnard Goodrich, born February 27, 1769, died February 23, 1834; his first wife, Eunice Cheney, born March 4, 1777, died February 17, 1807; his second wife, Sally Gove, was born October 8, 1782; the children of Barnard and Eunice Goodrich were: Moses C., born May 19, 1793, died January 17, 1858, lived in East Kingston; Jeremiah, born September 21, 1796, died March 1, 1837; he removed to Fundy; Gilman, born December 4, 1798, died October 19, 1874; he lived at Corinth, Me., and afterwards at Janesville, Wis.; Barnard, born April 2, 1800, now resides in Gardner, Me.; Betsey C., born October 20, 1802, died September 23, 1823; John, born January 9, 1805; now lives at Canaan, Me.

The children of Barnard and Sally Goodrich were: Samuel G., born March 21, 1808, died April 19, 1839; Nathan G. T., born February 27, 1810; Perley C., born March 9, 1812, died February 11, 1834; Henry O., born August 26, 1814, died March 25, 1834; David A., born March 8, 1817,

died November 3, 1834; Jacob T., born June 13, 1820, died November 3, 1834; Delia Jane, born February 5, 1823, died July 31, 1825.

The children of Moses C. are Jackson, Evander A., and Doratha Melissa.

The children of Jeremiah are Barnard and Samuel B.

The children of Gilman are James Munroe, Lydia, Elizabeth, and George W.

The children of Barnard are Samuel, George, and Eleanor.

The children of John are Eleanor and others.

The son of Samuel G. was Arthur D., who married Almira F. Bean of Nottingham, and died July 20, 1861; they had two children: Jay M., who now lives in Deerfield; Mary F., who married Charles G. Harvey; she died June 13, 1853, aged seventeen years, ten months.

Nathan G. T. married Betsey A. Cate of Deerfield, June 17, 1840; they have one son, George W., born August 23, 1844; Betsey A., his wife, died June 23, 1877.

THE GOVE FAMILY.

John Gove paid rent to the British crown in 1646 and 1647; shortly after the above date he came to New England and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was the father of Edward Gove of Hampton (now Seabrook); died April 28, 1679.

Edward, son of John Gove, born 1635. We find him in Hampton, 1666; married Hannah Titcomb; died July 29, 1691.

John, son of Edward, born September 19, 1661.

Jonathan, son of John, born May 2, 1695; married Mary Lancaster.

Jonathan, son of Jonathan and Mary Lancaster, born July 18, 1742, died May 29, 1832; married, first, Sarah Sweatt; second wife, Ruth Philbrick; settled in Nottingham about 1765 or 1766. Children by first wife: Jane, born May 28, 1767; Hannah, born May 23, 1769; Sarah,

born March 20, 1771, married Gideon Bickford of Northwood, and settled there, having children. Children by second wife: Jonathan, born August 17, 1772, settled in Loudon; Elijah, born January 25, 1774, settled in Monmouth, Me.; Elias, born October 21, 1775, married Betsey Johnson, daughter of Moses Johnson of Northwood, settled in Readfield, Me.; Olive, born May 14, 1777, died April 28, 1781; Mary, born February 16, 1779, married Jesse Bickford, settled in Northwood; Samuel, born February 18, 1780, married Sarah Norris, settled on the homestead in Nottingham, died February 17, 1852; Olive, born February 13, 1782, married John Morrill, settled in Winthrop, Me.; Nancy, born February 18, 1783, married Dudley Fogg, settled in Readfield, Me.; Bradbury, born October 29, 1785, settled in Monmouth, Me.; Eleanor, born August 22, 1787, married, first, Blake; second, Brown; settled in Monmouth, Me.; Dolly, born December 20, 1789, married Brown, settled in Monmouth, Me.; Caleb Philbrick, born July 12, 1792, settled in Litchfield, Me.; Sherburn, born January 8, 1795, married Jane Norris in 1819, settled in Northwood, removed to Raymond, 1831, died October 25, 1874. Their children, born in Northwood, are: Julia Ann, born August 14, 1819, died November 5, 1824; Samuel B., born May 9, 1822, with whom the mother resides; Julia Ann, born April 13, 1829. Born in Raymond: James F., born November 23, 1832; George S., born January 11, 1841.

Samuel, son of Jonathan and Ruth, married Sarah Norris, and settled on the old homestead in Nottingham, their children being as follows: Jonathan, born October 3, 1809; Sally Ann, born February 7, 1826, died August 24, 1837. Jonathan married, first, Lydia Norris, who died July 8, 1853; second wife, Cena Tucker; third, Mercy E. Holman; fourth, Abbie Osgood; was selectman four years in Nottingham, and representative two years. Children: by first wife, Samuel S., born October 25, 1837; by third wife, Frank W., born April 21, 1868. Samuel S. married Sarah E.

Fogg, lives on a part of the old Gove homestead. Their children are: Charles W., born November 30, 1860; Clara M., born August 29, 1864; Freddie L., born December 14, 1870.

Samuel, son of Jonathan Gove and Mary Lancaster, born September 2, 1746, married Rachel Adams of Londonderry, February 8, 1770. He is supposed to have been in Nottingham in 1767; died in Deerfield, September 20, 1825. His farm in Nottingham was about one mile south of the Square, what is now the "Lane farm," where Stephen Locke resides. Mr. Gove's wife was born March 21, 1750, and she died in Deerfield, June 12, 1826. Their children were: (1) Hannah, born September 11, 1770, married Paul Gerrish, September 7, 1800, died March 20, 1801; (2) Polly, born October 10, 1772, married, April 11, 1818, Asa Folsom, an officer in Gen. Stark's army, who fought at Bennington; he lived at Deerfield Parade, and died September 12, 1855; (3) David A., born February 5, 1775, married, September 29, 1815, Olive Knight of Maine, moved to Trivoli, Ill., and died February, 1855; (4) Nathan B., born February 27, 1777, died April 6, 1826; (5) Samuel, born March 7, 1789, died June 2, 1789; (6) Rachel A., born March 7, 1789, twin with Samuel, married Samuel Badger of Deerfield, September 21, 1822, died September 7, 1862; (7) Sally, born October 8, 1782, married Barnard Goodrich, November 16, 1807; (8) Isabella, born January 2, 1785, died June 17, 1786; (9) Delia, born December 20, 1786, died at Deerfield February 3, 1862.

In 1683, Edward Gove of Hampton, son of John, was indicted for high treason, and was tried before Richard Waldron, as judge, with Vaughan and Daniel, assistants. The prisoner had been a member of the Assembly, and was hurried on by his violent opposition to Cranfield into some gross irregularities, which no reasonable man could approve or justify. Waldron probably loved the governor no more than the prisoner; but as a magistrate he was resolved to

discharge his duty with impartiality and firmness. It was a painful duty, for Gove was convicted, and Waldron wept while pronouncing the sentence, that "he should be carried back to the place from whence he came, and from thence be drawn to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck and cut down alive, and that his entrails be taken out and burnt before his face, and his head cut off, and his body divided into four quarters, and his head and quarters disposed of at the king's pleasure."

It is gratifying to know that this sentence was not carried into execution. After several years imprisonment, here and in London, Gove was pardoned, and returned home with an order for the restoration of his estate, which had been seized, as forfeited to the crown.*

HARVEY FAMILY.

Tradition says that all the Harveys in the United States descended from the Earl of Bristol in England, whose name was Harvey. His son came to this country, with other young noblemen, and purchased a tract of land embracing Taunton and Rehoboth, in Massachusetts. This young Harvey married an American girl, and so was disinherited by his aristocratic father in England. It is also said that French and Scotch blood has been infused into the English stock. It is said that the Harveys have, generally, blue eyes, but occasionally the black eye of the French may be met with.

Thomas Harvey came to this country between 1640 and 1650. It is easy to trace the branch of the Harvey family to which Jonathan belonged to South Hampton, thence to Amesbury and Newburyport, Mass. Jonathan Harvey was born in Newburyport, about 1734. He married Susan George of South Hampton, and, a few years after, settled in Nottingham, on a sixteen-acre lot in the mountain district, where he built a log house, and died in 1764, the first

* See Collections of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. II., p. 44.

person that died in that district, and was buried in a corner of the Maloon field. He had been a soldier in the French war, and was at Ticonderoga, N. Y. The children of Jonathan Harvey and Susan George were: (1) Levi, who settled in Sutton; (2) Matthew, who also lived in Sutton, became wealthy and influential as a business man and a politician, frequently representing his town in the House, and afterwards became a member of the Senate; (3) Joseph moved into one of the Western States; (4) Jonathan settled in the same district with his father; (5) James settled in Deering, and was in the war of 1812, and died in Western New York; (6) Susan married Thomas Robinson of Deerfield; (7) Gertrude became the wife of Nathan Philbrick of Deerfield; (8) Miriam married Benjamin Critchett, and settled in Deering; he was a soldier of the Revolution; (9) Dolly died about 1834, on the homestead, unmarried.

Jonathan, the fourth child of Jonathan the first settler, married Susan Hedlock of South Hampton, and settled farther up between the mountains, where he built a log house with a stone chimney, and there he died, April, 1845; his children were: (1) James, who married Lois Ladd, and lived in Epping, moving there in 1810, and died in January, 1854, leaving three children, Dudley L., Nathaniel G., and Matthew J., who lives on the old Ladd place, while Nathaniel resides in Illinois, and Dudley L. in Epping, near the homestead; (2) Jonathan married Betsey Burnham, and removed to Atkinson, Me., about 1807, and there died, leaving one son, Sargent L., and perhaps others; (3) Nathaniel married Sally Burnham of Nottingham, and moved into Maine, and afterwards into Wisconsin, where he died a Baptist preacher, leaving several children, one of whom was the late Dr. William Harvey of Chicago; (4) David went to Dover, Me., and married a Miss Snow, and died about 1855, leaving children; (5) Thomas married a Miss Giles of Deerfield, and moved into the western country some sixty years ago; (6) John married Polly Brown of

Deerfield, and was burned in a coal-camp in Nottingham, about 1815, leaving two children: one, the wife of John Rowe of Deerfield, who moved to Pittsfield; (7) Levi first married Hannah Young of Deerfield, who died, leaving three children: John S., who lives near Janesville, Wis.; Mary, who is widow of Dr. Sanborn of South Berwick, Me.; and Hannah, who married B. Goodrich, and resides in Brentwood; the second wife of Levi Harvey was Huldah Maloon of Deerfield, who had one son, Moses B., living near Manchester; (8) Nathan was a lieutenant-colonel in the militia, married Polly Weeks, and died at St. Josephs, Mich., leaving one son; (9) Matthew married Linda Noyes of Nottingham, and died in Deerfield, in 1854, leaving two sons and one daughter: Paul Ladd was killed in the battle of Fredricksburg, Va.; and the other son lives in Deerfield.

Besides these sons of Jonathan Harvey, there were several daughters: Sally, who married and died in 1847; Betsey, who married Jesse Burnham of Maine, and moved into Wisconsin; Hannah married Asa Burnham, lived in Maine, and then at the West; Judith married a Mr. Greeley, in Maine; Susan became the wife of William Chase, and died some years since, leaving one son, E. H. Chase, residing in Nottingham, and one daughter, Sabrina, the wife of Jacob Harvey of Nottingham; Lydia married Gilman Goodrich of Nottingham, and is now living in Janesville, Wis.; Miriam married Colcord Winslow, and resides on the old Harvey homestead, having two sons, John H., who resides in Deerfield, and Jonathan, who resides in Dover; Mary, who married Paul Gerrish of Newmarket; one lives in Deerfield; another married a Rollins of Nottingham; and another, a Savage of Manchester.

This Jonathan Harvey, first named, was a cousin to the father of the late Hon. John Harvey of Northwood.

HARVEY FAMILY, — SECOND BRANCH.

The following record is authentic: —

"August 7, 1726, James Harvey and Family now sot sail from port Rush in the North of Ireland for New England, and Landed in Boston in October 8th, from thence came to Haverhill the 26th, where we stayed till April 19th, 1727, and, that day, came to Derry.

"James Harvey, from Ireland, died on the 4th day of May, 1742."

The children of this James Harvey were: (1) Robert, born July 10, 1709; (2) Rachel, born July 15, 1710; (3) Thomas, born October 17, 1713; (4) Margaret, born October 9, 1716; (5) Grezel, born June 26, 1717; (6) Rose, born July 22, 1719; (7) Mary L., born July 9, 1721; (8) Elizabeth, born December 27, 1722.

This Robert married Ann, the daughter of William Maxwell, who, with his family, came in the same vessel that brought over James Harvey and his family, also Andrew McClary and his family, who were among the early families of Nottingham. And it was McClary's son that married Elizabeth Harvey, to the great disgust of the Harvey family; because the McClary's occupied in Ireland a position in society inferior to that of the Harvey's. Hence a protracted alienation between the two, which accounts for the removal of Andrew McClary from Nottingham to Epsom.

The children of Robert Harvey, son of James and Ann Maxwell, were: (1) Elizabeth, born December 9, 1738, who married James Kelsey of Nottingham; (2) Rachel, born March 13, 1739, married Andrew Black of Boston; (3) Ann, born August 12, 1741, who married Joshua Stevens of Stratham; (4) James, born January 27, 1742, who married Miss Scribner of Waterborough, Me.; (5) John, born October 15, 1744, and married Hannah Hilton; (6) Mary, born March, 1746, and married Philip Yeaton of Portsmouth; (7) William Maxwell, born October 8, 1749; (8) Abigail, born July 4, 1751, and married Daniel McNeill of

Boston; (9) Rosanna, born January 29, 1754, and married Levi Dame; (10) Thomas, born January 27, 1756.

The above John, the fifth child of Robert Harvey and Ann Maxwell, married Hannah Hilton, and their children were: (1) Robert, born August 4, 1773, and married Nancy Stevens; (2) Anna, born November 30, 1775; (3) Hannah, born January 26, 1778; (4) John, born December 26, 1780; (5) Mary, born March 17, 1783; (6) Abigail, born July 17, 1785; (7) James, born August 28, 1787; (8) Daniel, born December 12, 1789; (9) Elizabeth, born June 4, 1793.

The children of Robert, the son of John Harvey and Hannah Hilton, who married Nancy Stevens, were: John, born September 6, 1805; Mary Ann, born November 20, 1807; and Hannah, born March 28, 1812; and the children of John are Lavina, Emily, and Charlotte; of James, are Nathan, Lavina, Hannah, Charles, and Maria. The children of Daniel are Pike, Abigail, John, William, and Albert; of Nathan, are Hannah, Luella, Mary Abba, and Ida; of Charles, are James, Anna, and Ernest. The children of Pike, son of Daniel, are Hannah, Rebecca, David, and Idella; of John, son of Daniel, are Willie and Ada Belle; of Albert, son of Daniel, Kate, Clara, Ellen, Hannah, John, Ada Belle, Frank Ben, and William.

KELSEY FAMILY.

The Kelsey family are of Scotch-Irish origin. The name is in some places spelled Kelse, in others Kelso, as in Derry and New Boston.

The Kelsey families in Nottingham are doubtless allied to the Kelsos of Derry.

James settled where James Albert Kelsey resides, building the main part of his house about a half-mile west of Lee line, in the Kelsey district, on the road from Deerfield Parade to Lee Hill.

This James died April 23, 1795. His wife's name was

Elizabeth Harvey, sister of John Harvey of Nottingham. Their children were: (1) Margaret, born November 3, 1762; (2) William, born October 1, 1764; (3) James, jr., born May 6, 1766; (4) Jane, born March 10, 1768; (5) Moses, born February 17, 1770; (6) John, born October 5, 1771; (7) Hugh, born September 19, 1773.

Margaret married Miles Reynolds, and they lived in Lee, but died in New Durham. Their children were Betsey, Lois, John, and Olive.

William married Hannah, daughter of John Harvey, and they lived where James Albert Kelsey resides, and their children were Daniel, Elizabeth, William, John H., Jane (born April 5, 1814), and James Albert.

Daniel, son of William, born June 27, 1805, married Lavina Harvey, daughter of James Harvey, and they have children: William, Alvin, Medora, Hannah Jane, Maria, James, Charles, Jesse, John M., and Elmo.

Elizabeth, born October 16, 1806, died unmarried; and William, born March 14, 1809, married Maria, daughter of James Harvey, and they have one son, Elmo; John H., born May 15, 1811, died aged about twenty-four; and Jane, born April 5, 1814, married David Chesley of Northwood, whose children are William, George, and Edith.

James Albert, son of William, and brother of the above, born April 5, 1816, married Abbie A., daughter of John Glass of Nottingham, and they live on the old homestead, having no children. He was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution.

James, the son of James and Elizabeth, married Sally Rendal of Durham, and they lived and died in Danville, Vt., having, for children, Harvey, James, John, Robert, Moses, Sally, Hiram, and Hugh.

Jane married Jonathan Thompson of Lee, and their children are James, Susan, Noah, Hugh, and Mary.

Moses died unmarried.

John married Mary Roberts of Waterborough, Me., and

lived where John Kelsey resides, and their children were James H., Susan, Eliza, John, Mary, Ichabod, and Hiram. This James was a merchant in Boston, where he died, leaving children, Louise and Kate. He had accumulated a large estate.

Hugh married, July 27, 1798, Ann, daughter of John Harvey, and they lived where his son Hugh resides. She was born October 30, 1775, and died February 7, 1857, aged eighty-two; he died June 4, 1848, aged seventy-four; their children were James, Hannah, Ann, Abigail, and Hugh. This James died January 3, 1867, unmarried, aged sixty-seven; Hannah died March 15, 1873, aged sixty-eight; Ann resides with her brother; Abigail died October 21, 1835, unmarried, aged twenty-nine; and Hugh, born October 4, 1811, married, 1841, Catherine, daughter of Enoch Emery of Canterbury; she is a sister of the widow of the late Dr. John Sanborn of Newmarket, and of Dr. Stephen Emery of Fisherville. They have had three children: Abbie Ann, born September 19, 1841, who married, October 18, 1860, George W. Stevens, and died April 24, 1862; their children were a son, that died early, and Mary Emery, born November 1, 1845, and died June 9, 1863. This Stevens was a lawyer in Missouri, and died of consumption on his way to Nottingham in 1866. He was born June 21, 1836.

LANGLEY FAMILY.

Little can be gathered of Adalad Langley. He came to Nottingham among the first settlers, was fond of fishing and hunting, and so lived much abroad, and shared largely in the society of the Indians that were found near North Pond and along North River, flowing from it through Tuttle's Corner. Tradition has it, that he became enamored of a beautiful Indian girl, and made her the mistress of his humble dwelling, and that she proved an excellent wife and mother. They had a son named Benjamin, who settled on Peavey Hill, near Langley Pond. He married, and the issue

was two sons, Thomas and Joseph, and four daughters, Sally, Lovey, Judith, and one other.

Thomas died in 1854, aged sixty. His wife was Lois, born January 9, 1797, daughter of Samuel Emerson, and their children are: Mary Jane, born April 8, 1817; Josiah; and Joseph Longfellow, who resides at the Center.

(1) This Mary Jane mar[illegible]h E. Tilton, who died in 1862, in the army, and their [illegible] are: Frank, who died in the war, before his father, [illegible] Benton Roads; George, who married Dulcine French of Newmarket; and Sarah, who married Albert Smith, and they have one daughter, Effie.

(2) Josiah, son of Thomas and Lois, born October 18, 1818, married Susan, daughter of William Small of Northwood, and their children are John and Mary S. This Josiah was for fourteen years connected with the Boston and Maine Railroad. He now resides on his farm in Nottingham.

(3) Joseph Longfellow, born August 20, 1834, married August 9, 1856, Elizabeth Templeton of Lawrence, Mass. She was born March 12, 1831. This Josiah L. has been connected with railroads, in all, sixteen years; ten of those years he was on the Boston and Maine. He now resides at the Center. At his house the passengers on the coach from Newmarket to Northwood dine, and here the stranger may find rest by day and slumber by night, undisturbed.

LUCY FAMILY.

Alexander Lucy lived where John H. Chesley resides. He married Eunice Dame, and their children were (1) Benjamin, (2) Sally, (3) Hannah, (4) John, (5) Polly, (6) Eunice, (7) Rachel, (8) Thomas, and (9) Fanny.

This Benjamin lived near the late Rev. Alexander Tuttle; he married Lydia, daughter of the first Stoten Tuttle. Their children were Alexander, John, Sally T., Hannah, Mary J., Mark Sherburn, Eunice, and Lydia O.

Alexander married, August 3, 1814, Fanny Hatch of Wells, Me., and lived in Jackson, where his children were born; viz., Angelina Dame, born August 29, 1816; Arvilla Hatch, born May 28, 1820.

This Angelina married Andrew G. Gerrish, and lived in Nottingham; he died, and she married James L. Clark, and had, for children, Andrew James and Albion Gray; the former married Lydia Kennard, and lived near Alexander Tuttle; and [illegible]er married Emma Gregg of North Weare, where they now [illegible]e. This Angelina died August 24, 1876.

Arvilla married, July [illegible], 1845, Edward F. Gerrish, and they live in Nottingham.

The first Lucy was colonel of militia. His (Benjamin's) son, born September 22, 1790, died in Nottingham, 1873.

McCLARY FAMILY.

Andrew McClary is believed to have settled in Nottingham at an early date. We find him chosen, March 26, 1733–34, selectman. He was of Scotch origin, his ancestors having settled, with many other Presbyterians, in Ireland. Hence he emigrated into this country from Ireland, in company with a Harvey family and others. He had a numerous family, and in 1738 removed from Nottingham into Epsom, on a beautiful high swell of land of fertile soil, where he reared his family to habits of industry, cultivating the land and entertaining strangers as a taverner. His son John was born in Ireland, January 1, 1720, and died June 16, 1801. He came over with his father when six years old. He married, January 22, 1746, Elizabeth Harvey, born December 27, 1722, of Nottingham. She came to this country in the same ship with himself, and their children were: (1) Agnes, born December 4, 1746; (2) Mary, born October 29, 1748; (3) Elizabeth, born December 17, 1750; (4) Michael, born December 26, 1752; (5) John, born October 31, 1754; (6) Andrew, born August 6, 1759, and

died at Medford December 11, 1775; (7) Elizabeth Harvey, born January 17, 1780, died March 23, 1782; (8) Nancy Dearborn, born November 27, 1781, died August 20, 1789; (9) John, born January 6, 1784, died June 24, 1784; (10) John, born April 24, 1785; (11) Andrew, born September 26, 1787; (12) Nancy Dearborn, born September 25, 1789.

John was killed in the battle of Saratoga in 1787, while serving as lieutenant in Gen. Whipple's brigade. Michael was born in Epsom in 1753. He entered the army at the age of twenty-three, and was appointed ensign in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in Stark's regiment, and rendered noble service at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was appointed captain in Col. Scammel's regiment, in 1777. He was in the army four years, and in some of the severest engagements. On leaving the army, he aided in the organization of the state government, and was appointed adjutant-general, and retained the office twenty-one years. He was elected senator in 1796, and served in that capacity for seven years. He was United-States marshal for many years, including those in which we were at war with England the second time. He was the favorite son of Epsom, serving her in some capacity for more than fifty years. It was to a great extent through his influence that the New-Hampshire branch of the Society of the Cincinnati was organized, of which he was treasurer for twenty-five years. These Revolutionary officers met annually on the Fourth of July, and three times at his house, where his tall and manly form, his affable and engaging manners, his wit and varied knowledge, rendered him the object of great interest.

He married, in 1779, Sally, daughter Dr. Dearborn, then of North Hampton, and they reared five children: (1) John, born in 1785, and was killed, aged thirty-six, by the falling of a building; (2) Andrew, born 1787, served as captain in the war of 1812, married Mehitable Duncan of Concord in 1813, sailed to Calcutta, and was lost at sea; (3) Nancy Dearborn, born in 1789, married Samuel Lord of Ports-

mouth, whose son Augustus now owns much of the McClary estate in Epsom; (4) Elizabeth Harvey, born in 1791, married Jonathan Steele, a lawyer, and resided on the homestead; (5) Mary, born in 1794, married Amos A. Parker, and lived in Fitzwilliam.

Mary, daughter of Esquire John, and sister of Michael, married Daniel Page of Deerfield. (See sketch of Daniel Page.)

Esquire John McClary was for many years an exemplary Christian, and a deacon of the Congregational Church. He died June 16, 1801, aged eighty-one years, five months, and fifteen days.

This John McClary had three sisters who settled in Epsom, besides his parents and brother Andrew. The eldest, Margaret, married Deacon Samuel Wallace; the second, Jane, married John McGaffy; and the third, Ann, married Richard Tripp.

Maj. Andrew McClary, son of Andrew, the first settler of the name in Nottingham, and afterwards in Epsom, and brother of the above-named Esquire John, in early life married Elizabeth McCrillis, by whom he had seven children. His eldest son, James Harvey, was born in 1762, succeeded to his father's business as a merchant, farmer, and taverner. He was highly respected; had great influence in the organization of the Eighteenth Regiment, and was one of its first commanders, and was, in time, promoted to a brigadier-general of the militia. He married Betsey Dearborn of North Hampton, by whom he had six children. The second son of Maj. Andrew, Andrew, jr., was born in 1765, entered the regular army, was promoted to the rank of captain, served for a time on the frontier, was several years clerk in the war department at Washington, where he died in middle life. The major's third son, John, born in 1767, also entered the regular army, was made captain, and died at Fort Gibson. He married Abigail Pearson of Epsom, in 1791, by whom he had one son, Charles, who removed to

Sanstead, Can. The major's fourth son, William, married Isabel Dickey, in 1791, and followed his brother into Sanstead. The major's daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Capt. Simon Heath; and another, Margaret, married Rev. Mr. Haseltine, pastor of the Congregational Church in Epsom for thirty years; while a third, Nancy, became the wife of John Stevens.

The widow of Maj. Andrew McClary married Col. Samuel Osgood, in 1794, and died in 1800, aged sixty-seven.

This Maj. Andrew McClary was fond of military tactics, and shared largely in the warlike spirit of the times. The long-continued French and Indian wars had proved a trying yet valued school, in which the hardy yeomanry had a varied discipline. Their rough scouting-life had rendered them bold and reckless of the perils of war, and made them familiar with all localities, and skillful as marksmen. Rogers had a famous battalion of rangers, and other organizations kept alive the martial spirit between 1760, when "the seven-years war" closed, and the capture of Fort William and Mary, December 14, 1774, which occurred four months prior to the fights at Lexington and Concord. Nottingham, Deerfield, Epsom, Northwood, Chichester, and Pittsfield were organized into a new regiment, called the Twelfth. McClary's tavern was the resort of military characters, where the all-absorbing subject which was agitating the whole country was freely discussed, and the warlike spirit was kindled into a devouring passion. They were anticipating war, and were ready for it. The signal need only be given, and heroes, amid forest homes, would leap to the contest. The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775. This was the signal that started into activity every patriot. Fires were lighted on a thousand hill-tops. A thousand messengers rode with the speed of the wind through every town, calling to arms. As soon as the news reached Exeter of the fray at Lexing-

ton, one of these messengers started for Nottingham, thence to Deerfield Parade, and thence to Epsom. Young McClary was plowing in the well-known muster-field, when he heard the *blowing of horn*, and was roused by that tocsin to arms. Like Rome's Cincinnatus, McClary left the plow in the furrow, hastily armed himself, and dashed off to Deerfield, accompanied by a few daring spirits. At the Parade, patriots were waiting for him, and on they go to Nottingham. Dr. Dearborn and others gave them a cordial and rousing cheer. A company of some eighty heroes — such as none but Sparta ever gave to the world — here assembled by about one o'clock, from Nottingham, Deerfield, Epsom, Chichester, and Northwood, and they leave the Square about four o'clock the same day, traveling all night, and reach Medford early the next morning.

That company was composed of men, many of whom became distinguished in the Revolution at the first, especially for the best march ever recorded in history. It held the post of honor in that glorious engagement at Bunker Hill, and its leading spirits were afterwards always to be found where dangers were thickest and responsibilities greatest.

McClary quickly perceived the absence of appropriate organization, and knew that without it little would be done. Hence he wrote from Cambridge, April 23, 1775, to the Clerk of Provincial Congress, then sitting at Exeter, the following characteristic letter : —

Pray Read the following Letter to the Congress now sitting at Exeter : —

Honorable Gentlemen, — Being in great haste, but beg leave to give you some broken Intelligence relating to the Army that is now assembled here : the Number is unknown at present, and as there is a Council of War now siting, their Results is still kept a profound secret, the Army has already provided a Number of Canon, there is still more coming, and is providing a great plenty of war-like Stores, Implements and utensils, there's now about Two thousand Brave and hearty resolute New Hampshire men, full of vigor and Blood from the Interior parts of the Province, which labour under a great disadvantage, for not being under proper Regulation, for want of Field officers.

In our present Situation we have no voice in the Council of War which makes a great difficulty. Pray, Gent., take these important matters under your Mature consideration, and I doubt not but your Wisdom will dictate and point out such measures as will be most conducive to extricate us from our present difficulties. The Conduct of a certain person Belonging to New Hampshire will have a vast tendency to Stigmatize the Province most Ignominiously; yesterday it was reported throughout New Hampshire Troops that one Mr. Esqr who appeared in the character of a Capt. at the Head of a Company, had been to the General & rec^d a verbal express from him that all New Hampshire men were dismissed and that they might return home, and by the Insinuation of him and his busy Emissaries, about five or six hundred of our men Inconsiderately march'd off for Home. Capt. Cilley and I was three miles from Cambridge when we rec'd the Intelligence which was to our unspeakable Surprise, for to return before the work was done. We immediately repair'd to the General to know the certainty of the Report, and on making application to him he told us that it was an absolute false-hood, for he never had any such thought. Whereas he very highly valued New Hamp^r men always understanding them to be the Best of soldiers, and that he would not have any of them to depart for Home on any consideration whatever, till matters were further compromised, and strictly enquir'd for the man in order to have him confronted. We reply'd the man was departed and therefore we could not conform with his request. But since we understand that his conduct hath stopp'd a number of men from coming in, and some officers that Tarried has sent for their men to return back.

Pray Gent: don't let it always be Reported that New Hampshire men were always Brave Soldiers, but never no Commander: the dissertion of those men causes much uneasiness among the remaining Troops, for we are oblig'd to use our utmost Influence to persuade them to Tarry. Gentlemen, I am with all imaginable Respect,

your's & the Country's most obedient Humble servant,

ANDREW McCLARY.

N. B. — Take notice, I never told you that Squire Samuel Dudley was the man who propagated this groundless report.

To The Clerk of the Provincial Congress now sitting at Exeter.

At Medford, two regiments were organized, composed of New-Hampshire boys. John Stark was chosen to command the first, as colonel. and Andrew McClary, as major. The company that left Nottingham on the 29th of April was

commanded by Henry Dearbo. f Nottingham, as captain, Amos Morrill of Epsom, as lieute ıant, and Michael McClary of Epsom, as ensign.

Of the troops stationed around Boston on the 17th of June, about fifteen hundred were actually engaged in the fight at Bunker Hill, of which the larger number were from New Hampshire, connected with the two regiments under Col. John Stark and Col. Joseph Reid. The former regiment, under Stark, formed a line behind the rail fence, and heroically defended it, doing fearful execution to the enemy, and were the last to retreat. A commander of one of the companies in this regiment was Henry Dearborn of Nottingham, who was promoted for meritorious conduct to the rank of colonel, in the Revolution; then United-States marshal, member of Congress, Secretary of War, and, in the war of 1812, commander-in-chief of the American army. The following account of the battle of Bunker Hill was written by his own hand, which cannot fail to interest every son of New Hampshire, especially the descendants of those who marched with him from Nottingham Square: —

Colonel Stark's regiment was quartered at Medford, distant about four miles from the point of anticipated attack. It consisted of thirteen companies, and was the largest regiment in the army. About ten o'clock in the morning, he received orders to march. The regiment, being destitute of ammunition, formed in front of a house occupied as an arsenal, where each man received a *gill cup* full of powder, *fifteen* balls, and one flint. The several captains were then ordered to march their companies to their respective quarters, and to make up their powder and balls into cartridges, with the greatest possible dispatch. As there were scarcely two muskets in a company, of equal calibre, it was necessary to reduce the size of the balls for many of them; and, as but a small proportion of the men had cartridge-boxes, the remainder made use of powder-horns and ball-pouches.

After completing the necessary preparations for action, the regiment formed and marched about one o'clock. When it reached Charlestown Neck, we found two regiments halted in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire thrown across it, of round, bar, and chain shot, from the lively frigate and floating batteries anchored in Charles River and a

floating battery lying in the River Mystic. Maj. McClary went forward and observed to the commanders, if they did not intend to move on, he wished them to open and let our regiment pass; the latter was immediately done. My company being in front, I marched by the side of Col. Stark, who, moving with a very deliberate pace; I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross-fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes upon me, and observed, with great composure, "Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones," and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner. When we had reached Bunker Hill, where Gen. Putnam had taken his station, the regiment halted for a few minutes for the rear to come up. Soon after, the enemy were discovered to have landed on the shore at Morton's Point, in front of Breed's Hill, under cover of a tremendous fire of shot and shell from a battery on Copp's Hill, in Boston, which had opened on the redoubt at daybreak.

Maj.-Gen. Howe and Brig.-Gen. Pigot were the commanders of the British forces which first landed, consisting of four battalions of infantry, ten companies of grenadiers, and ten of light infantry, with a train of artillery. They formed as they disembarked, but remained in that position until they were reinforced. At this moment, the veteran and gallant Stark harangued his regiment in a short but animated address, then directed them to give three cheers, and made a rapid movement to the rail fence which ran from the left, and about forty yards in the rear of the redoubt, toward the Mystic River.

Part of the grass, having been recently cut, lay in windrows and cocks on the field. Another fence was taken up, the rails run through the one in front, and the hay mown in the vicinity suspended upon them, from the bottom to the top, which had the appearance of a breastwork, but was, in fact, no real cover to the men; it, however, served as a deception to the enemy. This was done by the direction of the Committee of Safety, of which James Winthrop, Esq., who then and now lives in Cambridge, was one, as he has within a few years informed me. Mr. Winthrop himself acted as a volunteer on that day, and was wounded in the battle.

At this moment, our regiment was formed in the rear of the rail fence, with one other small regiment from New Hampshire, under the command of Col. Reid; the fire commenced between the left wing of the British army, commanded by Gen. Howe, and the troops in the redoubt, under Col. Prescott, while a column of the enemy was advancing on our left, on the shore of Mystic River, with an evident intention of turning our left wing; and that veteran and most excellent regiment of Welsh fusileers, so distinguished for its gallant conduct in the bat-

tle of Minden, advanced in column directly on the rail fence; when within eighty or a hundred yards, it displayed into line with the precision and firmness of troops on parade, and opened a brisk but regular fire by platoons, which was returned by a well-directed, rapid, and fatal discharge from our whole line.

The action soon became general, and very heavy from right to left. In ten or fifteen minutes the enemy gave way at all points, and retreated in great disorder, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. The firing ceased for a short time, when the enemy formed, advanced, and recommenced a spirited fire from his whole line. Several attempts were again made to turn our left, but the troops, having thrown up a slight stone wall on the bank of the river, and lying down behind it, gave such a deadly fire as cut down almost every man of the party opposed to them; while the fire from the redoubt and the rail fence was so well-directed and so fatal, especially to the British officers, that the whole army was compelled, a second time, to retreat with precipitation and great confusion. At this time the ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Only a few small, detached parties again advanced, which kept up a distant, ineffectual, scattering fire, until a strong reinforcement arrived from Boston, which advanced on the southern declivity of the hill, in the rear of Charlestown; it wheeled by platoons to the right and advanced directly on the redoubt without firing a gun. By this time our ammunition was exhausted: a few only had a charge left.

The advancing column made an attempt to carry the redoubt by assault; but, at the first onset, every man that mounted the parapet was cut down by the troops within, who had formed on the opposite side, not being prepared with bayonets to meet a charge. The column wavered for a moment, but soon formed again, when a forward movement was made with such spirit and intrepidity as to render the feeble efforts of a handful of men, without the means of defence, unavailing; and they fled through an open space in the rear of the redoubt, which had been left for a gateway. At this moment, the rear of the British column advanced round the angle of the redoubt, and threw in a galling flank-fire upon our troops, as they rushed from it, which killed and wounded a greater number than had fallen before during the action. The whole of our line immediately gave way and retreated with rapidity towards Bunker Hill, carrying off as many of the wounded as possible, so that only thirty-six or seven fell into the hands of the enemy: among whom were Lieut.-Col. Parker and two or three other officers, who fell in or near the redoubt.

When the troops arrived at the summit of Bunker Hill, we found Gen. Putnam, with nearly as many men as had been engaged in the

battle; notwithstanding which, no measures had been taken for reinforcing us, nor was there a shot fired to cover our retreat, or any movement made to check the advance of the enemy to this height; but, on the contrary, Gen. Putnam rode off with a number of spades and pick-axes in his hands, and the troops that had remained with him, *inactive*, during the whole of the action, although within a few hundred yards of the battle-ground, and no obstacle to impede their movement but musket-balls.

The whole of our troops now descended the north-west declivity of Bunker Hill, and recrossed the neck, the New-Hampshire line towards Winter Hill, and the others on to Prospect Hill. Some slight works were thrown up in the course of the evening; strong advance pickets were posted on the roads leading to Charlestown, and the troops, anticipating an attack, rested on their arms.

It is a most extraordinary fact, that the British did not make a single charge during the battle, which, if attempted, would have proved fatal and decisive, as the Americans did not carry fifty bayonets into the field; in my company, there was but one. Soon after the commencement of the action, a detachment from the British force in Boston landed in Charlestown, and within a few moments the whole town was in a blaze. A dense column rose to a great height, and, there being a gentle breeze from the south-west, it hung like a thunder-cloud over the contending armies. A very few houses escaped the dreadful conflagration of this devoted town.

From similar mistakes, the field ammunition furnished for the field-pieces was calculated for guns of larger caliber, which prevented the use of field-artillery on both sides. There was no cavalry in either army.

From the ships of war, and a large battery on Copp's Hill, a heavy cannonade was kept up upon our line and redoubt, from the commencement to the close of the action, and during the retreat; but with little effect, except killing the brave Maj. Andrew McClary, of Col. Stark's regiment, soon after we retreated from Bunker Hill.

He was among the first officers of the army; possessing a sound judgment, of undaunted bravery, enterprising, ardent, and zealous, both as a patriot and soldier. His loss was severely felt by his compatriots in arms, while his country was deprived of the services of one of her most promising and distinguished champions of liberty.

After leaving the field of battle, I met him and drank some spirit and water with him. He was animated and sanguine in the result of the conflict for independence, from the glorious display of valor which had distinguished his countrymen on that memorable day.

He soon observed that the British troops on Bunker Hill appeared

in motion, and said he would go and reconnoiter them, to see whether they were coming out over the Neck, at the same time directed me to march my company down the road towards Charlestown. We were then at Tufts's house, near Ploughed Hill. I immediately made a forward movement to the position he directed me to take, and halted, while he proceeded to the old pound, which stood on the site now occupied as a tavern-house, not far from the entrance to the Neck. After having satisfied himself that the enemy did not intend to leave their strong posts on the heights, he was returning towards me, and, within twelve or fifteen rods of where I stood with my company, a random shot from one of the frigates lying near where the center of Craigie's Bridge now is, passed directly through his body, and put to flight one of the most heroic souls that ever animated man.

He leaped two or three feet from the ground, pitched forward, and fell dead upon his face. I had him carried to Medford, where he was interred with all the respect and honors we could exhibit to the *manes* of a great and good man. He was my bosom friend; we had grown up together on terms of the greatest intimacy, and I loved him as a brother.

My position in the battle, more the result of accident than any regularity of formation, was on the right of the line, at the rail fence, which afforded me a fair view of the whole scene of action.

Our men were intent on cutting down every officer they could distinguish in the British line. When any of them discovered one, he would instantly exclaim, "There! see that officer! let us have a shot at him!" Then two or three would fire at the same moment; and, as our soldiers were excellent marksmen, and rested their muskets over the fence, they were sure of their object. An officer was discovered to mount near the position of Gen. Howe, on the left of the British line, and ride towards our left, which a column was endeavoring to turn; this was the only officer on horseback during the day, and, as he approached the rail fence, I heard a number of our men observe, "There! there! see that officer on horseback; let us fire." "No; not yet; wait until he gets to that little knoll — now!" when they fired and he instantly fell dead from his horse. It proved to be Maj. Pitcairn, a distinguished officer.

The fire of the enemy was so badly directed I should presume that forty-nine balls out of fifty passed from one to six feet over our heads; for I noticed an apple-tree, some paces in the rear, which had scarcely a ball in it from the trunk and ground as high as a man's head, while the trunk and branches above were literally cut to pieces.

I commanded a full company in action, and had only one man killed and five wounded, which was a full average of the loss we sustained,

excepting those who fell while sallying from the redoubt when it was stormed by the British column.

Our total loss in killed was eighty-eight, and, as well as I can recollect, upward of two hundred wounded. Our platoon officers carried fusees.

In the course of the action, after firing away what ammunition I had, I walked to the higher ground on the right, in rear of the redoubt, in expectation of procuring from some of the dead or wounded men who lay there a supply. While in that situation, I saw at some distance a dead man lying near a small locust-tree. As he appeared to be much better dressed than our men generally were, I asked a man who was passing me if he knew who it was. He replied, "It is Dr. Warren."

I did not personally know Dr. Warren, but was acquainted with his public character. He had been recently appointed a general in our service, but had not taken command. He was president of the Provincial Congress, then sitting at Watertown, and, having heard that there would probably be an action, had come to share in whatever might happen, in the character of a volunteer, and was unfortunately killed early in the action. His death was a severe misfortune to his friends and country. Posterity will appreciate his worth and do honor to his memory. He is immortalized as a patriot who gloriously fell in the cause of freedom.

The number of our troops in action, as near as I was able to ascertain, did not exceed fifteen hundred. The force of the British at the commencement of the action was estimated at about the same number, but they were frequently reinforced. Had our ammunition held out, or had we been supplied with only fifteen or twenty rounds, I have no doubt that we should have killed and wounded the greatest part of their army, and compelled the remainder to have laid down their arms; for it was with the greatest difficulty that they were brought up the last time. Our fire was so deadly, particularly to the officers, that it would have been impossible to have resisted it but for a short time longer.

I did not see a man quit his post during the action, and do not believe a single soldier who was brought into the field fled, until the whole army was obliged to retreat for want of powder and ball.

The total loss of the British was about twelve hundred: upward of five hundred killed, and between six and seven hundred wounded. The Welsh Fusileers suffered most severely; they came into action five hundred strong, and all were killed or wounded but eighty-three.

It is mortifying to reflect, that neither the friends nor

the state have reared a monument to distinguish the resting-place of Maj. Andrew McClary from those of other unhonored dead around him. Generous, brave, and patriotic, he nobly hazarded his own life, and encouraged others to forget self, for the life of his country. His example was a power for good in the cause of freedom, and stimulated many to rush into the bloody strife. Hence the gratitude of the nation should in some way show itself, so that, in coming exigencies of the country, patriotism shall not be repressed through fear of unrewarded services.

He who shall write a complete history of Dearborn and McClary will deserve much praise, and do a service much needed; while he who shall constrain the state of McClary's nativity to rear some appropriate memorial-stone to denote his resting-place, and perpetuate the memory of so gallant an officer and generous a patriot, will deserve well of posterity.

All that New Hampshire has done to repay Maj. McClary's services has been to compensate for certain losses, to pay for his rude coffin and for digging his grave, as indicated by the following, copied from provincial papers: —

To the Hon'ble Congress now Sitting at Exeter for the Colony of New Hampshire: —

An acct of sundry losses sustained by Major Andrew McClary, in a Battle fought between the regular Troops and the American forces on Charles-Town Neck on the 17th June last past, and sundry other services done toward his Burying.

To one new Bridle lost on said day	£0 : 8 : 0
To one pair Silver knee-buckles lost	0 : 8 : 0
To one pair stone sleeve-buttons	0 : 8 : 0
To Horse-keeping six weeks at Colon[l] Royall's, at six Shillings per week	1 : 16 : 0
To a Coffin for the deceas'd	1 : 0 : 0
To digging a grave for do.	0 : 6 : 0
To 1 pair Pistols lost in the Engagem[t]	2 : 8 : 0
To 1 large Powder-Horn shott to pieces	0 : 8 : 0
To 1 pair of Holdsters lost in Battle	1 : 16 : 0
	£8 : 18 : 0

To Cash advanced John Casey at Haverhill to buy necessarys with, for the use of the Companys that were on their march towards Lexington	1:10:0
	£10: 8:0

Is this all the *monument* New Hampshire is willing to rear the brave and gallant officer who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, 1775, and, having escaped its perils, was killed as he was returning from examining the position of the enemy, by a chance shot from a British man-of-war?

McCRILLIS FAMILY.

John McCrillis settled in the Kelsey neighborhood, and his son David succeeded him; and this David was succeeded by his son John.

John McCrillis, the first settler, had, for children: (1) Susan, who married a Burnham of New Durham; (2) Sally, who married Mark Gile; (3) John; (4) Mary; (5) Jane; (6) David T., who married Abigail, daughter of John Chesley of Northwood, and they had two children: John, who lives on the homestead and married Mary Emerson of Durham, and they have one son, John; and Mary, who married Eben Gerrish of Northwood.

MARSH FAMILY.

Samuel Marsh, born April 23, 1762, died August 27, 1827; the name of his wife was ——. They had one daughter, Olive, born March 3, 1794, died May 10, 1872.

The second wife of Samuel Marsh was Catharine Furber, born December 22, 1769, died August 25, 1840, and their children were: (1) James, born October 15, 1797; (2) David, born February 19, 1801, died July 3, 1877; (3) Nancy, born August 22, 1803, died August 25, 1840; (4) Samuel, born April 30, 1808, died July 5, 1824.

This David Marsh married, July 4, 1827, Betsey Burnham, born April 19, 1801, died September 25, 1876; she

was daughter of Jacob Burnham, born October 20, 1748, and Lydia, his wife, who died May 19, 1784; and their children were Anna, Drusilla, Sarah, Susanna, and Lydia. This Jacob B. married, for his second wife, Mary McDaniels, born July 3, 1768, died October 30, 1818; and their children were Jacob, Asa, Nathan, Miles, Noah, Daniel, Betsey, Sabra, Irena, and Permelia; this Asa, born December 8, 1787, married Lois ——, born April 27, 1786; and their children were Olive, Nancy R., Abigail Jane, Mary Elizabeth, Ann Adelaid, Charles W., and Sherborn K.

The children of David Marsh and Betsey Burnham were: Elizabeth, born July 21, 1828; Caroline B., born December 23, 1830, died March 29, 1874; Franklin, born January 28, 1833, died August 16, 1871; Jane, born May 17, 1835, died February 5, 1859; Daniel B., born February 2, 1838, died November 25, 1839; Washington, born January 12, 1840, died April 10, 1869; and Harrison, born July 6, 1842, who resides on the homestead, with his sister Elizabeth, who, until the death of her parents, devoted herself to teaching for several years, and afterwards to portrait painting, in Hartford, Conn.

Jane married A. S. Lindsey of St. Stephens, N. B., August, 1855, and died there, leaving two children: Annie, born November 17, 1856; and Robert, born January 30, 1858.

Caroline B., the second daughter of Mr. David Marsh, married Dr. G. A. Grace, dentist, and left one son, Willie H.

NEALLEY FAMILY.

William Nealley, the projenitor of all the Nealleys about Nottingham, Northwood, and Lee, was one of the first settlers in Nottingham. He owned and lived on the "Ledge Farm," so called, about a mile from Nottingham Square, on the road leading towards Epping, and built the first house upon it. He settled in Nottingham about the year 1725. He was of Scotch descent, born in Ireland, and was

one of those Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, or Puritans, as they were called, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Boston, Mass., about the time of the first settlement in Londonderry. He died suddenly, while sitting in his chair. He had four sons and one daughter, William, jr., Mathew. John, ——, and ——.

Mathew Nealley, second son of William, was born and lived in Nottingham, and was a large landholder in the town of Nottingham. He had two sons, Joseph and Andrew; and four daughters: Sarah, who married a Gile; Jenny, who married a Sanborn; Peggy, who married a Norris; and Molly, who married a Mason for her first husband and a Hodgdon for her second husband.

Andrew Nealley was married and had children; one of his daughters married a Wheelock and lived in Montpelier, Vt.

Joseph Nealley, eldest son of Mathew, was born and lived in Nottingham all his life. He married Susannah Bowdoin, and had six children, Jane, Mathew, John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Edward B.

Jane Nealley, only daughter of Joseph, was born in Nottingham, September 22, 1772, and married, May 22, 1787, Greenleaf Cilley of Nottingham. She died in Nottingham March 26, 1866, aged ninety-three years. She was the mother of Hon. Joseph Cilley, formerly United-States senator from New Hampshire, who now resides on Nottingham Square; and also of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from Maine, who was killed at Washington in the celebrated Cilley duel. She had other children, among whom was Sally, who married Abraham Plummer of Epping, and Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Burleigh of Epping.

Mathew Nealley, eldest son of Joseph, was born, lived, and raised his family in Nottingham. He married Polly, daughter of Ezra True of Deerfield, and they had eleven children, who were all born in Nottingham. In his old

age, after the death of his wife and after his children had grown up, he lived with some of his children in McHenry County, Ill., and died in Illinois. One of his sons, Bowdoin Nealley, still resides in Nottingham.

John Nealley, son of Joseph, was born in Nottingham, married a Betsey True, removed to Monroe, Me., and died there, having several children.

Joseph Nealley, jr., son of Joseph, was born in Nottingham, married Cynthia Putnam, and removed to Monroe, Me., where he afterwards resided. He had several children, among whom was Joseph Nealley, who now resides in Oquawka, Ill.

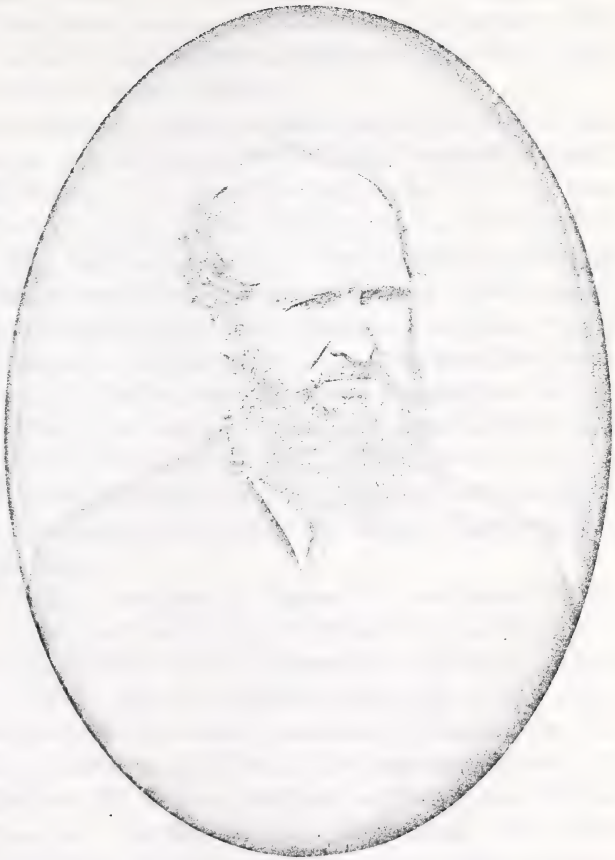
Benjamin Nealley, son of Joseph, was born, lived, and raised his family in Nottingham. He married Sally Ford of Nottingham. They had a large family of children, who were all born in Nottingham. Later in life, he and his wife removed to South Berwick, Me., where they both subsequently died. One of their sons, John B. Nealley, has been state senator in Maine, and is one of the prominent men in South Berwick; another, Jackson Nealley, also resides in South Berwick; and another, George Nealley, was a merchant in Dover. One of the daughters, Sarah Nealley, married John H. Hill of Northwood, and they now reside in Concord.

Edward B. Nealley, youngest son of Joseph, was born in Nottingham, December 15, 1784. He commenced business as a merchant on Nottingham Square. He removed afterwards to Lee, where he continued business as a merchant, and held various public offices for many years. He died in Lee, June 27, 1837. He married, in 1809, Sally True, a daughter of Benjamin True of Deerfield. She was born in Deerfield, October 25, 1789, and died in Burlington, Ia., December 28, 1850. After the death of her husband, she and the family removed to Northwood, and resided in Northwood until October, 1844, when they finally removed to Burlington, Ia. They had ten children: Greenleaf C.,

Edward S. J., Frances Mary A., Benjamin F., Jane, Joseph B., Susan J., Elizabeth S., Sarah E., and Margaret J.

Greenleaf C. Nealley, eldest son of Edward B., was born in Nottingham, January 7, 1810. He commenced business as a merchant, in Lowell, Mass. He removed afterwards to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued business as a merchant. "Some forty years ago Mr. Nealley established himself in Burlington, Ia., in the nursery business, removing thither his widowed mother, one brother, and five sisters, of whom he took tender care as long as that care was needed. Through his skill and industry, the unattractive prairie became fruitful in shrubs and flowers of every variety, trees of the forest and of the orchard without number, and of brilliant exotics of every clime. While these enriched the landscape around him with elegance and fruitage, thousands of homes and gardens and fields throughout that region, and over Iowa and the North-West, shared in the beneficent results of his assiduous labor and care. He was methodical in business, and a lover of nature, and a friend of man. Having endeared himself to his family and a large circle of friends, he died June 5, 1878, and his body was laid by the side of the dust of his kindred, in the lot which, with the accustomed forethought and strong family feeling of his nature, he had prepared for them in Aspengrove cemetery." He married, October 16, 1849, Martha H. Adams, a daughter of Deacon Thomas Adams of Gilmanton, N. H. She was born in Gilmanton, August 19, 1825. They have one adopted daughter, Frances A. Nealley, who is now the wife of Col. George H. Higbee, Burlington, Ia.

Edward S. J. Nealley, second son of Edward B., was born in Lee, December 16, 1811. He studied law in the office of his cousin, Jonathan Cilley, in Thomaston, Me. He is now United-States collector of customs, at Bath, Me. He resides in Bath, where he has long been one of the chief United-States-government officials of the custom-house. He married, July 5, 1836, Lucy Prince, a sister of Mrs.



Greenleaf C. Nealley

Jonathan Cilley of Thomaston, Me., for his first wife. She died in Bath, Me., January 17, 1853. He afterwards married, December 1, 1859, Sarah A. Pope of Spencer, Mass., for his second wife. He has six children; his eldest son, the Hon. Edward B. Nealley, of Bangor, Me., was the first United-States attorney for Montana, and subsequently speaker of the House of Representatives of the Maine legislature, and is now state senator.

Frances Mary A. Nealley, eldest daughter of Edward B., was born in Lee, February 26, 1814, and married, January 13, 1846, George Nealley of Burlington, Ia. He was born in Northwood. She died in Burlington, Ia., December 9, 1851. They had four children. Their eldest son, George T. Nealley, is now chief-engineer of the city of Burlington, and their eldest daughter, Mary Nealley, is now the wife of Hon. William B. Allison, United-States senator from Iowa.

Benjamin F. Nealley, son of Edward B., was born in Lee, July 14, 1816. He was a merchant in Lowell, Mass., and died in Lowell, November 26, 1857. He married, February 16, 1840, Susan E. Bartlett of Lee. They had one daughter, Frances A. Nealley, who is now the wife of Nathaniel Hill of Lowell, Mass.

Jane Nealley, daughter of Edward B., was born in Lee, April 8, 1819, and died in Lee, September 11, 1822.

Joseph B. Nealley, son of Edward B., was born in Lee, April 17, 1822. He now resides in Burlington, Ia., where he is interested in the nursery business, as one of the firm of Nealley Brothers and Bock. He married, January 5, 1859, Margaret E. Hill, a daughter of Dr. Moses Hill of Burlington, Ia. She was born in Northwood. They have had five children, two of whom, Moses and Lillie, are now living.

Susan J. Nealley, daughter of Edward B., was born in Lee, April 17, 1822, and died in Burlington, Ia., October 15, 1845.

Elizabeth S. Nealley, daughter of Edward B., was born

in Lee, May 31, 1825. She married, November 9, 1846, James W. Grimes, who was then a prominent lawyer in Burlington, Ia. He was afterwards Governor of Iowa, from 1854 to 1858, and subsequently United-States senator from Iowa, from 1859 to 1869. He was born in Deering, N. H., October 20, 1816, and died in Burlington, Ia., February 7, 1872. They had two adopted daughters: Lavinia Noble Grimes, who married Byron Nichols; and Mary Nealley, who married Hon. William B. Allison, United-States senator from Iowa. Mrs. Grimes still resides in Burlington, Ia.

Sarah E. Nealley, daughter of Edward B., was born in Lee, May 31, 1825. She married, April 25, 1849, Hon. Cyrus Olney of Fairfield, Ia., who was then judge of one of the Iowa district courts. He subsequently removed to Oregon, where he was one of the judges of the United-States supreme court. He was born in Ohio, and died in Oregon. She died in Astoria, Or., January 7, 1864. They had three children, all now deceased.

Margaret J. Nealley, youngest daughter of Edward B., was born in Lee, June 4, 1828, and died in Burlington, Ia., October 17, 1845.

NORRIS FAMILY.

Maj. William Norris was born June 4, 1762, in Epping, son of Josiah Norris, married, October, 1785, Eleanor Blake, daughter of Joseph Blake of Epping, born January 30, 1764, and died August 28, 1797. He came to Nottingham about 1785. His second wife was Betsey Butler of Nottingham, born July 30, 1777. This marriage was consumated March, 1799, and she died July 12, 1808. He married, February 22, 1813, Nancy Hilton for his third wife, who was born October 14, 1770, and died and was buried in South Newmarket. He died in 1839, aged seventy-seven.

William's children by his first wife were: (1) Joseph

Blake; (2) Eleanor, born March 20, 1789, married Daniel Tilton, and died August 1, 1822; (3) Abigail, born June 2, 1793, married Reuben Bartlett of Nottingham, and died May 13, 1825; (4) Eunice, born August 3, 1797, married Lawrence Brown of Epping, died January 19, 1837.

By his second marriage he had: (1) Joanna, born February 24, 1800, married Joseph Blake of Raymond; (2) Elizabeth, born August 23, 1802; (3) William, married Abigail Cartland of Lee, and they resided on the homestead until 1874, when he removed to Hampton, leaving the homestead to his son, Abbott Norris.

The children of Maj. William Norris by his third wife are Laura A. of Hampton, Sias L. and Abbott of Nottingham, William B. and James W. of Galveston, Tex.

Joseph Blake Norris was son of the foregoing William, who came from Epping and settled on a high ridge of land near the line between Deerfield and Nottingham. Joseph Blake was there born, but settled on the Deerfield side of the line, near his father's. He married Betsey, daughter of Daniel Tilton, and died May 14, 1858, aged seventy-two, and his wife died April 12, 1869, aged eighty. Their children were: (1) Ella B., born September 14, 1810, became the wife of William H. H. Knowlton of Northwood, and has two daughters: Martha A., who married J. M. P. Batchelder, and they live in Lyman, having three children, Viella, Blanche, Bart; and Susan F., who married Dr. Nelson Clark of New Boston, and they have one daughter, Dell; Mrs. Knowlton had also one son, Blake Norris, who died in 1863, aged about thirty-two, leaving a widow, but no children; (2) Daniel T., born December 27, 1811, who married Maria Sleeper of Epping, and died in Richmond, March 27, 1867; their children were: Mary E., who married Robert Emerson; Joseph B., who was drowned in Manchester, June 28, 1858, aged nineteen; Nellie M., who married William Blake of Raymond, and they have one child, William F., who married a Miss Colcord, and they reside in Michigan; Clara, who

married Harry McLean of Washington, in the government service, having one son, Charles G., who resides, unmarried, in Brentwood; (3) William, born September 20, 1813, married Sally, daughter of Judge Dudley Freese of Deerfield, died October 14, 1866, and they lived in Lowell, Mass., and had one son, William, living in New York; (4) Joseph Blake, born June 26, 1815, married Caroline Viles of Boston, and she died September 9, 1868, and he lives in Boston; (5) Sherburn B., born May 31, 1817, died in California, October 14, 1866; (6) George W., born August 9, 1819, married the widow of his brother William, she died in 1865; they had three children, Sarah Marriatt, who married Edwin Reader of Lowell, Georgianna, and Ardell; (7) Lawrence B., born August 18, 1821, married Adaline Butterfield of Lowell, and they have one daughter, now the wife of Lemuel Barker of Malden, Mass.; his second wife was Widow Richardson of Lowell; they now reside in Woburn, Mass.; (8) Benjamin F., born August 13, 1825, died August 25, 1847.

SCALES FAMILY.

Abraham Scales was one of the first settlers in Nottingham. His ancestors came from England to Massachusetts about 1640. He was born September 1, 1718, and died in 1796. He was a house-carpenter, and learned his trade in Boston, and was famous for his skill in the business. About 1740 he bought lots Nos. 39 and 41 on Summer Street, which lie in the south-east corner of Nottingham, and adjoining Lee line, four miles from Nottingham Square, and one and one-half miles from Lee Hill. In 1747, July 8, he married Miss Sarah Thompson of Durham, and commenced housekeeping in a log house on the farm. In 1754 he built the house which is at present (1878) standing on the farm. It is twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet, and two stories high, and was the first two-story framed house built in the town, and is, without doubt, the oldest dwelling-

house at present standing in the town. It is constructed of very large pine timbers, and put together in the most substantial manner. It is as good as the average of farm-houses now, and it must have been the wonder of the town when it was built, in those days when the war-hoop of the Indians was yet heard by him and his family. In front of the house, and a few rods from it, is a very large apple-tree, which is known to have borne apples during more than a century, and so late as 1876 it bore more than forty bushels of excellent fruit; and it has been known to bear sixty bushels of apples in a year. Six generations of the Scales family have eaten its fruit. In 1756, he bought lot No. 37 on Summer Street, and paid eight hundred pounds, old tenor, for it, thus making his farm to consist of three hundred acres, nearly all of which remained in the possession of the Scales family until 1854, and a small part of it is still in their possession.

He was an active man in town and church affairs; was moderator in town meetings at various times; chairman of the board of selectmen in 1754–55; and one of the committee to meet with the "council" in reference to dismissing the Rev. Benjamin Butler. After 1770, he appears to have changed his views somewhat, and joined the Baptists, and attended church at Lee Hill, and owned a pew in the church there. In 1776, he refused to sign the "Association Test," — promising to take up arms to resist England, — but he furnished money to send others, although he would not obligate himself to go in person. He was probably influenced somewhat by his Baptist friends, many of whom refused to sign on account of their religious scruples. His oldest son, Samuel, however, did sign.

His children were: (1) John, born September 9, 1748, died 1754; (2) Sarah, born August 8, 1750, died September, 1754; (3) Abraham, born August 17, 1752, died September, 1754; these three children died of a disease now called diphtheria; (4) Samuel, born September 9, 1754, mar-

ried Hannah, daughter of Samuel Langley of Lee, in 1775, died March, 1778; (5) James, born May 1, 1757, died September, 1760; (6) Mary, born October 19, 1759, died September, 1760; (7) Hannah, born August 2, 1761, married Nathan Clough of Loudon, December 30, 1784; (8) Abigail, born January 29, 1764, married Elijah Cartland of Lee; July 13, 1786; (9) Ebenezer, born November 6, 1766, died February 18, 1855, married Anna, daughter of Gideon Mathes of Lee, February 17, 1789; (10) Lois, born December 20, 1769, died in Lee, March 2, 1849, married Gideon Mathes of Lee.

The children of Samuel Scales, born September 9, 1754, were: (1) Mary, born 1776, died 1782; (2) Samuel, born April 20, 1778, died September 21, 1840, married Hannah, daughter of Moses Dame of Lee, in April, 1799. He always lived with his grandfather, Abraham, and when the latter died he came into possession of the Scales farm, and retained it till 1840, when it fell to his oldest son, Samuel, who retained it till 1854.

The children of Samuel, 2d, were: (1) Samuel, born July 18, 1800, died January 12, 1877, married Betsey, daughter of Benjamin True of Deerfield, December 28, 1828: (2) Mary, born February 22, 1802, died 1874, married Hugh Thompson of Lee; resided in Lee, afterwards in San Francisco, Cal., where she died; (3) Nancy, born August 18, 1803, died 1872, married Daniel Tuttle of Nottingham; resided in Nottingham. Her husband was one of the active business men of the town; held all the important town offices; was famous as a land-surveyor; and was a skillful and energetic manager of whatever he took hold of. They had four children, Levi Woodbury, Anna, Leonora, and Jay. The oldest son, Levi, was graduated from Bowdoin Medical College, and is now a practicing physician in Satartia, Yazoo County, Miss.; (4) Levi, born February 13, 1811, died August 4, 1847, married, November 28, 1835, Martha Cilley, daughter of Hon. Bradbury Bartlett of Not-

tingham; resided in Nottingham. Their children were Horace, Elizabeth Ann, Mary True, and Bradbury Bartlett. The widow resides on Nottingham Square, with her son Bradbury.

Samuel Scales, 3d, born July 18, 1800, was captain in the New-Hampshire militia; chairman of the board of selectmen of Nottingham in 1844–45; represented Nottingham in the legislature in 1849–50; was justice of the peace a great many years, and did considerable business in that office. From 1851 to 1870 he resided on the Judge-Hale farm in Barrington; from 1870 till his death he resided in Lee. He was a man of the strictest honesty and integrity, of superior ability and sound judgment, and always active and energetic throughout his whole life. His children were: (1) True, born January 20, 1830, married Mary Bird Shattuck in 1853; resides in Cambridgeport, Mass.; (2) Israel, born September 6, 1832, died August 8, 1833; (3) John, born October 6, 1835, married, October 22, 1865, Ellen A., daughter of Deacon Alfred Tasker of Strafford; he fitted for college at the New London Literary and Scientific School, at New London; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1863; received the degree of A. M. in 1866; he was principal of Strafford Seminary, Center Strafford, 1863–64; principal of Wolfeborough Academy, 1864–65; principal of Gilmanton Academy, 1866–67; and has been principal of Franklin Academy, Dover, since May, 1869, which position he now (1878) holds; his children are Burton True and Marianna Lilian; (4) George, born October 20, 1840, graduated from the New London Literary and Scientific School in 1861; entered the First Company New-Hampshire Sharpshooters, September, 1861; and served in the Union army under McClellan till he was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; he was in battles for six successive days, and fell at the final repulse of the rebel army. He was a young

man of superior ability, excellent character, and fine scholarship, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Rev. Ebenezer, son of Abraham Scales, born November 6, 1766, resided in Nottingham, on the Scales farm, till 1796; then he moved to Kearsarge, and resided till 1804; then he moved to Wilton, Me., where he resided till his death, February 18, 1855. He was ordained as minister of the gospel at the Anson (Me.) quarterly meeting of the Freewill Baptist denomination, October 21, 1804. He possessed a strong constitution and a resolute mind, and was enabled to accumulate property sufficient to support and educate a family of eleven children, and to assist each one respectably when they became of age. He was always deeply interested in the cause of truth; he possessed good, native talents, and spoke with boldness and energy, and threw his whole soul into his sermons, so that he carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. Besides attending to his farm and local pastorate, he traveled and preached extensively, and was eminently useful in promoting revivals and establishing churches. He was a progressive man, always prompt in the march of benevolent and Christian effort, but decided and uncompromising with what he deemed wrong or sinful. He was one of the founders of the Freewill Baptist Biblical School, which has been such a power for good in advancing the usefulness of the denomination. He married Anna, daughter of Gideon Mathes of Lee, February 17, 1789; their children were: (1) Hannah, (2) Abigail, (3) John, (4) Anna, which four were born in Nottingham, on the Scales farm; (5) Abraham, (6) Gideon, (7) Sarah, who were born in Kearsarge; (8) James B., (9) Enoch, (10) Lois, (11) Lorinda, who were born in Wilton, Me. These all lived to grow up and became prosperous and successful in their various callings. One of the sons became a minister of the gospel of Christ, Rev. James B. Scales, who was born February 4, 1804, and now resides in Milan.

SIMPSON FAMILY.

Andrew Simpson first settled on Fish Street, so named because this was the street or road on which the early settlers started for the Merrimack to obtain salmon and shad, which then abounded in that noble river, especially in the region of what is now Manchester. Mr. Simpson's lot on this street was not far from the Square, upon which is now living one of his granddaughters at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Simpson married Elizabeth Patton of Candia, who was murdered by the Indians in 1753. She was a large, fleshy woman, and withal quite lame. The Indians were prowling about Nottingham and other towns, giving much alarm, and occasionally committing violence. Most of the inhabitants of Nottingham had taken refuge in their block-houses. On the day of her death, Mrs. Simpson went home to churn and bake, intending to return before night to the place of refuge. Here, thus employed, two Indians fell upon her in their usual manner and inhumanly put her to death. The same day they killed Mr. Beard, and Folsome. It is believed that these two Indians were Sabatis and Plausawa. Tradition has it, that these Indians went to Boscawen, to a place known as Indian Bridge, where they boasted, under the influence of rum, that they had killed three persons, two men and one woman, in Nottingham; that the latter was "big," and, when they killed her, "she blatted like a calf." They spent the night at the house of one Peter Bowen. They drank freely and became communicative, and Bowen, fearing trouble from them, contrived to draw the charges from their guns. The next morning, Bowen, at their request, started to carry the packs of the Indians on his horse, when Sabatis proposed to run a race with Bowen's horse. Bowen consented, but allowed Sabatis to outrun him. At length, as they went along towards the river, Sabatis proposed a second race; and, as soon as Bowen had a little outrun Sabatis, a gun was heard to snap behind him, and Bowen at once saw the

smoke of the powder and a gun aimed at his head; leaping from his horse, he plunged his tomahawk into the head of Sabatis. Plausawa took aim with his gun at Bowen, but, by the latter's precaution, the gun flashed without doing harm, and Plausawa shared the fate of Sabatis. This was done in the road on the bank of Merrimack River, near the northerly line of Boscawen. Bowen, aided by one Morril, hid the dead bodies under a bridge, where they were devoured by beasts of prey, and their bones lay on the ground. Dr. Belknap says a bill was found against Bowen and Morril by the grand jury at Portsmouth, but a crowd, on the night before the trial, armed with axes and crows, led by men of influence from Nottingham, forced the prison in which they were confined in irons, and carried them off in triumph, to the evident satisfaction of all, as it was believed they had suffered death deservedly, though in violation of law. The bodies of Mrs. Simpson, Beard, and Folsome were buried on the Square.

This Andrew Simpson had, for children, (1) Josiah, (2) William, (3) Nancy, (4) John, (5) Joseph, (6) Andrew, (7) Betsey, and (8) Robert.

Josiah was eight years in the French, Indian, and Revolutionary wars. He was in the fearful conflict at Fort Hamnar, Ohio; he was a courageous soldier, and shrank from no labor or peril. He ultimately removed to Maine, where he married, and became the father of ten children, most of whom moved to Ohio, and one of whom became a judge.

William moved to Machias, Me., engaged in lumber trade, married a Miss Hanson of Durham, and had children, two of whom are merchants in New York.

Nancy married and lived in Machias, Me.

John settled on the homestead; married Abigail, daughter of John Gile, who was a major in the Revolution, and held important offices in the town. This John Simpson had ten children, (1) Nancy, (2) Joseph, (3) Betsey (4)

Mary, (5) Sally, (6) John, (7) Sarah, (8) Andrew, (9) William, and (10) Albert.

Nancy lives on the homestead unmarried; born in 1792.

Joseph died in St. Ann, Mich.; married and had six children, some of them now living.

Betsey died at Lawrence, being the wife of Thomas Parsons, leaving three children, Thomas, Mary, and Abbie.

Mary, born February 18, 1798, married Nathaniel Randlet of Lee, who died in 1868. She now lives at the Square, having no children. A son of her husband by his first wife, named Jasper Randlet, an extensive manufacturer of carriages, in Dover, married Mary Ann, daughter of the late Maj. William B. Willey of Northwood.

John married Comfort Stevens of Chichester, lived on the homestead, had, for children, Sarah, Samuel (who died in the late war, in Mississippi, in a company commanded by Capt. Tilton of Raymond), Susan, Mary, and Willie. John's widow lives on the homestead.

Sarah married Peter Lane of Chester, and has two children, John Albert and Lizzie.

Andrew married for his first wife Lizzie, daughter of John Harvey of Northwood; for his second, Almira Gage of Concord, where he now resides.

William married and lives in Sandusky, O.

Albert married Jane Sleeper of Bristol, lives in Epping, having two daughters, Loversia and Carrie.

This Andrew, the first settler in Nottingham, had two brothers, Thomas and Patton. Andrew and Thomas were agents of the towns of Nottingham and what is now Deerfield, when the latter was incorporated into a separate parish, in dividing the line between the two towns. The General Court was in session at Exeter; these brothers were to be there to see that a line, doing justice to both parties, should be established when the act of incorporation might be agreed upon. Thomas went early from Deerfield, not

calling on his brother in Nottingham, met the appropriate committee of the General Court, and arranged the line to suit himself, taking in the rich agricultural districts and leaving out the mountainous and barren lands wherever it could be done, making the line irregular and greatly to the advantage of Deerfield; started for home and met Andrew on his way to the General Court. "Well, brother," said Thomas to Andrew, "I have been down to Exeter, and am going home. It is not worth while for you to go farther; nothing can be done now; we must wait until another time; the court is full of business." And so Andrew and Thomas go home, only to learn, in a few days, that the General Court had set off Deerfield on a line that made Nottingham poor and Deerfield rich; and the unjust landmarks have not been changed to this day.

STEVENS FAMILY.

Joshua Stevens, born 1737, died September 16, 1816, aged seventy-nine years, was the first of the name to settle in Nottingham. He came from Stratham, and settled where his grandson, Daniel Stevens, resides. He married Anna, daughter of Robert Harvey, born August 12, 1741. They had children: (1) Molly, (2) Thomas, (3) John, (4) Robert, and (5) Nancy.

Joshua married for his second wife Anna Watson; their children were (1) Hannah and (2) Harvey.

Molly married Elijah Mathes of Lee, and lived in Canterbury, having children, Joshua, Nancy, Mary, Betsey, and John. This Joshua Mathes lived in Columbia, and represented his town in the state legislature, and was highly esteemed; while his brother John lived in Canterbury, and in like manner represented his town, and held various other offices within the gift of his town.

Thomas, born February 2, 1764, died September 24, 1847, married Betsey, daughter of Daniel Barber of Epping, and lived on the homestead. Their only son was Daniel

Barber, born March 14, 1803, married, March 2, 1827, Betsey M., daughter of Capt. John Butler, and their children are: (1) Elizabeth Barker, born August 5, 1828; (2) Thomas, born February 16, 1830; (3) Amanda, born April 16, 1833; (4) Joshua Butler, born October 19, 1837; (5) Charlotte Butler, born March 9, 1840; (6) Joanne Mary, born February 17, 1842; (7) Walter Daniel, born November 10, 1849.

Elizabeth married, November 2, 1854, Col. John Badger Batchelder, and they reside in Chelsea, Mass.; and their only child, Charlotte Butler, born May 16, 1861, died June 2, 1874, aged thirteen years. Col. Batchelder is an author and publisher, and, by his rare descriptive powers and artistic skill, has done much towards illustrating some of the battle-scenes of the war of the Rebellion; among these are Gettysburg and others.

Thomas married Sarah Jane Sanborn of Deerfield, and they live near the homestead, having four children: Blanche, born January 11, 1851; Edward S., born December 16, 1855; Alice B., born February 22, 1863; and Andrew B., born, January 21, 1867. This Thomas Stevens has been largely in town business.

Amanda resides with her parents.

John B., married Jennie, daughter of Thomas Lucy, and they live in San José, Cal.; he was in the Second Regiment, and was wounded, in the second battle of Bull Run.

Charlotte B. has been a successful teacher, is now in Washington, D. C.

Joanne Mary taught school, and died in Pennsylvania, April 11, 1869.

Walter Daniel married Martha Gault Shute of Derry, November 16, 1871, and they reside in Chelsea, Mass., and have two children: Mabel B., born July 29, 1874; and Bessie Butler, born February 15, 1876.

John, son of Joshua, married Mary Avery of Deerfield, and they had, for children, John, Hendrick, Nathaniel,

and Robert. This John married Lydia Sanborn of Epping, and died in Chester.

Robert, son of Joshua, married Mary, daughter of Mark Gile of Nottingham, and their children were: George W., who was a lawyer, and married a daughter of Hugh Kelsey; Sally A., who married Melancthon Chase of Deerfield; Laura J., who married Hobart Stevens of Deerfield; Rowland M., who married G. W. Demerritt. This Hendrick and Nathaniel, sons of John, died unmarried.

Nancy, daughter of Joshua, married Robert Harvey, and they had three children, who died unmarried.

TUTTLE FAMILY.

Stoten Tuttle was born September 30, 1739; his father's name was Nicholas, and settled in Nottingham, after much hard service in boyhood. He enlisted in the "Old French War" when sixteen years old. He bought, January 29, 1759, a book, in which he recorded incidents that might be of interest to him. And herein we find it recorded, that "he sailed from Boston May 6, arrived at Halifax the 10th; he sailed from Halifax the 22d, arrived at Lewisburg the 26th; sailed from Lewisburg June 4th, arrived at Quebec the 24th of June, and landed the 27th."

He served five years. He lived a while at Lee-Hook, where his brother George lived. He married Lydia Stevens of Lee, and subsequently settled in Nottingham, where the late Elder Tuttle died. Afterwards he lived on the old Mast Road, so called, where Alexander Tuttle resides. Subsequently he built the house in which the present Stoten Tuttle lives. He owned the grist-mill near his house, which was originally owned by Nathaniel Chesley of Durham. Here he died in September, 1812. His first wife died September 20, 1807, and their children were: (1) Olly, born October 12, 1761; (2) Deborah, born February 7, 1764: (3) Joseph, born July 26, 1766; (4) Hope, born June 10, 1769; (5) Samuel, born June 17, 1771; (6) John,

born January 7, 1773; (7) Lydia, born February 28, 1775; (8) Nicholas, born January 25, 1778; (9) Stoten, born March 20, 1780; (10) Nathaniel, born July 30, 1782.

(1) This Olly married Samuel Dame of Nottingham, and lived where Joseph Colcord resides. Their children were: John, who lived where Samuel Dame resides; Samuel, who traded many years with Joseph Demerritt, and died in Auburn; Louis, who married Asa Burnham; Abigail, who married Nathan Knowlton of Northwood; and Mary, who married Joseph Colcord.

(2) Deborah married Jacob Davis, and died in Vermont, rearing his family where James Thompson lives. Their children were Nathan, Drusilla, Betsey, Lydia, Jacob, Susan, Hannah, Deborah, Thompson, John, and Ira. This Jacob was one of the original founders of the "Morning Star," a paper having the special patronage of the Freewill Baptists; he died in Waterville, Me. Ira lives in Laconia.

(3) Joseph married Hannah Lucy, and their children were Joseph S., Jacob H., Benjamin L., Daniel, Alexander, David, and Hannah. This Joseph, son of Joseph, was a man of influence, and died where David Alley resides. Daniel, who died October 26, 1874, was a surveyor of land, a justice of the peace, and did much business, and was highly esteemed as a citizen. His son Levi is a physician in Mississippi, and another, Jay, lives in California, as well as his daughter Ann, who married Perry Harvey. Alexander, another son of Esquire Daniel Tuttle, was a Baptist minister.

(5) Samuel married Eunice Lucy, daughter of Col. Alexander Lucy, lived on the old Mast Road, was a mechanic, and their children were John, Sally, Thomas, Noah, Samuel S., Stoten, William, and Emily. This Samuel lives in Charlestown, Mass., an extensive building-contractor.

(7) Lydia married Benjamin Lucy, and their children were Alexander, John T., Sally, Noah S., Hannah, Mary, Eunice, and Lydia.

(8) Nicholas married Rachael Lucy. Their children were Mary, Ebenezer, James, Lydia, Jeremiah, Fanny H., William, Japheth, Ezra, and Aura S. This Ezra is a Freewill Baptist minister of West Lebanon, Me.

(9) Stoten married a Miss Stokes for his first wife, their children being Lydia, Hannah, Benjamin, [illegible]y, and Bradbury Cilley. His second wife was Sar[illegible]ean, and their children were: John, who built Booth Mills in Hamilton, Mass., dying in Boston in 1877, leaving a large estate; Gilman; and Samuel.

(10) Nathaniel married Joanna Davis, and lived where his son Stoten resides; he died January 22, 1863; she died January 14, 1867. Their children were Oliver, Miles, Nancy B., Esther Y., Nathaniel, Lydia S., Stephen S., George W., Stoten D., and Francis E.

Oliver married Sarah Ham of Dover, and lives near Freeman Hall. Their children are Melissa A., Alonzo F., Oliver B., Sarah J., Esther Y., Lydia P., Nathaniel H., Henry B., and Walter S.

Miles married Lucinda Davis, and lives on the Paul-Davis farm on the Gee-big Road. Their children are Lorenzo D., George W., Shephard F., Ambrose J., Joseph E., Orman B., Lorenzo J., and Granville.

Nancy B. married Moses Davis, September 18, 1832, and their children are Amanda J., Eliza A., and Sarah E.

Nathaniel married Martha A. Ham of Dover, June 19, 1836, lives on the Gee-big Road; and their children are Albert H., Lucy C., Mary F., Joseph E., Charles I.

Lydia S. married James M. Haines, December 3, 1834; she died November 22, 1807, in Auburn; their children being George K., Lydia J., John E., Charles E., and Emma A.

Stephen S. married Mary G. Watson, October 17, 1841, lives in Portsmouth; children: William R., Charles C., Vienna H., Mary A., Frank, Emma, Charles F., Stephen B., and Elmer E.

Stoten D., born April 26, 1823, married, May 12, 1846, Elizabeth J. Taylor, born March 18, 1821, daughter of Joseph Taylor of Northwood; they live on the homestead; have one son, Henry O., born September 28, 1847, married, November 18, 1869, Nettie T. Cummings of Dover, born August 3, 1848; resides on the homestead with his father; have one son, Louis A., born September 2, 1873.

Frances E., born November 11, 1825, married David H. Watson, and they have three children, Harriet A., Alvinza, and Abbie J.

The Tuttles mostly settled in the neighborhood of what is known as Tuttle's Corner, where they have a store, a pleasant hall, erected a few years since, known as Freeman's Hall, used for a place of worship for the Freewill Baptists on the sabbath, and for the meetings of a lodge of Odd Fellows. Gee-big Road is here, over which much ship timber was drawn in the early period of the town's history. The neighborhood called "Chebucto" is so called from the name of an Indian, once a chief of a tribe in this vicinity. There was a mill here near Charles Batchelder's mill, known as the Chebucto Mill.

WATSON FAMILY.

William Watson was the son of Benjamin, who settled in the north-east part of Nottingham, and was a Calvin Baptist clergyman; he was of medium stature, a strong, muscular man; had several children.

William, one of his sons, settled near the Center, and married Elsie, daughter of Col. Cutting Cilley. Their children were: Betsey, born June, 1789; Sewell, born July 19, 1791; Elsie, born May 14, 1793; William, born December 1, 1798; Hannah, born January 30, 1800; Sally, born March 11, 1802; and Martha M., born October 30, 1809.

Betsey married Henry Dow of Northwood, the sketch of whose family may be consulted. Sewell married Mary Baizin for his first wife, and, for his second, Lydia Daniels,

whose children are Frank, Sewell, Albert, and Lydia Ann; and this Frank is a merchant at Nottingham Center; he married Jane, daughter of Frank Harvey, and they have three children.

Elsie married John Godfrey of Epsom, who died in Northwood; she died, December 25, 1857, leaving two daughters, Mary, who became the wife of David Ricker of Manchester, and died, leaving a son and a daughter; and Sarah, who married James P. Godfrey, now living in North Reading, Mass., having one son, Walter James.

William married Lydia Small of Northwood, lived in Nottingham, and died October, 1873, leaving three children: David, who married, and died; Mary, who married Stephen Tuttle, and lives in Portsmouth, having children.

Martha married Albert Burnham of Epping, who was in in the war of the Rebellion, and died recently in Epping.

Hannah married David Ela of Nottingham, moved to Newmarket, and was killed in blasting a ledge when the Newmarket mills were being erected; he left two daughters, Alice, who married David Ricker of Manchester, and Mary, who married an Eastman.

Sally died unmarried. Martha died July 29, 1876, in Nottingham, unmarried.

WINSLOW FAMILY.

Benjamin Winslow's father was killed in Kingston by the Indians. Benjamin came from Kingston to Nottingham prior to the Revolutionary war. He had a brother, Jonathan, who settled in Epping about 1760; another, Ephraim, who settled in Loudon; and another, Samuel, who settled in Deerfield on what was known as the Meloon Hill, his family removing to Ohio. Benjamin's children were: (1) Elisha, who married Lydia Winslow, his cousin, and they had seven children, three sons and four daughters; viz., Hannah, who married James Young of Deerfield, and is still living; Mary, unmarried; Josiah, who married Ruth

Tucker of Pittsfield; Colcord, who married Miriam Harvey, now living; Rosaile and Asenath, twins, the latter dying young, and the former married, first, Eben Harvey, and, afterwards, James Wiggin of Epsom; Ephraim, who married Mary Tucker of Pittsfield, and died in Northwood; (2) Abiah, daughter of Benjamin Winslow, married E. Brown of Loudon, having two daughters and one son; (3) Mary, who died unmarried.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

JONATHAN RAWSON, a native of Massachusetts, commenced practice in 178–, removed to Dover, died 1794, aged thirty-six.

Jonathan Steele, a native of Peterborough, practiced law for a while in Nottingham; his wife was a daughter of Gen. Sullivan; was appointed judge of the superior court of judicature in 1810, and served until 1812.

Thomas Bartlett was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, a county court, in 1790, and continued until 1805.

Bradbury Bartlett was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, 1832. He was son of Judge Thomas Bartlett.

James H. Butler was appointed to the same office, 18—.

PHYSICIANS.

SAMUEL SHEPARD seems to have practiced for a number of years. He became very unpopular during the Revolutionary struggle, by teaching that it was wrong to resist the British crown by force, and mostly withdrew from Nottingham and nestled in Brentwood, where he served as pastor of a Baptist Church, having been licensed to preach by that denomination.

Henry Dearborn, a young man, established himself in Nottingham, to the great satisfaction of the people; but his patriotism drew him into the field of strife.

Other men have, at different times, for a little while, taken up their abode here; but so short was their stay, and so little is known of them, that they require no particular notice here.

Nottingham has distributed her patronage to the physicians of neighboring towns, instead of supporting *one*. Charles P. Downs has been here for a few years, but, because of impaired health, has declined most calls; while G. A. Grace serves as a dentist.

HISTORY OF DEERFIELD.

HISTORY OF DEERFIELD.

CHAPTER I.

Nottingham consents to set off. — Petition for a legal Separation. — Second Vote to set off. — Batchelder's Deer. — Gov. Wentworth. — Origin of the Name of Deerfield. — Second Petition. — Incorporation.

THE tract of land now known as Deerfield was, for many years, a part of Nottingham, being included in the charter given in 1722. A glance at the map of the two towns of Nottingham and Deerfield will show that the centers were some ten miles apart. As early as 1750, complaints arose of neglect of this part of Nottingham, in respect to educational and religious advantages. The town, at its annual meeting in 1750, voted to set off what is now Deerfield as a new parish, deeming itself a sort of province, as it was frequently denominated, and yielding somewhat to the demands of those inhabiting that part of the town. But this served only to quiet the discontent for a season. Jealousies sprung up afresh, and, under excitement, efforts were made to effect a legal separation from the mother parish. The following petition was presented to Gov. Wentworth in 1756, though the object was not gained. Opposition was made to it by the town, on the ground that the families in the "South West Parish" were not many, and that they were not entitled to a separate organization, neither by numbers nor wealth. The petition, however, shows the spirit of the people.

PETITION.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. } To his Excellency Benin.g Wentworth, Esqr, Governor in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid (in Counsel).

The Petition of the Inhabitance and freeholders of the Sow west part of Nottingham Humbly Sheweth that Your Petitioners wear set of by a vote of the Town of Nottingham as a Parish in the year 1750 at their annual Meeting and were Bounded as followeth Viz. Beginning at a Certain tree between the fifth and sixth Ranges in third Division of Lotts in S^d Town N° 21 at the Lower end of Said Ranges then Running S. West to Chester Line being about five Miles, thence Running on S^d Chester Line West North west to a Pitch Pine tree which is the south westerly Corner of Nottingham, thence Running North East and by North on the Head of Nottingham about five Miles to the Line Between the fifth and sixth Range, then Running East South East on S^d Line to the Bounds first mentioned: The aforesaid tract of Land being about six Miles square was voted of as a Parish to the inhabitance and freeholders of Said Land with all Previledges belonging to a Parish as much as in them Lyes.

And in March 1751 Their was money Raised on all the inhebitence of Nottingham Except the Church men and it was then Voted that what was paid by those men that Lived in the South West Parish (so call^d) should be expended in supporting a minister to Preach the Gospel among them.

Now in March 1752 at the annual meeting there was a Large sum of Money Rais^d and your Petitioners were to have the money that was paid by your Petitioners to be expended among us: And money hath been rais^d Yearly ever since and we have Received nothing for our money Except one Days Preaching and about three weeks schooling for six years, for Your Petitioners not being incorporated into a Parish only by the Votes of the Town were not able to chuse any Parish officers to Receive the money and to lay it out altho the Town are willing we should have it as soon as we are incorporated and as Preaching the Gospel and teaching the Children are matters of Great importance to all his Majesties Good Subjects and for many other Reasons which You in Your wisdom are sensible of that will forward the Settling and Promote Good order in a Place. We Your Petitioners Earnestly Pray You would be pleas^d to incorporate Us and grant Us Parish Priviledges.

NOTTINGHAM Febry 23^d 1756.

Jonathan Longfellow.	Nathaniel Batchelder.	Thomas Brown.
Levi Dearborn.	Nathaniel Batchelder, jr.	Ephraim Pettingell.

Isaac Mason.	John Batchelder.	Nath[a] Healey, jr.
Daniel Kelley.	Nathan Tilton.	Daniel Marston.
Reuben Masteen.	David Tilton.	Jeremiah Dearborn.
Theophilus Griffin.	Timothy Sanborn.	Steven Batchelder.
Green Longfellow.	Coffin Sanborn.	Benj[m] Batchelder.
Eliphelet Grifeen.	Samuel Page.	Abraham Drake.
Isaac Shepherd.		

Failing to obtain an act of incorporation, they resolved to abide their time, as it was clearly seen by all parties that it was simply a question of time. Those whose center was the Square, foresaw what shortly would be the result, and, in a spirit of magnanimity, bade them depart in peace, voting, at a legal meeting on the third Thursday of April, 1765, to set off the south-west portion of the town as a separate parish, and defining the boundaries thereof. Acting upon this, the following petition was laid before the Governor and General Assembly, couched in respectful terms, and giving rational reasons for a separate organization. While this petition was pending, as tradition has it, a Mr. Batchelder killed a large, fat deer, and presented it to Gov. Wentworth, with which his Excellency was highly pleased, and was thereby disposed to favor the act of incorporation, and suggested the name of "Deer-field," as that by which this township should be known.

To His Excellency Bening Wentworth Esq[r] Captain, General Governour Commander and Chief in and over His Majestys province of New Hampshire And Vice Admiral of the Same.

The Honorable His Majestys Counsil and House of Representatives for S[d] Province Convened --

The Humble petition of us the Subscribers being Freeholders and Inhabitants of the South West Parish in Nottingham (So call[d]) Humbly Shews

That Whereas Your petitioners Lives many of them to the Distance of eight and Some ten miles from the Meeting house which makes it verry Difficult for us or our families to attend the publick worship of God att that place and as Your petitioners apprehend their Number is equal or above Many Parishes that have been Sett off in this province we therefore Humbly pray that You would please to Sett us off A Dis-

tinct Parish invested with all the Priviledges of other parishes within this province according to the followin boundaries (which boundaries is Agreeable to A Vote of the Town of Nottingham Held att the Meeting House in S^d^ Nottingham on the third thursday of april 1765) Viz beginning att the bounds between the 9th and 10th Lotts in the first Range of the 3^d^ Division and to Extend to the head Line of Nottingham Joining to Allenstown (So Call^d^) then to begin att the bounds between the 21st and 22^d^ Lotts in the Second Range and to Extend to the S^d^ head Line, and Likewise including the whole of the 3^d^ 4th 5th and Sixth, Ranges of the S^d^ 3^d^ Division, with all the Lands on the westerly side of pleasant pond including the whole of the farms in the 7th & 8th Range that Joins to the road that Leads from Nottingham Meetting House to Epsom Line. Also the whole of the Hundred Acre Lotts in Bow Street on the Southwesterly Side including Josiah Sawyers Lott being the original Lott of Archbald Macfadrix from thence to the head of S^d^ bow Street. Your Petitioners therefore Humbly prays that in Your Great Wisdom and Goodness you would please to take this our prayer under your wise Consideration, and act on it as you may think proper and Your petetioners as in Dutybound Shall Ever pray &c.

NOTTINGHAM June ye 17th 1765.

Sam^ll^ Leavitt.	Sam^ll^ Leavit Junr.	Daniel West.
Obadiah Marston.	Samuel Marston.	Benjamin hilyard.
Thos Simpson.	Reuben Brown.	Benjamin Beachelder.
Eliphelet Griffeen.	Nathan Griffeen.	israel Clifford.
Abraham True.	Reuben Marston.	John Robinson.
Isaac Shepard.	Theophilus Griffin Junr.	Joseph Roberd.
Samuel Tilton.	Samuel Winslow.	Joshua Young.
Peter Batchelder.	Nathaniel Meloon.	Jeremiah Glidden.
Robert Cram.	Benjamin Page.	Joseph pidkins.
Patten Simpson.	Daniel Page.	Richard Gliden.
Nathaniel Batchelder,jr.	Samuel Perkins.	Andrew Glidden.
Thomas Brown.	Josiah Chase.	John Young.
John Batchelder.	Moses Chase.	Jonathan Glidden.
Moses Thomson.	John Gile.	Jonathan Hill.
Sam^ll^ Hoyt.	nemiah cram.	Daniel Lad.
Peter Leavitt.	Joseph Graves.	John Lad.
Ephraim Pettingell.	Jedediah Prescutt.	Nathaniel Smith.
Eliphelet Marston.	David Batchelder.	Benjamin Folsom.
The^o^ Griffin.	Josiah Prescutt.	Moss Thirston.
Reuben Marston.	Samuel pulsfer.	Jeremiah Foslom.
Benjamin Cotton.	Josiah Sanbon.	Moses Clough.

Josiah Smith.	Thomas Robie.	Increse Batcheler.
Samuel Elkins.	William Sanbon.	Benjamin Batchelder.
Jude Allen.	Joseph Mason.	nathan Batcheler.
John cram.	John mason.	Josiah Sawyer.
Samuel kelley.	Jeremiah Easman.	Samuel marston.
Wadleigh cram.	Owen Runnels.	

IN COUNCIL, June 28, 1765.

Read & Ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly.

T. ATKINSON, Junr, Sec.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. } IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 28, 1765.

This Petition being Read,

Voted That they be heard thereon the Second Day of the Sitting of the General assembly after the first Day of Sept. Next That they Give Notice of the substance of the Petition in the Public News Papers of the Government three weeks Successively and that any Person or Persons may appear against the Prayer thereof that are so disposed.

H. SHERBUONE, Speaker.

IN COUNCIL CONVENED.

Read and Concurred.

T. ATKINSON, Jun., Sect^ry.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. } IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Novr 22^d 1765.

The Petitioners being heard on the within Petition and no Person appearing to make objections and the Prayer of said Petition appearing to be reasonable.

Voted That the Prayer of Said Petition be Granted and that the Petitioners have liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly.

M. WEARE, Cl^k.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 22^d 1765.

The above Vote read & concurr'd.

T. ATKINSON, Jun., Sect^ry.

The act of incorporation bears date January 8, 1766.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Anno Regni Regis Georgii Tertii Magnæ Brittanniæ, Franceæ, and Heberniæ, Sexto.

An Act for erecting and Incorporating a New Parish in the South Westerly part of the town of Notingham in this Province.

Whereas a Petition has been Exhibited to the General Assembly by a Number of the Inhabitants of Notingham afore Said, Setting forth that many of the petitioners Lived att the Distance of Eight or ten miles from the Meeting house which rendered it very Difficult for them and their Families to attend the publick worship of God there and that they were Sufficient in Number to make a New Parish and the town has Consented thereto of which due Notice having been Given and No Objection made and the Petitioners praying to be Incorporated by the bounds and Limits agreed to by the town, —

It is therefore Enacted by the Governor and Assembly that there be and hereby is a new Parish Erected and Incorporated in the Said Town of Notingham by the following boundaries, Viz. Begining att the bounds between the ninth and tenth Lotts in the first Range and to Extend to the head Line in S^d^ Notingham. Then to begin att the Bounds between the Twenty first and twenty Second Lotts in the Second Range and to Extend to the S^d^ Head Line in Notingham and likewise to include the whole of the Third fourth fifth and Sixth Ranges of the Third Division in Said Notingham with the Lands and Settlers on the Westerly Side of Pleasant Pond So far as the Road Extends to Epsom line including all the Farms and Settlers on Said Epsom Road to the head line of Notingham Afore Said Also the whole of the Hundred acre Lotts in Bow Street (So Called) on the Southwesterly Side of Said Street including Josiah Sawyer's Lott being Originally the Lott of Archabald M'acfaderis to the head of Bow Street And all the Inhabitants dwelling or that Shall dwell within that Said Boundaries and their Estates are hereby made a Parish by the name of Deerfield and Erected into a Body Politic and Corporate to have Continuance and Succession forever and hereby Invested with all the Powers and Enfranchised with all the Priviledges of any other Parish in this province and are Chargeable with the Duty of Maintaining the poor that do or Shall Inhabit within Said Parish repairing all Highways within the Same and Maintaining and Supporting the Ministry and Preaching the Gospel with full Powers to Manage and transact all Parochial affairs as fully to all Intents and Purposes as any Parish in S^d^ Province may Legally do and the Said Inhabitants are

hereby Exonerated from paying any Taxas that Shall hereafter be assessed in the Said Town with Regard to the Support of the Matters and things afore said but shall Continue to pay their Province Tax in the Same Manner as before the Passing of this act until a New Proportion thereof Shall be made amongst the Several Towns and Parishes within the Same —

And Samuel Leavit Gent^{n} is hereby appointed and Authorised to Call the first meeting of Said Inhabitants Giving fourteen Days Publick Notice of the time Place and Design of the Meeting And they the Said Inhabitants att Such Meeting are Authorised to Chuse all necessary Parish officers as att the anual Meeting is done in other Parishes and Such officers shall hereby be invested with the Same Powers of other Parish officers in this Province and the annual Meeting of Said Parishoners Shall be att all times hereafter on the third Tuesday of March forever.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. } IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan^{r} 7th, 1766.

The foregoing Bill having been three times read Voted that it pass to be Enacted.

PETER GILMAN, Speaker *Pro Tempore.*

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
IN COUNCIL, Jan^{ry} 8th, 1766.

The foregoing bill read a Third time and Passed to be Enacted.

T. ATKINSON, Ju^{r}, Secratary.

Consented to.

B. WENTWORTH.

True Coppy.

Attest: T. ATKINSON, Ju^{r}, Secratary.

CHAPTER II.

First legal Meeting. — Town Officers. — Committee to locate Meeting-house. — Money voted. — Center to be defined. — Meeting-house. — New Lights. — Reconsideration of Votes. — New Location for Meeting-house. — Another Location. — Yet Another chosen. — Trouble over.

THE first legal meeting was held at the house of Samuel Leavitt on Thursday, the thirtieth day of January, 1766; Wadleigh Cram was chosen moderator: Thomas Simpson, Esq., parish clerk; Samuel Leavitt, John Robinson, Eliphalet Griffin, selectmen; Benjamin Batchelder, constable: John Gile, Jacob Longfellow, Daniel Ladd, Obediah Marston, and Nathaniel Maloon, surveyors of highways; Jonathan Glidden and Samuel Tilton, assessors; Abram True and Jeremiah Eastman, auditors; Jedediah Prescott, Jeremiah Eastman, Samuel Tilton, Benjamin Folsom, Thomas Burleigh, Capt. Samuel Leavitt, Thomas Simpson, were chosen "a Committee to look out for a Suitable Place to Sett a meeting house upon and a Return att the next anual Meeting from under the major part of their hands and the Same to be received or Rejected by the Parish as they Shall think proper."

Fifteen pounds lawful money were voted to be "assessed to defray parish charges."

The first annual meeting was held "at the house of Wadleigh Crams," March 18, 1766, when John Robinson was chosen moderator, Thomas Simpson, parish clerk, and the same men for selectmen as last year; Dr. Jonathan Hill and Jeremiah Eastman were chosen auditors.

A new committee was raised for locating the meeting-house. "Voted Jn° Robinson, Abram True, Eliphalet Eastman, Samuel Winslow, Nehemiah Cram, be a Committee to Look out a Suitable place for to Sett a meeting house on and Look out where the Roads will best accommodate to Come to Said Meeting house."

The first money voted to be raised for preaching the gospel was fifteen pounds, on the fifteenth day of December, 1766. At the same time it was voted, "That Capt. John Dudley be the Person to Look out for Some Suitable to supply the Parish of Deerfield with Preaching So far as the money above voted shall Extend."

The annual meeting for 1767 was held on the 17th of March, at the house of Capt. Samuel Leavit, when Capt. Jacob Longfellow was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Daniel Ladd, Jonathan Gliddin, Capt. Jacob Longfellow, selectmen.

At a legal meeting, June 2, 1767, it was voted to raise twenty-five pounds for supporting preaching for the present year, and Lieut. Samuel Tilton was appointed a committee "to agree with a man to preach the Gospel in S^d^ Parish till the above Sum voted be Expended."

In a warrant for a meeting on the first Monday of March, 1766, there was an article to see if the parish would choose "a committee of Indifferent men not residing in the Parish of Deerfield to make the Center of the Parish;" and also another "to build a meeting house of Such a bigness as the Parish Shall think proper and to board and Shingle S^d^ house and lay the under floor." But these were not favorably entertained. And yet in the warrant for a meeting, June 2, 1767, there was an article "To See if the Parish will board and Shingle the Meeting house and Clabboard the Gable ends and Lay the under floors of the Meeting house frame where it now stands and Likewise to Chuse a Committee to accomplish S^d^ work if voted and Likewise that the S^d^ work may be Done this Summer and fall ensuing." But when this frame was erected, does not appear. The article, however, was "Passd in the negative."

In 1768, Jedediah Prescott served as moderator, Thomas Simpson, clerk, Jonathan Gliddin, Stephen Gilman, and Thomas Simpson as selectmen. The meeting at which these officers were chosen was followed by another at the

"house of Henry Tuckers," on the 18th of April, to see if "the Parish will agree on a Plan to Sett a Meeting house on; and what Bigness will build said house; to chuse a committee to build the frame of S^d house att the expense of the Parish, but the meaning is that the people of the Parish are to Carry on the building of s^d frame in Such materials as is wanted for Said frame." This effort was also unsuccessful.

On the 12th of January, 1768, a renewed effort to build a meeting-house was made; and by the "notification" of the meeting it appears that the great obstacle to building, and the cause of division, was a class of persons that had no sympathy with orthodox Congregational preaching, as the following article shows: "2dly To See if the inhabitants will vote that all those persons that are called new-lights which it appear att this meeting that they have bound their Estates to Mr. Eliphalet Smith for his temporal Support or any other Lay teacher (So call^d) shall be Exempted from paying and any Charge to any other Minister or for the building a meeting house or any other Denomination, but to be two Distinct Societys in all ministerial affairs."

The town "Voted that the Second article" (the above) "in this warrant be not acted uppon by reason that those persons Call^d Newlights did not produce any bond to Shew the Parish that they had bound their Estates to any Lay teachers;" but did vote to build a house fifty-five feet in length and forty in width. A committee was raised to carry this vote into effect, and one hundred and twenty-five pounds lawful money were voted to be assessed upon the inhabitants for this purpose; and it was also voted, "that the Meeting house be built where the frame now Stands on the 7th Lott in the 4th Range." On the 24th of this same January this action was confirmed, and a new committee was appointed, consisting of Thomas Brown, Stephen Gilman, Lieut. Jedediah Prescot, Lieut. Samuel Tilton, Ensign Peter Batchelder, Capt. Jacob Longfellow, and Nathaniel Maloon,

"to carry on the building a meeting house." At the same time it was voted, that "the Parish are willing that all those persons that are Call[d] new lights as make it appear att any Legal meeting that they have signed the newlight Platform (So call[d]) Shall be Exempted from paying any other Minister;" that is, than the one whose ministrations they may constantly and "conscientiously" attend. It was also voted, that "their be a meeting house built on the 12th Lott in the Second Range;" and Josiah Sanborn, Nehemiah Cram, David Batchelder, Simon Marston, Jacob Brown, were appointed a committee to carry this vote into effect. But, at the annual meeting on the third Tuesday of March, 1769, — when Jonathan Glidden was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, clerk; John Robinson, constable; Simon Marston, Jonathan Glidden, and Thomas Sawyer, selectmen; and William Sanborn, Edward Smith, Deacon Abram True, and Jeremiah Easman, tything-men, — it was voted, "That all the votes wat was Passed the twelfth of January Last and 24th of Feb[ry] Last att the house of Mr. Henry Tuckers was Reconsidered and Intirely Disanulled and Revoked and are of no force no more than if it never had been voted."

"Capt. Jacob Longfellow and Enoch Page enters their Decent against the Proceeding of this meeting."

Nowise disheartened, another meeting is called July 13, 1769, "at the house of Wadleigh Crams," and it is voted, that "twenty-five pounds Lawful money shall be assessed on the freeholders and Inhabitants of Deerfield, to Support the ministry," and "Stephen Batchalar and Thomas Simpson and Simon Marston be a Committee to Look out for preaching," and "that Mr. Stephen Batchalar's House be the Place to meet in on the Lord's Day." A very liberal spirit pervaded the action of this meeting. Hence it was voted, that "all those persons in the parish of Deerfield who makes it appear to the Select men of Said Deerfield within one month from this Day, that they Chuse that their proportion

of money that is Raised this Day Shall be ordered by the Selectmen to the Constable to be paid to a Lay teacher in this Parish Shall have that Liberty." November 16, 1769, the town voted, "That a certain place on Suncook road (So call^{d}) and on the Lott N° 9, in the 4th Range the nearest place that is convenient to Chases Lott Being known by the name of a Beach Knowl is the Place to build a meeting house on." The dimensions of the house were to be "Sixty-five feet in Length, and forty-five feet in width and twenty-six foot Post," and "one hundred and fifty pounds Lawful money were assessed to Carry on Said house." Stephen Gilman, James Page, Samuel Tilton, David Batchalar, and Thomas Simpson were appointed a building-committee. At this meeting the town refused "to purchase the Meeting house frame on the 7th Lott," but authorized the exchanging or selling the "Parsonage Lott in S^{d} Parish for Lands more convenient," the Parsonage lot being number seventeen in the fourth range. This duty was assigned to "Deacon Abram True, Nathaniel Meloon, and Jeremiah Easman."

The location of the meeting-house has been many times settled, and as often unsettled; and the end is not yet, though it is near. July 2, 1770, at a legal meeting, it is voted to "Except of an Acre of Land of Mr. Stephen Bachalar to Sett the Meeting house on that is now framed on the Lott number nine in the 4th Range agreeable to the warrant that notified this meeting." Benjamin Folsom, Capt. Jacob Longfellow, Nathaniel Meloon, Samuel Leavitt, Daniel Currier, and Thomas Brown were chosen to join with Thomas Simpson, Esq., Lieut. Samuel Tilton, Stephen Gilman, James Page, and David Batchalar, "to carry on the building the meeting house on some part of the Acre of Land before mentioned."

March 19, 1771, Jonathan Gliddin was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jonathan Gliddin, Stephen Gilman, and James Page, selectmen; and "twenty-five pounds

Lawful money to supply the Parrish with preaching" was voted.

Down comes the house once more! Agreeably to warrant, May 30, 1771, it was voted, that "The meeting house frame that is Raised on a Peice of Land Given by Stephen Batchalar to the Parrish be taken down and moved to Josiah Chases." Capt Samuel Leavitt, Capt. John Dudly, Thomas Brown, Patton Simpson, and Josiah Sawyer were appointed to perform this task. Power had before been given to a committee to sell pew privileges; but this is revoked, and on the 24th of September a new committee is authorized to sell all the lower tier of pews not disposed of by the former committee.

For five years there has been unceasing contention about the erection of a meeting-house, and almost no other business has received attention. New roads had been occasionally built, and old ones repaired; but *where* and *how* build a place of worship, have been the all-absorbing questions. The annual meeting, March 17, 1772, when Samuel Leavitt was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jeremiah Easman, Simon Marston, and Richard Jenniss, selectmen,—was almost the first since the incorporation that had not this perplexing subject under consideration. The meeting of September 24, 1771, was the first held at the meeting-house, and so many frames had been erected, and at such different places, that for some time it was necessary in the warrant to notify the people to assemble at the meeting-house ("on Chase's Hill So called)." May 19. 1772, it was voted, "to raise thirty pounds L. M. to be Laid out Intirely for preaching," and John Pearson and James Page were to "Look out for some Suitable person to supply the parrish with preaching."

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Upham's Call to Deerfield. — Proposals. — Clearing of Land. — Apple-trees. — Mr. Upham's Reply. — Preparations for Ordination. — The Council. — Mr. Upham's Parentage. — Marriage. — His Character. — Decease. — Monument. — His Children and Grandchildren. — Rev. Nathaniel Wells. — Ordination. — His Children. — His Successors.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1772, in answer to a legal warrant, the town voted, "That the Parrish Give a Call to Mr. Timothy Upham to Settle in the work of the Ministry in Deerfield;" "Voted Thomas Simpson, Esq., Deacon Abram True, James Page, Stephen Batchalar, Richard Jenness, Capt. Samuel Leavitt, Capt. Jacob Longfellow, Jeremiah Easman, Benj^a Sanborn, David Batchalar, and John Bartlet be A Committee to Draw up proposals for Mr. Timothy Upham."

This meeting then adjourned to the first day of October, 1772, when it was voted to make to Mr. Upham proposals agreeably to the report of the committee, as follows: —

The Parrish agrees to allow Mr. Timothy Upham, if he Should Settle in the Ministry in Deerfield for Salary Sixty pounds Lawful money for the 1st year ye Salary to begin the first day of March next and to Add five pounds Lawful money yearly till it amounts to Seventy five pounds and to Continue the Same Salary So long as he Continues a Regular Minister and Likewise to build A House on the Parsonage Lott where the meeting house was framed forty two by thirty two two Story high with A Commodious Celler and Well the out Side to be Inclosed so as to be Comfortable and two rooms finished according to Country mode within one year from Date meaning to Consult with our Elected Pastor the other part of the House to be finished in four years from this Date A Barn to be built thirty-two by thirty within one year from this Date likewise to keep his horse for one year from the said first Day of March, the Second year one Horse and one Cow the third year one horse and two Cows and After that time wee Engage that there Shall be Land Enough Cleared on the Parsonage to Keep two Cows one horse and ten Sheep Summer and Winter in A Middling Season and to be well fenced and wee must Keep S^d fence in Repair

but the true meaning is that the S^d Mr. Upham Shall have the Whole Proffitts of the Parsonage Except wood and timber so long as he Continues to be A Regular minister of the Gospel according to the Congregational Constitution, and also twenty five Cord of Wood att his house yearly and his Salary to begin from the time of his Settlement according to the proposal for the first year till the Said first Day of March Commences. Voted Lastly that this meeting Stands Adjourned till the Last Thursday of this instant October.

SAMUEL LEAVITT, Moderator.

Pr JACOB LONGFELLOW, Clerk, *Protempore.*

At the adjourned meeting it was resolved, that the "Parrish Clear two or three acres of Land on the Parsonage and Sett out one Hundred Apple trees on the Parsonage for the use of Mr. Upham." It was also "Voted the Parrish Excuse Mr. Upham one Sabbath yearly to visit his Relations."

At the same time, "Voted the Parrish Receive Mr. Timothy Upham's answer and Excepts in the Affirmative which is as Followeth:" —

TO THE INHABITANTS OF DEERFIELD.

Christian Friends, — Having taken your Invitation you have given me to Settle with you in the Sacred office of the Gospel Ministry into the most Serious Consideration and Seeing that you are United in it and have made Such provision for my temporal Support as may be Sufficient relying uppon the Grace and Goodness of God for that Assistance I Stand in need of in So Great and Important a Work I Comply with your Request and that with a Greatful Sense of the Respect you have Shown me and Intreating your prayers att the throne of Grace for me I subscribe my Self yours to serve in the Important work of the Gospel ministry.

TIMOTHY UPHAM.

DEERFIELD Octob^r ye 29th 1772.

Voted the Day for ordination the first Wednesday in Decr next Except it Should be thanksgiving Day which it was, and it was performed the Second wednesday in Decr 1772.

Voted Deacon Abram True Capt. Samuel Leavitt and Mr. James Page are A Committe to Send Letters to the Counsil whose names are these ministers Mr Robie Mr Fogg Mr Odlin Mr Trask Mr Stearns Mr Cotton Mr Tuck Mr Noyce Mr Thair Mr Jewitt Mr Hastins Mr Thatcher.

Voted the Select men Provide for the Counsil. And Capt. John Dudlys house for Entertainment for the above ministers and Deligates.

REV. TIMOTHY UPHAM.

Mr. Upham was of the fifth generation of the descendants of Mr. John Upham, who was born in England in 1597, and settled in Weymouth, Mass., 1635. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1768, when twenty years old, having sustained a creditable rank in scholarship. He studied theology with the Rev. Mr Trask of Brentwood, and received calls from the church in Portsmouth and other towns, but was touched by the liberality and tender regards of the people of Deerfield, resolved to be their pastor, and so was ordained as such at the age of twenty-four years, in 1772. May 18, 1773, he married Miss Hannah Gookin, whose twin sister, Elizabeth, became the wife of Dr. Edmund Chadwick, the first physician of Deerfield. These were the descendants of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin, and daughters of the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of North Hampton, and of Love Wingate, his wife. They were born at North Hampton, April 22, 1754. Their father died when they were twelve years of age; but they were greatly aided in subsequent education by their uncle, Mr. John Wingate of Stratham, and by their aunt, Mrs. Col. Pickering of Salem.

Mrs. Upham was an estimable lady. Her personal appearance was indicative of great physical and mental activity. Her tastes were refined, and her disposition gentle and lovely. Her piety was a pure, fervent, and self-consuming flame. A simple stone marks the place of her rest, bearing this inscription, written by Miss Elizabeth Champney Williams: —

Hannah, Consort of the Rev. Timothy Upham, Who departed this life Aug. 4, 1797, in the 44th year of her age.

If truth, love, virtue, each attractive grace,
That warms the heart or animates the face;
If tears, or sighs, or ardent prayers could save
The kind, the generous, from the silent grave, —

Then death, relentless, must have lost his prey;
And with it lost his cruel power to slay
One who shall rise and shine in realms above,
Forever happy in her Savior's love.

In October, 1799, Mr. Upham married for his second wife Miss Hephzibah Neal of Stratham, whose tombstone bears the following inscription: —

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hephzibah Upham, relict of the Rev. Timothy Upham, who, after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, departed this life May 15, 1811, aged 57.

Mr. Upham was six feet tall, rather spare, but perfectly erect. His voice was melodious and powerful; his enunciation was clear and distinct. He possessed a well-balanced mind and excellent judgment. Distinguished for the rectitude of his character, for quiet dignity, and constant self-possession, he won the admiration of his people; while his hospitality and benevolence, extending to the verge of his means, awakened their love and esteem.

Mr. Upham died February 21, 1811, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after a faithful ministry in Deerfield of nearly forty years. The people to whom Mr. Upham so long and so faithfully ministered had become an intelligent and spirited community, capable of appreciating the worth of their pastor, and hastened to manifest an appropriate regard for him and sense of their own loss in his death, by rearing a monument at his grave bearing this inscription: —

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Timothy Upham, first pastor of the Congregational Church in this town, over which he was ordained November, 1772, and was continued to them, to mutual satisfaction, for 39 years; then this mortal put on immortality. In a joyful hope of a glorious resurrection, he departed this life Feb. 21st, 1811, aged 63. As a testimony of their grateful remembrance of his long and affectionate services, the Congregational Society to whom he ministered have erected this monument.

Mr. Upham had two sons and one daughter; Timothy the younger settled in Portsmouth as a merchant; and was

a brave and efficient officer in the war of 1812 with England. Nathaniel the elder lived and died in Rochester. He was a man of marked ability and success in business. He represented the town of Rochester in the state legislature three years; was a member of the governor's council two years, and a representative of the state in the National Congress from 1817 to 1823. He married, in 1798, Judith Cogswell, daughter of Hon. Thomas Cogswell of Gilmanton, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and for many years a judge of the court of common pleas.

By this marriage were eleven children: —

Thomas Cogswell, born in Deerfield, January 30, 1799, graduated with distinguished honors at Dartmouth College in 1818; studied theology at Andover Seminary when Leonard Woods and Prof. Stuart were in their highest repute for scholarship. Completing his course here, he was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Rochester, having already become favorably known as a scholar, by having assisted Prof. Stuart in Greek and Hebrew instruction in the seminary, and for having translated from the Latin, Jahn's Archæology with additions and corrections, published in 1823. His settlement in Rochester was in July, 1823, to which place his father had removed his family when Thomas was a child. In 1824, he was elected professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Bowdoin College, and was inducted into that office February, 1825. This was to be his life work; here he was to spend the years of his manhood, and chiefly to bless the world through minds molded by his influence. Mr. Upham has long been known for his "Elements of Mental and Moral Philosophy," a work that has passed through many editions and been translated into other languages as a text-book for schools; also for his "Treatise on the Will," "Ratio Disciplinæ," "Manuel of Peace," "The Life of Faith," "The Interior or Hidden Life," "Divine Union," "Lives and Opinions of Mad. Guyon and

Fénelon." Prof. Upham in 1852 visited England and Scotland; France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy; Egypt and the Holy Land, — in company with Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., then of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City. A result of his travels was a volume of letters, written with great care, the fruit of a mind highly poetic and trained to nice discrimination. Several other works have been written by him, of much merit, while his contributions to periodicals and journals are quite numerous. To a ripe scholarship Mr. Upham added a fervent piety that shone conspicuously in all his life, and in the peace he enjoyed at death, when, though he could say nothing more, he could articulate, "My soul is with God." He died in New York City April 2, 1872, aged seventy-three years. He resigned his professorship in Bowdoin five years before his decease, having filled that office for the period of forty-three years. Prof. Upham married, about the time of his appointment to his professorship, Miss Phebe Lord of Kennebunkport, Me.

Nathan Gookin, son of Nathaniel, son of Rev. Timothy Upham, born in Deerfield, January 8, 1801, fitted for college at Exeter Academy, then under the charge of Dr. Abbott, graduated from Dartmouth College with honor in 1820, read law in the office of Hon. David Barker, jr., of Rochester, practiced law in Bristol, removed to Concord in 1829, was appointed one of the associate justices of the superior court of New Hampshire at the age of thirty-two, the youngest man that had been placed on the bench in the state, with the exception of the Hon. Levi Woodbury. At the time of Judge Upham's appointment, Hon. William M. Richardson was chief-justice; and Hon. Joel Parker, afterwards chief-justice, the man in whom New Hampshire has always felt great pride, came to the bench at the same time with Mr. Upham. In 1843, Mr. Upham resigned his position upon the bench and became connected with the interests of the railroad, which, in 1843, was opened from

Lowell to Concord, being an extension of the one from Boston to Lowell which was opened in 1833. He at first was superintendent, afterward president, and retained that position until 1866. In 1853, Judge Upham was appointed commissioner to settle claims of the United States against England, and claims of England against the United States. The commissioner on the part of England was Edmund Hornby, Esq. Their decision was to be regarded as final, and in accordance with it all the claims between the two countries were to be adjusted.

Judge Upham was also appointed to a similar duty in 1862, on a commission between the United States and New Granada for the settlement of claims between the two countries.

Judge Upham married, October 28, 1829, Betsey Watts, daughter of Nathaniel Lord of Kennebunkport, Me. She was born March 23, 1810, and died August 17, 1833, aged twenty-three, leaving two children, Elizabeth Lord and Nathaniel Lord; the former became the wife of Joseph B. Walker, Esq., of Concord; the latter is a Congregational clergyman in New Jersey.

Judge Upham's second wife was the daughter of Rev. Abraham Burnham, for more than forty years pastor of the Congregational Church in Pembroke. By this marriage there were two children; the first a daughter, died in infancy; the second a son, Francis A., died in Altoona, Penn., April 3, 1867, aged twenty-nine.

Judge Upham died December 11, 1869, aged sixty-eight years, universally loved and respected by those who knew him. The influence of a life like his can never cease to be felt for good. His was a life of uncompromising integrity, purity, and usefulness.

Two sons of Hon. Nathaniel Upham, Alfred, M. D., and Francis W., LL. D., resided in New York; and Joseph B., for many years a merchant and subsequently collector of the port, resided in Portsmouth. His wife was Sarah C.

Currier of Dover, granddaughter of Col. Amos Cogswell of that city. Their son, Joseph B. Upham, jr., is a graduate of Brunswick College, studied law for a while in Portsmouth, then entered the navy as third engineer, rose to be first. During the Rebellion he was for some time on our iron-clad steamers, subsequently sent to Mediterranean on the flag-ship, visited Russia and the neighboring countries with Admiral Farragut, passing through the Suez Canal, and visiting the Pyramids. Subsequently he was sent to China, spending two years in Yokahama, again passing through the canal in going, and returning by San Francisco across the continent to Portsmouth, his home.

Timothy Upham, M. D., of Waterford, N. Y., and Prof. Albert G. Upham, M. D., of Boston, who died some years since, were sons of Hon. Nathaniel Upham. The daughters of Nathaniel Upham were: Hannah Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Mary, who married Hon. David Barker, jr., of Rochester, member of Congress, and is now the widow of Eben Coe, Esq., of Bangor, Me.; Judith, who married Hon. James Bell of Exeter, senator of the United States, whose children are: Mary Anne, now the wife of Nathaniel G. White, Esq., of Lawrence, Mass.; Eliza Upham, Lucy, James Dana, and Charles Upham.

Ruth C., the youngest daughter of Nathaniel Upham, married Dr. J. Berry, and died May, 1869, at the residence of her only daughter, Julia, who married Rev. J. C. Thompson of Pottstown, Penn.

Hannah, daughter of Rev. Timothy Upham, was born in Deerfield, July, 1789, and was left motherless when at a very early age, and was mostly indebted to her father's instruction and influence in the development of those intellectual traits, which, in later years, made her so successful as a teacher. She attended school for a while at Bradford, Mass., taught at Belleville, now a part of Newburyport, Mass. Not satisfied with being an ordinary teacher she passed a year in a French family in New York, studying

the French, Italian, and German languages. The Ontario Female Seminary at Canandaigua, N. Y., had for some time been declining, so that, in 1830, few sought instruction there. It was at this time, and while Miss Upham was in New York, that the late Hon. Francis Granger whose death followed that of Miss Upham by a single week, visited New York to secure a teacher, to whom Miss Upham was recommended, and to whom the situation was offered. At her boarding-house, in the morning before entering the seminary, one of the trustees called upon her, whom she requested to invite some one of the clergymen to open the school that day with prayer. The trustee replied that they thought it better not to allow the ministers to have any thing to do with the school, and it would not be wise to attempt to make the school subject to any special religious influence. To whom Miss Upham replied, "Well, if the school is to have nothing to do with the Christian religion, nor the teachers of it, then *I* am to have nothing to do with the school." It is needless to say that a clergyman was invited; and she whose intellectual attainments and moral qualities fitted her to adorn the highest position, and whose loving piety diffused the sweet incense of sanctity wherever she was, in a short time, by her judicious management and skillful instruction, raised the institution to its highest position of character, usefulness, and prosperity. Miss Upham resigned her charge in 1848, and died at Canandaigua, August 20, 1868, leaving the luster of her character as a legacy to the country, while her private virtues are embalmed in the hearts of those that best knew her.

Of these children and grandchildren, as the descendants of the beloved pastor of their fathers, the present generation of Deerfield are justly proud. They cheerfully admit the extent and permanency of the influence of a learned and Christian minister, and that to-day they are feeling the influence of their first pastor and the noble mother of his children.

REV. NATHANIEL WELLS.

Mr. Wells was born in Wells, Me., July 13, 1774. He was the son of Hon. Nathaniel Wells, a distinguished jurist, whose father was Deacon Nathaniel, who removed to Wells, Me., from Ipswich, and there died, October 26, 1666. Mr. Nathaniel Wells graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1795, and taught for a while in his native town, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued for a number of years; and abandoning that, he commenced the study of theology with the Rev. Moses Hemmenway, D. D., of Wells, under whose instruction he had fitted for college, and whose daughter Eunice he had married in 1797. He was employed to preach in Deerfield as a candidate, in 1812. After the death of Rev. Mr. Upham, February 21, 1811, a call was given to Rev. Ebenezer S. Sperry, with the offer of three hundred dollars and income of parsonage, and twenty-five cords of wood, and the keeping the fence in repair. This call was declined. A call was extended to Mr. Wells, with the offer of a salary of four hundred dollars, with income of the parsonage, and buildings to be kept in repair. This being accepted, Mr. Wells was ordained July 1, 1812. Before the ordination took place, the people of Deerfield made arrangements to move his family from Wells to the parsonage. The carriages that were sent for this purpose were met, at Nottingham Square on their return with the pastor and his family, by a procession of about forty carriages, and escorted to the parsonage. And when arrived at the parsonage, the company formed themselves into lines, extending from the street several rods to the entrance of the house, between which the pastor and his family passed to his future home, to meet with such an entertainment as his parishioners knew so well how to provide. In the midst of a united and happy people, Mr. Wells passed twenty-nine years, in stimulating his hearers to strive for a higher life, in winning them into paths of godliness by a faithful holding up

of Christ crucified, and by his own example, even to the end of life. He consulted for all the interests of the people, looking well to the education of the young, being himself an excellent scholar; and had the satisfaction of seeing grow up around him a generation of intelligent men and women, who, in the various departments of literature and business, have reflected honor upon the pastor and the town. The Congregational Church was greatly blessed by his ministry, enjoying precious revivals in 1831, 1835, and 1838. Mr. Wells was dismissed in 1841, retaining the affection and confidence of his people to the last, and continued a blessing to them as a citizen until his death, which occurred December 31, 1858, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-five.

There were born to Mr. Wells twelve children, four of whom died young. Of those who survived were: Maria, born July, 1798, married T. M. White of South Deerfield, and has one son, Nathaniel, residing in Lawrence, Mass.; David born in November, 1803, and died in February 22, 1876; he was a practicing physician in Lowell, Mass., thirty-six years; his death was occasioned by a rupture of the walls of the heart. A meeting of the members of the medical profession was called immediately after his death was known, and passed the following resolve: —

Whereas, Dr. David Wells, one of the oldest and most respected members of the medical profession in this city, has suddenly departed this life, after a residence of thirty-six years in our midst. —

Resolved, That his studious habits, his singleness of devotion to professional duties, his discriminating treatment of disease, and his uniform gentlemanly conduct, commend themselves as worthy of respect and imitation among his brethren of the profession.

Rev. Eden Foster, D. D., his pastor, bore the following testimony of the worth of Dr. Wells: —

Dr. Wells was extremely retiring and self-distrusting, and few knew his worth. He was a lover of Christ and of his fellow-men. In the higher department of books and thought he cultivated the domain of

reading as the sailor follows the sea, as the native Swiss loves the mountains. I never met him, exchanging with him occasional greetings, taking him by the hand, receiving from him a word of personal encouragement, without lifting up my heart to God that his rare intellectual culture, the wealth of his affection, the powers of his Christian principle, might be better known. . . . . His mind had a surpassing stength and refinement. In his life were the living and springing roots of all nobleness. His heart had an overflowing love.

Alluding to his having never married, his pastor adds : —

How sad that some happy explorer had not traced those rivulets of kindness, through ever-deepening currents to the Albert Nyansa Lake, and built a house on its bordor, so that its blessed exhalations might not have been lost in the unknown airs, and its outflowing streams in surrounding sands. I mourn for him as for a brother.

Nathaniel, born February, 1805, a lawyer in Great Falls, marrying, for his first wife, N. A. Wyman of Woburn, Mass., having one son, who has recently deceased ; for his second wife, Eliza Thom of Derry, having four surviving children, William, Christopher, Harriet, and Lizzie ; Theodore, born February, 1807, practiced as a physician several years ; afterwards studied theology ; ordained at Barrington June 11, 1845 ; died July, 1862 ; his wife being Sarah E. Peabody of Westford, Mass. ; Moses Hemmenway, born August, 1814, graduated from Dartmouth College, 1839 ; studied for the ministry at Andover ; ordained over the Congregational Church in Pittsfield November 19, 1845 ; dismissed December 5, 1853 ; settled again at Hinsdale ; now at Lower Waterford, Vt. ; having taught at different times at Canandaigua, N. Y., Grafton, Mass., and South Berwick, Me. ; his first wife being A. R. Vatie of New York, having two surviving children, Annie M., now a teacher in South Africa, and Charles V. ; his second wife being Emily M. Taylor of Hinsdale, having one daughter, Ellen ; Elizabeth J., born October, 1816, educated and taught at Canandaigua, N. Y., became the wife of Rev. J. P. Humphrey, now of East St. Johnsbury, Vt. ; Abby T., born

June, 1819, graduated and taught at Canandaigua, N. Y., teaching for the last seventeen years in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alexander, born September, 1821, married R. A. Beach, Augusta, N. Y., having one daughter, Maria T.

Rev. Mr. Wells was succeeded by Rev. Ephraim Nelson Hidden, who was ordained pastor September, 1841, and dismissed October, 1849; to be followed by Rev. William A. Patten, who was ordained July 18, 1850, and was dismissed July 21, 1852.

Rev. U. W. Condit was installed pastor July 10, 1855, the pulpit having been supplied the three years by Rev. W. A. Forbes and E. F. Abbott. Mr. Condit was dismissed March 15, 1864.

Rev. Lyman White succeeded the second ministry of Mr. Patten, commencing his labors in the autumn of 1874. Mr. White was born in Roxbury, N. H., July 23, 1818, son of John, the son of John. The latter was a soldier in the Revolution, was present when Charlestown was burnt by the British. Rev. L. White graduated from Dartmouth in 1846, at Andover in 1849; preached at Epping five years, at Easton, Mass., seven years, at Phillipston, Mass., eight years, at Pembroke, N. H., four years and a half. Mr. White, June 3, 1850, married Pamelia Graham, daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Warren, and their children were: Mary, who died at the age of three; and Carrie, now a member of the Stevens High School of Claremont. His wife died August 22, 1858, and he married, November 30, 1859, Mary Chase, daughter of Rev. Carlton Hurd, D. D., of Fryburg, Me., granddaughter of Rev. Abijah Wines, D. D., for many years pastor of the church at Newport. Their children are Frank L., who died young, Mary Agnes, Alice Augusta, John Carlton, and Winifred.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER IV.

Roads. — School-houses. — Revolutionary Spirit. — Deputies chosen. — Soldiers raised. — Bounties voted. — Census, 1775. — New-York Tories. — Assigned to Nottingham and Deerfield. — Test Declaration. — Distinguished Statesmen. — Baptist Church. — Freewill Baptist Church.

UP to the time of the settlement of Mr. Upham, we find no action of the town worthy of particular notice, aside from the location and building of a meeting-house and the securing that settlement. In these matters the people are at rest, and from that day Deerfield rapidly advanced in efforts at development of its resources. Timber abundant and lands fertile, the town occupies henceforth no unenviable position among her sister towns. Some attention from the first had been given to highways; now more. At the annual meeting, March 17, 1773, Samuel Leavitt was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, clerk; "Jeremiah Easman, Richard Jeness, Deacon Abram True, Select men;" and important action was had respecting roads; and on the 9th of June, 1774, at a special meeting we find attention given to education: "Agreed upon that the gramor Schoole is to be kept this term at the North Sid of the parish the South part to be att their proportion of the Extraordirnery Cost." We are led to infer from this, that prior efforts had been made in some way to instruct the children of the town. June 19, 1775, it was voted, "that the Parish dismiss School keeping for the present." March 19, 1776, the parish voted to raise seven hundred pounds for schooling, but the "conflict" prevented the execution of the vote. For some reason the inhabitants in the southern part of the town were uneasy, and made an effort to be set off as a distinct parish; and at the meeting, June 9, 1774, it was voted, that "Benemian Sanborn and Jeremiah Easman be a Committee to Vindicate and Shew Cause Why a pertition, that

a Number of the Inhabitants of the parish of Deerfield Have Laid before the Jeneral Court, shall not be answered." But stirring times are at hand. There is a growing discontent throughout the colonies against the mother country; and here as elsewhere minor differences are held in abeyance. January 2, 1774, the town chose "Capt. Daniel More and Moses Marshel Deputies" to "a Congress to be Held at Philadelphia on the tenth Day of may Next," and "Daniel More, Simon marston Patton Simpson Daniel Batchelder John Merilles Richard Jenness as a Committee" to "See that the Parish Conforms to the Rules proposed by the general Congress & &." And again, January 30, 1775, "Voted one Hundred Dollars to be Raised to purchase a Stock of ammunition." On the eighth day of May, 1775, "Voted Simon Marston and Mr. Upham Debuities to Joyn the Congress at Exeter, the 17 day of this present may 1775 if Mr timothy upham Refuses to go the Saide Marston is to Ettend." On the 12th of December of this year, the inhabitants of Deerfield and Northwood were called together, at Deerfield, to choose a person to represent both towns on the twenty-first day of the same month at Exeter in congress. This was done by order of "the late Congress." Jeremiah Easman was elected. March 19, 1776, Daniel Page, John "Mcrillis," Daniel "Currer," David Batchelder, Capt. Nathan Sanborn, were a Committee of Safety.

CENSUS OF DEERFIELD, 1785.

The Provisional Congress ordered a census to be taken in all the towns of the Province of New Hampshire. That of Deerfield is as follows: —

Males under 16 years of age	250
Males from 16 to 50, not in the army	204
All males above 50 years of age	26
Persons gone in the army	30
All Females	418
Negroes and Slaves for life	1
	929

In compliance with the above Request [of the Provincial Congress] we have vud fire arms and find 120 fit for use, and 68 wanting and 51 pounds of Powder.

DANIEL LAD,
BENJAMIN PAGE, } *Selectmen.*
ROBERT PAGE,

DEERFIELD, September 19, 1775.

Then the above Signers Personally appeared & made oath to the above Inventory before me

SAM^LL LEAVITT, *Just. of Peace.*

The confidence reposed in the patriotism of New Hampshire may be seen in the fact that other states not able to restrain the Tories within their limits, transported them into New Hampshire. The Hon. John Jay of New York wrote to the Honorable the General Court of the State of New Hampshire, thus: —

GENTS, — The Committee appointed by the Convention of this State for the Purpose of inquiring into, detecting and defeating all conspiracies which may be formed therein against the Liberties of America, find it indispensably necessary to remove a Number of dangerous and disafficted Persons, some of whom have been taken in Arms against America, to one of the neighboring States. On conferring with Lieut.-Coll. Welch relative to sending them to New Hampshire, he was of opinion, that the zeal which your Honble Body have uniformly manifested for the American Cause, would induce you cheerfully to receive and dispose of them in such Manner as to prevent the further execution of their wicked and malicious Designs.

The Committee desire that all such of Prisoners as are not directed to be confined and not in circumstances to maintain themselves, be put to labour and compelled to earn their subsistance; and they have directed the Bearer Egbert Benson, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of this County to pay you five hundred dollars on account of the expences you may be put to by complying with their request.

The Committee beg leave to recommend this Gentleman to your Notice and confidence, he will communicate to you the Instructions given him by the Committee and readily give any information that may be necessary to enable you to form a judgment of the characters of the several Prisoners and the Degrees proper to enjoin them.

By order Committee.

I am, Gent^n: Your most ob^t hum serv^t

JOHN JAY, *Chairman.*

SIR, — You are hereby ordered to march with the Prisoners, whose names are in the inclosed annexed List with all despatch to Exeter in the State of New Hampshire. You are to have a particular Eye upon those marked with an *Astrism* & to confine those in Irons who appear to be dangerous.

I am, Sir, Yours,

ROB^T V^N RENSILAER.

To CAPT. FUNDA, Head Quarters, Nov. 1st, 1776.

The action of the Committee of Safety in New Hampshire respecting these tories of New York may be seen from the letter of the chairman, M. Weare: —

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. } IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY. November 14th 1776.

The Committee, taking into consideration what is necessary to be done with a number of persons sent into this State by order of the State of New York, and enquiring of the officers who conducted them and receiving such information as they could give relating to the Crimes charged against them (the Convention of New York not having as yet transmitted any thing relative thereto) Have determined that at present and until information arrives from the State of New York, That Silvester Stone, Daniel Doughty, George Doughty, Adam Weaver, Daniel Hoffman, James Parker, Thomas Bullis, George Blanchard & Timothy Doughty be committed to the Prison in Exeter, having the Liberty of the yard in the day time only; and that all the other persons may provide their own lodgings any where within six miles of the State House in the Town of Exeter, except in the Town of New Market, at no time going beyond those limits, and that they strictly observe their conduct relative to political affairs & by no means endeavor to use words or arguments to people they may converse with tending to hurt the Interest of the States of America, or in opposition to the present contest with Great Britain on pain of immediate imprisonment.

Any of the above persons being of the society called Quakers (not of the number ordered to prison) observing the above caution may go to the Towns of Dover, Hampton Falls, Seabrook & Kensington, if they think fit and take quarters with People there of that Society Every person when he has provided himself with lodgings is to take care to return his name & the name of his Landlord, & in what Town he resides, to General Folsom at Exeter.

M. WEARE, *Chairman.*

The whole number of tories conducted into the state by Capt. A. Funda was seventy-four, and the Committee of Safety showed their confidence in the patriotism of Nottingham and Deerfield in entrusting most of those committed to prison to their guardianship.

STATE OF N. HAMPSHIRE, IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,
Novem^r 23, 1776.

Ordered, That Sylvester Stone, Daniel Doughty, George Doughty & Adam Weaver, persons sent to this State from New York Convention as enemies to the rights of America, be sent to the Town of Nottingham, and David Hoffman, James Parker, Timothy Doughty and George Blanchard be sent to the Parish of Deerfield, to be put out in such Families (by the respective Selectmen) as will take them to Board, or hire them to labour. Said persons observing on pain of imprisonment not to use words or arguments to people they converse with, tending against the measures carrying on by the American States.

DECLARATION BY THE INHABITANTS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,
April, 12 1776.

To the Selectmen of Deerfield: In order to carry the underwritten Resolution of the honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males, above twenty years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots and Negroes excepted), to sign the Declaration on this paper; and when so done, to make return thereof, together with the the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly, or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, *Chairman.*

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the Cause of America; or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Arms.

(Extract from the minutes.)

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

In consequence of the above Resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies, We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will to the utmost of our power at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.

SIGNERS IN DEERFIELD.

Timothy Upham.	James Langley.	Josiah Chase.
Eliphalet Smith.	Dominick Griffin.	Daniel Currier.
Stephen Batchelder.	Robert Merrill.	Benjamin Stevens.
Simon Marston.	Francis Batchelder.	Benjamin French.
John McCrillis.	Abiel Bartlett.	Wadleigh Ham.
John Dam.	Samuel Hardy.	Samuel Gilman.
Thomas Rand.	Nathaniel Osgood.	Henry Tucker.
Abraham True.	David Robinson.	Eleph. Grefeen, jr.
Benjamin Sanborn.	Levi Harvey.	Daniel Page.
James Page.	Joseph Young.	H. Thompson.
Isaac Shepherd.	James Young.	John Goodhue.
Adonijah Fellows.	Jonathan Robinson.	James Mason.
Samuel Cate.	John Robinson.	Andrew Freese.
Thomas Moulton.	John Merrill.	Thomas Leavitt.
Richard Jenness.	John Jones.	Enoch Robie.
Jacob Longfellow.	Sanborn Cram.	Samuel Perkins.
Jeremiah Easman.	David Batchelder.	Joseph Kinnison.
John Avery.	Jedediah Prescott.	James Griffin.
George Wallis.	Jonah Prescott.	Jn° Batchelder, jr.
Aaron Rawlins.	John Meade.	Edward Dearborn.
Increase Batchelder.	Samuel Pulsifer.	S. Batchelder, jr.
Nathan Green.	Joshua Leavitt.	Gideon Ham.
John Lucy.	Ezekiel Gilman.	Nathan Grefeens.
Benjamin Batchelder.	William Mos.	Samuel Hobbs.
Levi Dame.	Benjamin Bere.	Andrew Nealey.
Peter Mason.	Thomas Jenness.	John Cram.
Thomas Robie.	Joseph Currier.	John Grefeens.
Jonathan Blue.	David Hindwick.	Joseph Grooes.
Theophilus Griffin.	Robert Helese.	Enoch French.
Joseph March.	Dalton Simpson.	Peter Sanborn.
Eliphalet Farffon.	Stephen Chase.	Ebenezer Tilton.
Joshua Nosey.	Moses Chase.	William Smith.
George Seavey.	John Simpson.	Nathan Batchelder.

John Matton.	Joseph Judkins.	Samuel Prescott.
James Brown.	Joshua French.	Joshua McClure.
David Jewett.	Benjamin Judkins.	Samuel McClure.
Zebulon Ring.	Daniel Ladd.	Jedo Webster.
Joseph Hilton.	Joshua Young.	Thomas Blasdell.
Samuel Hoit.	Nathaniel Philbrick.	Cotton Haines
Joseph Hoit.	Jonathan Watson.	John Pearson.
John Thurstin.	Jonathan Philbrick.	Nat. Batchelder, 3d.
Benjamin Folsom.	Simon Batchelder.	Joseph Wallis.
Tristram Sanborn.	Ephraim Batchelder.	Phineas Tilton.
Joseph Cram.	Moses Barnard.	Timothy Gowing.
Joel Cram.	Jonathan Judkins.	John Philbrick.
Jesse Prescott.	Abraham Prescott.	Nathan Philbrick.
Josiah Smith.		

To the Honorable General Assembly or a Committee of Safety for this Colony.

Gentlemen, — We have complied with your request in desiring all males to sign the Declaration on this paper, excepting a few who were gone out of the Parish.

The men who refuse to sign are those whose names are here underwritten: —

Capt. John Robinson.	Nehemiah Cram.	Nathaniel Folsome.
Lieut. Nath. Meloon.	John Easman.	John Prescott.
Moses Marshal.	Ephraim Brown.	Samuel Windslo.
Joseph Merrill.	John Bartlett.	Aseph Morrel.
Doct. Jonathan Hill.	Ebenezer Allison.	Benjamin Ladd.
Josiah Sanborn.	Jeremiah Glidden.	Nathaniel Robinson.
William Turrell.	Daniel Marston.	

NATHAN SANBORN,
BENJAMIN PAGE, } *Selectmen.*
ROBERTPAGE,

Deerfield, June 20, 1776.

At a meeting called April 10, 1777, "to see what means the Parish will adopt to assist Capt. Nathan Sanborn to raise his proportion of men, according to orders," it was voted, that "each company — the North company and the South company — shall furnish their proportion of men agreeable to orders from Col. Nicholas Gilman; Said companies to be to their own separate expense, and raise the

separate proportion of men; and the men wanted shall be paid by a Parish rate, and whatever any may have already paid either in money or by service, shall be allowed, and deducted from his Parish tax. Voted, that Capt. Nathan Sanborn, Richard Jenness, and Peter Sanborn be a Committee to raise the required proportion for the South Company."

This committee does not seem to be successful; so, January 29, 1778, a meeting was called "to see what method the Parish will take to raise the Men wanted for the South Company," and a committee was raised to report a plan whereby the required men might be procured, and to report at an adjourned meeting. Accordingly, the same day, the report is given as follows: —

We the subscribers recommend that every man who went to Cambridge at the time of the Concord Battle be allowed by the day for their service; and that every man be allowed out of his taxes for every year, month and day that he may have already searved since the War, at the same rate of wages that it cost to hire the remainder part of the Continental Soldiers; and if any hath done more than his proportion it is to stand to his credit against another time. And the Commander of each company shall keep a proper Roll of what time each man in his company hath served, and give it to the Committee or Selectmen who may be appointed to receive and examine the same; and each soldir that hath enlisted into the Continental Service without hire shall receive some consideration from the Parish.

This Report was read and accepted.

THOMAS RAND,
JOHN MORRILL,
MOSES CHASE,
SAMUEL HOYT,
JAMES BARNARD,
JOSEPH MARCH,
RICHARD JENNESS, } *Committee.*

Voted, also, that the Selectmen be empowered to examine the Rolls and see what each man hath done heretofore in the War.

Voted that each man that went to Cambridge at the time of Lexington Battle have one dollar a day for that service, and to give each

man who enlisted into the Continental Service, the present campaign without hire, a bonus of $50. Also that Capt Nathan Sanborn, Richard Jenness and John Merrill be a committee to hire the Continental Soldiers now wanting in Deerfield, and this committee are empowered to borrow Money sufficient to secure said Soldiers, at the cost of the Parish.

Vigorous efforts were cheerfully made to raise the requisite number of men for the war, and liberal aid was offered to such as might serve. Among other efforts to meet the calls for men at different times are votes to secure twenty-nine "Continental men," or men to be paid by the General Government, and twenty-nine "Parish men," at the cost of the town; also seven men "for the New-Hampshire battalions, until December next," meaning from June 3, 1780, until the next December. It appears that men from Deerfield gallantly fought at Lexington and in Rhode Island, and wherever New-England men were found struggling for liberty. The names of eighteen persons from this town who died in the Revolution are preserved. It is believed that Maj. John Simpson fired the first gun upon the British with fatal result in that immortal battle at Bunker Hill. It was a premature discharge of his musket, but one that was immediately followed by a general engagement. Maj. Simpson died October 28, 1825. Joseph Mills, an officer in Col. Cilley's regiment during the Revolution, was afterwards an efficient magistrate and a worthy representative. He died in June, 1809, aged sixty years. Hon. Richard Jenness, who acted so important a part in the early history of this town, died July 4, 1819, aged seventy-three years, greatly respected as a magistrate, representative, senator, and judge of the common-pleas court.

During the Indian wars the inhabitants of Deerfield suffered much from fear, and frequently fled with much precipitation to garrisons; not a few for a considerable time entirely deserting their homes and subjecting themselves to privations that they might be near some refuge.

Yet the savages took no lives, nor made any serious incursion into their boundaries.

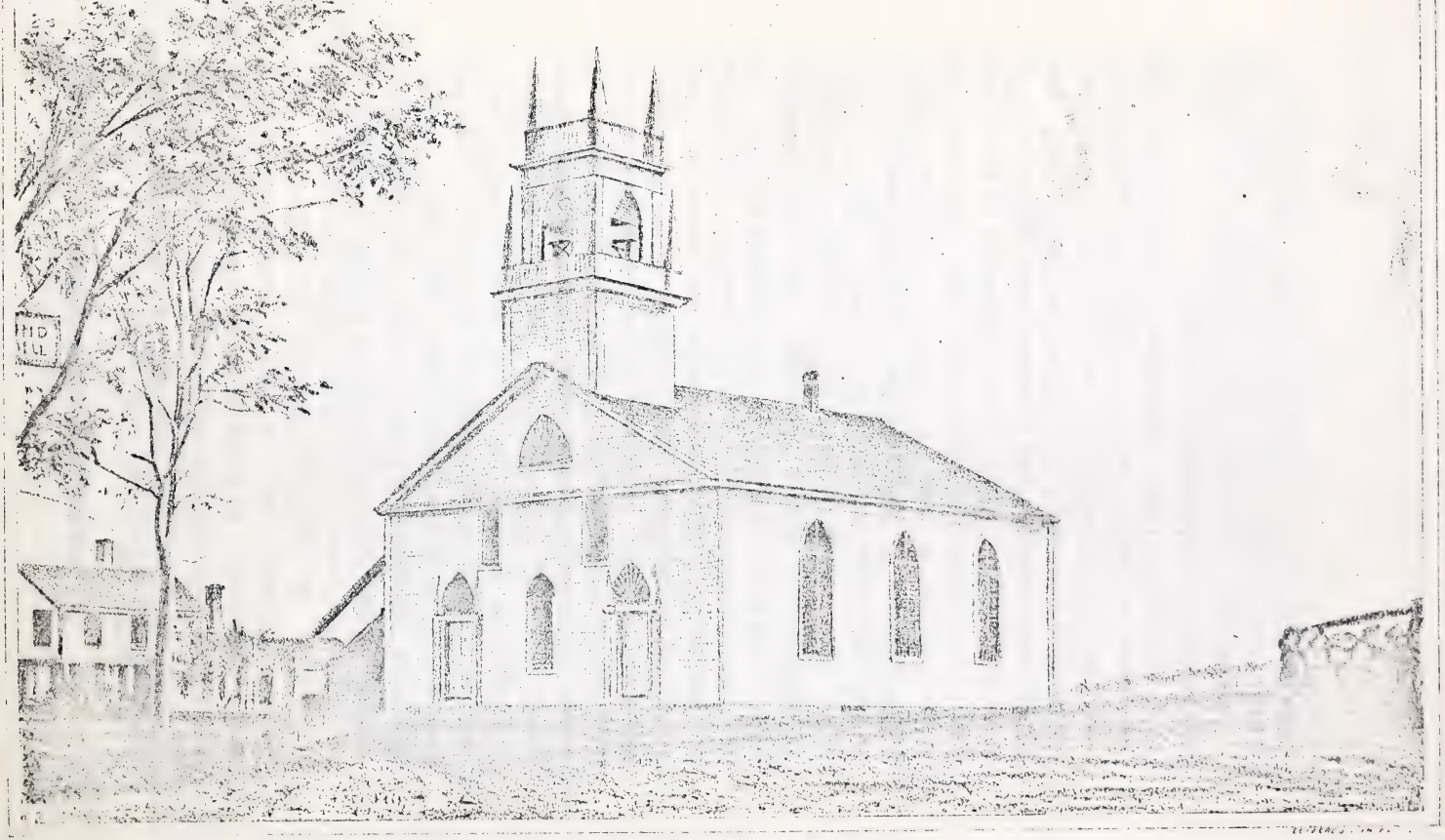
Amid the stirring scenes of war, Deerfield was active in all efforts to establish a permanent government, and responded to every call for men or instruction. January 29, 1778, it was voted that Simon Marston, Thomas Rand, Richard Jenness, James Page, and Capt. Daniel More be a committee to draw up instructions to our representative respecting the confederation.

May 28, 1778, Maj. Simon Marston and Richard Jenness were chosen delegates "to join in a Convention to be holden on the tenth of June next for the purpose of Framing and Laying a permanent form of Government for the future happiness of the good people of this State." And, in May 7, 1779, at a meeting called for the purpose, seventy-two legal voters being present, it was unanimously voted "to accept the Declaration of Rights and plan of Government" recommended by the convention to which Marston and Jenness had been sent. Again, May 13, 1782, Joseph March, Esq., and Dr. Edmund Chadwick were chosen delegates "to join in Convention at Concord on the first Tuesday of June next to Frame and arrange a permanent Government."

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1770, consisting of fourteen members. Elifelet Smith, a layman of inferior natural talents, with little mental culture, was recognized as pastor, though no formal action seems to have been had by the church in respect to his pastoral relation to it. At the first meeting of the church, Smith was chosen clerk, and, July 24 of the same year, Wadly Cram was chosen deacon.

This church was disbanded June 29, 1787, Mr. Smith having removed from the town some years prior. Soon after this, a branch church was organized as part of the Brentwood church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr.



CALVIN B[illegible] CHURCH.

Shepherd. A revival was enjoyed in 1792 and 1793, and one hundred and four persons were added to the church, John Peak preaching for them about this time for the space of one year. It would seem that this church became independent about 1801; but when it became extinct, does not appear. But in 1816, September 12, thirteen men and women, at the house of Theophilus Stevens, formed a church to be known as the "First Baptist Church in Deerfield." Benjamin Sanborn was chosen clerk, and Samuel Hoyt, deacon. For more than thirty years there seems to have been no regularly settled pastor over this church, — a period of struggle for existence, with brief periods of limited prosperity. October 13, 1825, Rev. James Barnaby became pastor, and continued until August 27, 1828. Rev. Isaac Merriam succeeded him April 26, 1829, and was dismissed February 25, 1831. Rev. Bela Wilcox was settled April 8, 1832, and was dismissed April 2, 1837. From May, 1838, to January, 1843, Rev. Isaac Sawyer was pastor, by whom more than one hundred persons were added to the church, making the whole membership two hundred and two. O. O. Stearns was settled November, 1843, and dismissed April, 1845. Noah Hooper began to preach to this church in July, 1845, and was dismissed February, 1848, to be followed by James N. Chase, ordained July, 1849, and removed in the autumn of 1855. In 1856, L. C. Stevens became pastor, and closed that relation July, 1858. September of the same year, Mr. Barnaby, after an absence of more than thirty years, returned and remained until April 21, 1861, followed by Edward T. Lyford, settled May 6, 1862. He was soon after drafted into the service of his country, and was commissioned as chaplain, resigning his pastoral relation, September, 1863. December 30, 1864, Oliver Ayer was settled, and dismissed April 1, 1866.

September 29, 1867, Rev. Henry O. Walker, the present pastor, was settled. Mr. Walker was born October 15, 1835, in Whiting, Vt.; graduated at New Hampton Liter-

ary Institution, 1860, and at Newton Theological Seminary in 1863; married, November 26, 1863, Mary A. Coburn of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Walker was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in East Weare June 20, 1864, whence he came to Deerfield.

MEETING-HOUSES.

The first house of worship occupied by the Baptists was built, 1770, and located about one mile and a half southeast of the center of the town. In 1822, it was removed to the center, and occupied in connection with the Freewill Baptists, and was called the "Union Meeting-house." The Baptists completed and dedicated their present sanctuary October, 1834, where they worship God in peace, encouraged by constant tokens of divine favor.

Thanks are due to Rev. Mr. Walker for many of the foregoing facts which he has cheerfully furnished.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1799. They worshiped many years in the Union meeting-house, which was burned in 1839, and rebuilt in 1840 by the Freewill Baptist people alone, and is occupied by them now. This house is pleasantly located at the center of the town, midway between the Congregational and Calvin Baptist churches. The sabbath assemblies are quite respectable in number, and the ministry is well sustained, and several interesting revivals have been enjoyed. A convenient parsonage, having a valuable tract of land connected with it, was secured about 1850.

Among those who have labored as pastors of this church are John Kimball, S. B. Dyer, I. S. Davis, G. D. Garland, P. S. Burbank, C. S. Smith, Aaron Ayer, Ezra Tuttle, G. S. Hill, and Ira Emery. Mr. Emery came here in 1871. He studied theology at Bangor Seminary, and was ordained at Industry, Me., September 9, 1868. He was dismissed from Deerfield in 1876, and was followed by E. Blake, the present pastor.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

CHAPTER V.

Parade. — Rand's Corner. — Old Center. — New Center. — South Road. — Coffee Town.

PARADE.

DEERFIELD Parade was well chosen by the early settlers, because of its elevated position on the main road from Portsmouth to Concord, and so into Vermont. It was the seat of no inconsiderable trade. Boards, shingles, staves, hoop-poles, were brought here in great quantities, and exchanged for articles that were always to be found at country stores in those days. The Parade, for many years prior to the turnpike road through Northwood and railroads, was a scene of liveliness. Several stores were here; among them was that kept by Daniel Williams, near Shephard's tavern, and that kept by the Jennesses. Here were taverns of much notoriety. Gen. Benjamin Butler, a soldier in the Revolution, and afterwards adjutant-general in New Hampshire, who died May 12, 1828, aged sixty-eight, kept a public house in "ye olden times," where Judge St. Clair died; and Maj. Joseph Shephard, a man of no mean reputation, kept a hotel where Dr. Stephen Brown lived. Lawyers and doctors found business here, and the school-master was not omitted. The families that settled here, and on lands contiguous, were, to an unusual degree, possessed of wealth and intellectual culture; and, besides caring for the district school, they supported a high school, which for many years was known as the academy, founded about 1798 by Joseph Mills, Esq., Col. Joseph Hilton, Gen. Benjamin Butler, Maj. Isaac Shepard, and Andrew Freeze, Esq. It was a flourishing school in its day. Phineas Howe, a young lawyer at the Parade, was its first preceptor, and continued at its head until about 1812. Mr. Jewett, Nathan T. Hilton,

and "Master James Husey" were the most prominent successors of Mr. Howe.

This academy-building was ultimately sold to the Parade school-district, and destroyed by fire about 1842. It was here that the young received a higher education than was common in those days; and this accounts for so many being sent out from Deerfield who have reflected honor upon the town in which they were born; who, to-day, are adorning every department of literature and of honorable activity, showing intellects quickened by the discipline of the academy, and the rivalry of struggling minds. Never do those men seem so great as when establishing a tuition-school, and giving it their patronage and encouragement. They sowed generously, and they reaped abundantly. Money never yields better interest than when employed in educating the intellect of the young. When not generously invested, generations grow up with narrow and unworthy views of human life, each generation growing less in stature and real manhood, until greatness is despised, enterprise is laughed at, and there is glorying in their shame. If the present generation of Deerfield shall fail to equal former in efforts to educate the young, then let her know that her decline in all that is honorable and glorious is inevitable. Nobly does it speak for Deerfield, that one of her sons, benefited by this school, donated to the town for the benefit of the youth the annual income of five thousand dollars; and that another has built a school-house for the district in which he was born, — a model for taste and convenience, — and annually contributes liberally to supplement the efforts of the district to prolong the terms of instruction. Let Richard Jenness, for his five thousand dollars, and Frederick Plummer James, for his elegant school-house and generous appropriations, be models of manhood, and there be some from every town that shall do likewise.

The Parade of to-day has not the business activity of "ye olden times," but it is great in memories of the past: while

PARADE.

the present shows what the past must have been, and pleasant dwellings, broad streets, green commons, ample stores, and charming scenery render it a place of much attraction to the dwellers in the town, and of greater interest to the stranger. The mansions of the late Dr. Brown and the Hon. Ira St. Clair look like abodes of plenty and comfort, where the great and good men of past generations found rest when wearied with toiling over long, steep hills, and were greeted by gentlemanly landlords and treated to warm toddy, while landladies spread bountiful tables, and prepared for them large chambers with beds clean and warm. The generals and captains of Revolutionary fame, and soldiers who "shouldered their crutch and showed how fields were won," and the noble statesmen whom all delighted to honor, were alike made to feel at home in the presence of those who took pride in ministering to the comforts of their guests. True, the flowing bowl was often filled, and merry times were the order of the day, and sometimes of the night; yet quietness generally reigned, and those once here entertained resolved to come again.

The stores of to-day present a more attractive assortment of merchandise than those of yore, which, though they please the eye and flatter the vanity, do not inflame the appetite nor bewilder the intellect. The lawyers grasp fewer fees than their predecessors, doctors give less nauseating drugs, and school-masters apply the birch more tenderly.

The people in this district have shown good taste, and an appreciation of education for their children, in the erection of a commodious and well-finished school-house, which they opened in 1877, furnished with modern appliances. With the presence of a deputy-sheriff, in the person of E. A. J. Sawyer, and of Justices Sawyer and Hazen, and of a physician, in the person of G. H. Towle, the community may abide in safety, assured of length of days, not only from medical skill, but from the life-giving currents of air from

regions so high as to be purified from all noxious elements. Nor can the dwellers here be lonely, since they are the center of a world stretching in beauty in every direction; embracing the White Mountains of the north; the rich valley of the Merrimack on the west, with its wealthy towns: the vast Atlantic on the south, with the pleasant towns in Massachusetts; and the picturesque regions of Maine in the east. Mountains rise gracefully at appropriate distances, and lakes sparkle in many a valley around this favorite locality. May the Parade exist a thousand years, — a place of beauty and a joy always.

The like of old Capt. Daniel Moore, whose tavern was where Mr. Sawyer resides; of Capt. McCrillis, whose strong liquors were sold where Dr. Stephen Brown lately died; of Gen. Benjamin Butler, whose hotel was where Judge St. Clair lived; and of Maj. Shepherd, whose public house was where J. T. Brown resides, — may never be reproduced. All honor to such patriots! Yet may men strong for the right, and women mighty in virtue, walk these streets and adorn these homes; cultivate these farms and beautify these dwellings.

Such merchants as Daniel Moore, Goss and Carlton, Todd and Pierce, Shepard, Runlet, Upham, and the Jennesses, may not make the place lively by their activities; yet S. C. Danforth and others may prove as advantageous to society as those whose stores were odorous with the vapors of alcoholic beverages. May the days never return when merchants who keep intoxicating drinks for sale shall find a customer on this historic Parade, where men were adapted to the demands of the times in which they lived, but not for later generations made wiser by their knowledge of the past.

RAND'S CORNER.

This location is a few miles north-west of the Parade, on the great highway towards Concord from Exeter and Ports-

BAND'S CORNER.

mouth. Like all other centers of business in early times, it is situated on a large, high swell of land, surrounded by a fertile tract of farming country, whereon men can live and rear families amid all that is essential to their highest well-being, but not in the elegance and extravagance of affluence. Industry and economy are necessary, but penuriousness and illiberality are not required. The strong arm and generous soul, absence of injurious habits, industry and forecast in business, with needful education, make the tillers of the soil monarchs of their broad acres, and princes in all sources of rational enjoyment appropriate to country life.

A succession of Rands has taverned and traded here. Large teams of oxen and horses have found straw and provender; nor was the elevation so high, nor the apex so pointed, as that oxen and horses, and teams of them, need fear rolling off, to the ruin of life and property. But here was a broad plateau where there was room enough, which was not always found where early villages were located. There were ample spaces for storage of piles of boards, staves, hoop-poles, and pine shingles. Rum, molasses, and salt fish were prime articles of merchandise, and the exciting cup made many a teamster and many a traveler forget toil and weariness for a time, though it not unfrequently enhanced both, and always, in the end, replied to the interrogatories, "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?"—"They that tarry here long and quaff much of strong drinks; for a serpent that bites and an adder that stings are in them." Men at length heard the reply, and were afraid, and dashed the poisoned cup from their lips, and the serpent and adder were exiled, and there came assurance, quietness, and plenty.

The Rands lived long, and others desired to live as long as they, but could not. The strongest ultimately yield.

So have the Rands. One maiden lady of the name, almost a century old, survives; and G. P. Rand manufactures doors, sash, and blinds, with an integrity and cheapness that greatly help sustain the good reputation of his ancestors.

Rand's Corner is a delightful locality, and its water and land scenery are rarely equaled. Pleasant Pond lies at the base of this swell of land.

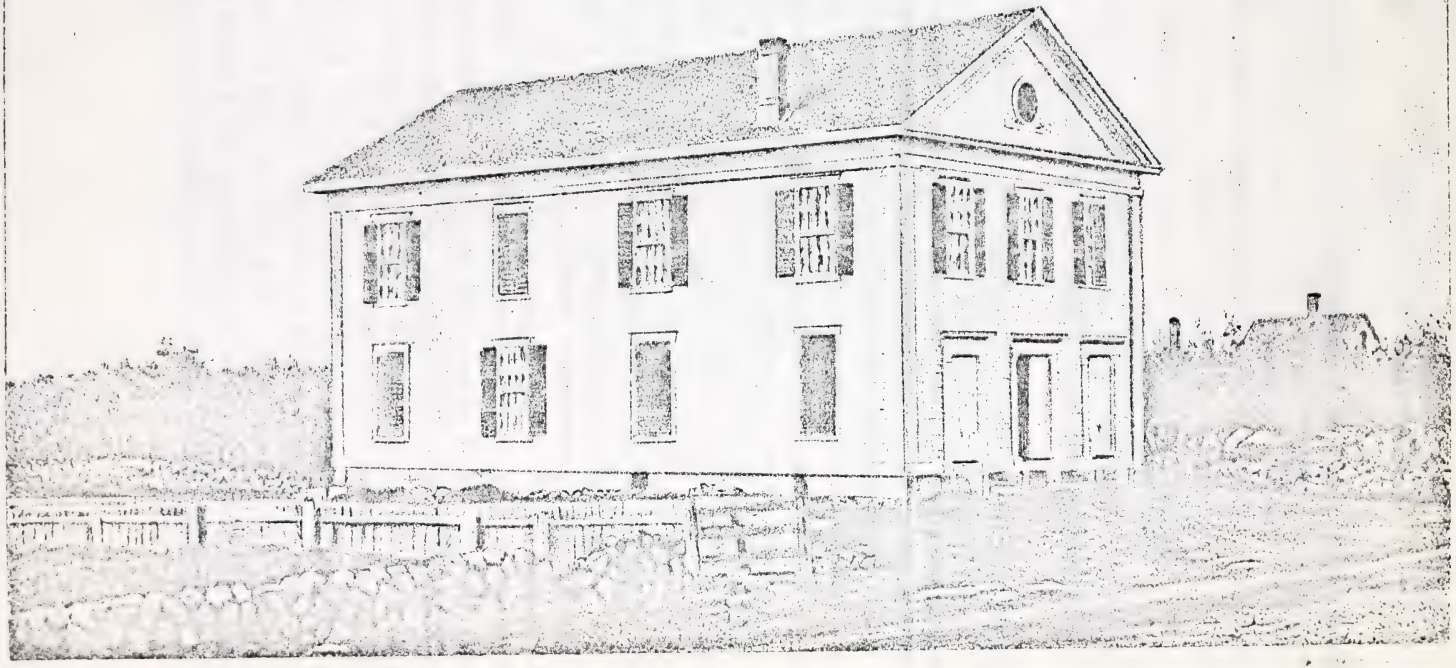
THE OLD CENTER.

This is south-westerly from the Parade and Rand's Corner. Some of the earliest settlements were in this neighborhood. The tract of land designed for the first settled minister was near. It is the highest point of land in Deerfield susceptible of comfortable cultivation, and was long known as Chace's Hill. Immediately after the incorporation of the town, efforts were made by the people to supply themselves with a comfortable house for sabbath worship. Several localities were selected, but with no unanimity. One frame was erected, and another; but there could be no harmony until the second frame was, with great toil, taken down and tugged up the steep acclivity, where the worshiper could overlook all the little kingdoms of the world. Some one, speaking of the house upon this eminence, said that the Lord created two great mountains in Deerfield, and upon those two placed a third: but Deerfield thought that not sufficient, and erected upon the top of this third mountain their high-posted meeting-house, and this satisfied them.

But it was here and in this sanctuary three generations worshiped. To them this was the mountain of God's holiness. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth was this Mount Zion. About this hallowed structure those good men and women walked devoutly, and to them the very stones on which their holy temple stood were precious, and the dust on the beams and carved work was sacred.

PLEASANT POND

Here the Rev. Timothy Upham led the people in their devotions, and expounded the Scriptures during his protracted ministry; and the Rev. Nathaniel Wells, with no less fidelity, did the same until a ripe old age came upon him. Both pastors were men of profound intellects, discriminating in judgment, quick in perception, ripe in scholarship, tender in sensibilities, and sincere in piety. They had no cant in their speech; there was no distortion of countenance; no violation of the laws of language or rhetoric; no put-on sanctimonious airs to please the illiterate or amaze "the groundlings;" no lowering of the law or the gospel to gain proselytes. They stood forth in the dignity of noble ambassadors of Christ, to lift the people up, to educate their minds and improve their morals. They taught the people, believing education to be an aid to the minister in preaching and to the hearer in understanding; solid, substantial men, not needing to change in doctrine or style of presenting it with every varying tide in the community. Such men were benefactors to the town; they molded the character of the people, and their influence was potent even where it was affectedly despised and never acknowledged. It was their joy in age and in death, that they had laid the foundations of society wisely, and that God had blessed their labors, and the people to whom they ministered were capable of appreciating their labors. Those good men are removed to higher services; the house in which the people worshiped has been withdrawn from its lofty eminence, and other sanctuaries invite worshipers to praise and prayer; but the old hill remains. Men and things on it and around it change and disappear through waxing old; but the hill is as high and strong as of yore. The tall pine and the strong oak have disappeared; but the grass and grain wave luxuriantly. And, though the tabernacle has been removed, the dust of the men who reared it, and of the people who worshiped in it, and of the pastors who ministered in it, reposes on its spacious breast: God's care, until



TOWN HALL.

the morning of the resurrection. Good taste and a correct judgment have led the people to gather up the remains of those beloved pastors, and to sepulcher them close by the place where the altar stood at which they so long ministered. Let the earliest rays of the morning sun fall on the graves of Timothy Upham and Nathaniel Wells, and on those of their noble wives, who so effectually aided them in doing the work of the Master; and it is well that the lingering rays of the setting sun should make that place luminous longest.

For many years the capital of New Hampshire was migratory. The question of establishing a permanent seat of government was agitated as early as 1800. Several towns were urged as being most favorably located; among these was Deerfield, and not a few were sanguine that Chace's Hill, or what is now called the Old Center, would be the choice of the state for its capitol. It was urged, that the location was elevated, commanding a view of no small portion of the country; was on the great highway from Portsmouth to Vermont; was near the center of the state, approached by good roads in several directions; had an intelligent and virtuous population; and was the center of much wealth, ample stores, well-kept hotels, and a well-built meeting-house of ample dimensions. But Concord, incorporated in 1765, one year prior to the separation of Deerfield from Nottingham, presented stronger claims, and was made the capital of the state in 1805. But the Old Center long retained its reputation for beauty of location, for the wealth of its business men, and the intelligence and virtue of its families. The old muster-field was the scene of grand military displays for many years; the gun-house, with its cannon, was gazed at with awe by boys; and every Fourth of July the "big gun" made the old hill tremble, and startled the community for miles around. The robin and the thrush make sweeter music for the inhabitants of 1878.

NEW CENTER.

This is located nearly equidistant from the Parade and Old Center, but south of a straight line between the two. Formerly, the more elevated the locations, the more desirable they seemed for villages and public buildings. Now the hills are avoided and the valleys preferred. The New Center is low, however, only in comparison with higher localities. Here are located three churches; the one belonging to the Congregational society is ample in its accommodations, and has a lofty spire, and in its dome is a heavy, rich-toned bell, the generous gift of the late Dr. Stephen Brown of the Parade; and the worshiper within is aided in praise by an excellent organ, the gift of the estimable wife of the donor of the bell.

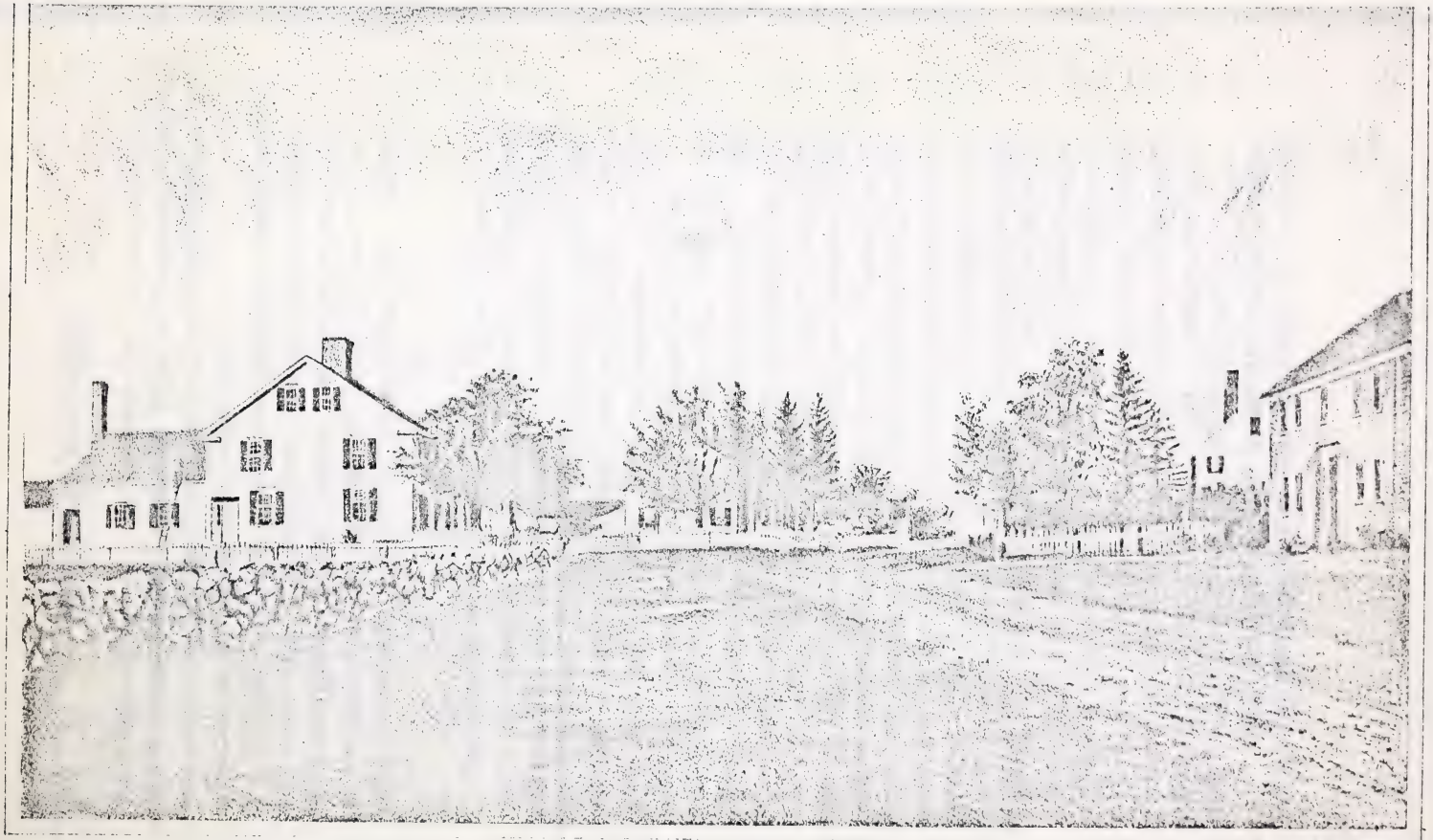
A little removed from this is that belonging to the Free-will Baptist society, pleasantly located, and inviting to worship.

Farther on, and in a line with the other two, is that of the Calvin Baptist society, affording ample sittings, and presenting attractions within and without. While the Free-will Baptist has an appropriate spire, and no bell, that of the Calvin Baptist has a rich-toned bell and no spire.

In these three sanctuaries, every sabbath, devout congregations assemble, respectable for numbers and orderly in worship.

At the New Center, the town erected a large hall, two stories high, well proportioned, affording ample spaces in both stories for transacting the private and public business of the town, as well as for accommodating town fairs and social gatherings.

Here, too, is a hotel owned and kept by George Page, a descendant of Capt. Andrew McClary, first of Nottingham, afterwards of Epsom, whose son, Maj. Andrew, was killed at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, and another of whose sons was John, who acted so prominent a part in the days of the Revolution, and for a long period after-



SOUTH ROAD.

wards as a statesman. In the same line of descent from McClary was the Hon. John M. Page of Tamworth, who was counselor for three years, beginning with 1817, and who died in May, 1826, aged forty-eight.

I. M. Ballou has here a store, abounding with goods new and old; and the neighborhood offers strong inducements to such as desire rest and freedom from the noise and strife of the city; and the invalid who longs for pure air can safely consult Dr. G. H. Towle, whose office is not remote.

SOUTH ROAD.

That portion of Deerfield indicated by the above caption lies in the southerly part on the highway from Portsmouth through Epping, Raymond, and Allenstown to Concord and Vermont. The street is broad and over a gentle swell of land, on which a large business was transacted from early times until recently. Here the Jennesses, father and sons in succession, traded in the well-known "Red Store," and acquired wealth by great industry and indefatigable devotion to business. Their economy was great, not allied to meanness, and their acquisitiveness never led to dishonesty. And the habits here acquired caused them to be trusted and respected in other places, and burdened with greater responsibilities. A large business in lumber of all forms and for many purposes was carried on here, while much activity prevailed for many years in the potash manufacture. The Jennesses were men to keep business lively, and to make every traffic turn to advantage to themselves and others. The White families added much to the good reputation of the neighborhood; and the Sanborn families not less. Here the Hon. Judge Butler for many years resided, and, by his urbanity, the high positions he occupied, and the influence he exerted in Congress and in court, reflected honor upon the town of his adoption, and especially upon the neighborhood in which he lived.

On this road a large business in the shoe-and-boot manufacture for many years was done by Joseph J. Dearborn,

who by marriage was allied to the Jenness family, and, by a second marriage, to the family of the late Dr. Chadwick. B. J. Sanborn is store-keeper, and F. J. White is postmaster. From the South Road many have gone forth, good and useful men, of whom other communities have made their boast, and for whose business talents, Christian virtues, and philanthropic spirit, they have been grateful to the town that gave such men birth.

Perhaps no man in Deerfield was more widely or favorably known than the Hon. Horatio Gates Cilley, descending from the illustrious warriors and statesmen of the name in Nottingham. He was esteemed for his legal acumen and great moral worth, as well as for his generous hospitality and love of humanity. He was widely known as a man of wealth, energy, and influence.

COFFEE TOWN.

This part of Deerfield lies in the northern district, through which runs a highway leading from Epsom to Nottingham, near the foot of the southern slope of Saddleback Mountain, between this mountain and the Parade. Among the early settlers of this neighborhood were the Dearborns, John Batchelder, James Griffin (living where Henry White resided), Trueworthy Taylor, Michael Dalton, Samuel Wedgwood, David Sawyer, and Joseph Palmer.

This part of the town took its name, it is believed, from the circumstance, that a man by the name of Godfrey lived here, who, with his family, made an extravagant use of coffee, as was thought by his fellow-townsmen. May it not be that by this Godfrey an attempt was made to raise this berry, as has been often done since elsewhere, and hence the name? This seems the more probable. Surely the name is *agreeable* and seems to emit an aroma that is quite exhilarating, and may have contributed much towards the peace and quietness of the good families residing in this quarter, in their successive generations. There is much in a name.

CHAPTER VI.

Delegates to Provincial Congress. — Moderators. — Representatives. — Town Clerks. — Selectmen. — Inventory, 1777. — Comparison with 1877-78.

A LIST of delegates to Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1788 inclusive : —

1774, January 25. Capt. Daniel Moore, Moses Marshal, deputies to meet at Exeter to choose delegates to represent the province at Philadelphia.

1775, May 8. Simon Marston, Timothy Upham, delegates to Provincial Congress at Exeter.

1775, December 12. Jeremiah Eastman, representative for parishes of Deerfield and Northwood to a Congress to be held at Exeter, December 21, 1775.

1776, December 2. Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood at Exeter, third Wednesday, December.

1777, December 11. Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood, at Exeter,

1778, May 28. Simon Marston, Richard Jenness, delegates at convention to be holden at Concord, June 10 next, to frame and lay a permanent form of government.

1778, December 1. Jeremiah Eastman, representative to Congress at at Exeter, for one year.

1779, November 30. Jeremiah Eastman, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1780, December 5. Simon Marston, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1781, December 4. Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood.

1782, May 13. Joseph ——, Doct. Edmund Chadwick, delegates to Convention at Concord on the first Wednesday in June to frame a constitution.

1783, December 1. Jeremiah Eastman, representative to General Assembly, Concord, first Wednesday in December next.

1784. Jeremiah Eastman, representative to General Assembly, Concord, third Wednesday in June.

1785. Moses Barnard, representative to General Assembly, Concord.

1786. Moses Barnard, representative to General Assembly, Concord.

1787. Voted not to send.

1788, January 14. Doct. Edmund Chadwick, delegate to Exeter, February 13, agreeably to request of General Assembly.

1788, March 18. Richard Jenness, representative General Assembly at Concord.

MODERATORS, TOWN CLERKS, AND SELECTMEN FROM 1766–89.

1766. John Robinson, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Samuel Leavitt, John Robinson, Eliphalet Griffin, selectmen.

1767. Jacob Longfellow, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Daniel Ladd, Jonathan Glidden, Jacob Longfellow, selectmen.

1768. Jedediah Prescott, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jonathan Glidden, Thomas Simpson, Stephen Gilman, selectmen.

1769. Jonathan Glidden, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jonathan Glidden, Thomas Simpson, Simon Marston, selectmen.

1770. John Robinson, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jonathan Glidden, Stephen Gilman, James Page, selectmen.

1771. Jonathan Glidden, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jonathan Glidden, Stephen Gilman, James Page, selectmen.

1772. Capt. Samuel Leavitt, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Simon Marston, Jeremiah Eastman, Richard Jenness, selectmen.

1773. Capt. Samuel Leavitt, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Simon Marston, Jeremiah Eastman, Richard Jenness, selectmen.

1774. Samuel Lunt, mod.; Thomas Simpson, clerk; Jeremiah Eastman, Richard Jenness, Abram True, selectmen.

1775. Daniel More, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Benjamin Page, Daniel Ladd, Robert Page, selectmen.

1776. Capt. John Merilles, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Benjamin Page, Robert Page, Nathan Sanborn, selectmen.

1777. Capt. Simon Marston, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Nathan Sanborn, Josiah Chase, John Merrill, selectmen.

1778. Capt. Simon Marston, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Nathan Sanborn, Josiah Chase, John Merrill, selectmen.

1779. Major Simon Marston, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Andrew Freese, Moses Chase, John McCrillis, selectmen.

1780. Major Simon Marston, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Andrew Freese, Moses Chase, Nathan Sanborn, selectmen.

1781. Major Simon Marston, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Andrew Freese, Moses Chase, Nathan Sanborn, selectmen.

1782. Capt. John McCrillis, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Andrew Freese, Joseph March, Thomas Jenness, selectmen.

1783. Capt. John McCrillis, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Andrew Freese, Joseph March, Thomas Jenness, selectmen.

1784. Maj. Simon Marston, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk: Daniel Currier, Moses Barnard, Wm. Smith, selectmen.

1785. Ensign David Batchelder, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Moses Barnard, Daniel Currier, Wm. Smith, selectmen.

1786. Ensign David Batchelder, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Moses Barnard, Daniel Currier, Wm. Smith, selectmen.

1787. Ensign David Batchelder, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Moses Barnard, Daniel Currier, Wm. Smith, selectmen.

1788. Capt. John McCrillis, mod.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Jeremiah Eastman, Henry Tucker, Ezra True, selectmen.

MODERATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, TOWN CLERKS, AND SELECTMEN FROM 1789 TO 1878.

1789. Capt. Thomas Jenness, mod.; Richard Jenness, rep.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Benjamin Sanborn, Moses Barnard, Daniel Currier, selectmen.

1790. David Batchelder, mod.; Joseph March, rep.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Moses Barnard, Thomas Robinson, Isaac Shephard, selectmen.

1791. Capt. Thomas Jenness, mod.: Joseph March, rep.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Moses Barnard, Isaac Shepherd, Joseph Hilton, selectmen.

1792. Capt. Thomas Jenness, mod.; Joseph March, rep.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Richard Jenness, James Prescott, Phinehas Tilton, selectmen.

1793. Dr. Edmund Chadwick, mod.; Joseph March, rep.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; James Prescott, Isaac Shephard, Moses Barnard, selectmen.

1794. Dr. Edmund Chadwick, mod.; Joseph March, rep.; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk; Moses Barnard, Isaac Shephard, Thomas Robinson, selectmen.

1795. Thomas Jenness, mod.; Joseph March, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Isaac Shephard, Thomas Robinson, selectmen.

1796. Joseph Mills, mod.; Joseph Mills, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Isaac Shephard, Thomas Robinson, selectmen.

1797. Maj. Thomas Jenness, mod.; Dr. Edmund Chadwick, rep.; Nath[1] Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Isaac Shephard, Thomas Robinson, selectmen.

1798. Joseph Mills, mod.; Richard Jenness, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Andrew Freese, James Prescott, selectmen.

1799. Joseph Mills, mod.; Joseph Mills, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Andrew Freese, James Prescott, selectmen.

1800. Joseph Mills, mod.; Richard Jenness, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Andrew Freese, James Prescott, selectmen.

1801. Richard Jenness, mod.; Richard Jenness, rep.; Nath[l] Weare, clerk; Peter Sanborn, Josiah Tilton, Benjamin French, selectmen.

1802. Col. Thomas Jenness, mod.; Richard Jenness, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Peter Sanborn, Josiah Tilton, James Prescott, selectmen.

1803. Richard Jenness, mod.; Capt. Peter Sanborn, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Peter Sanborn, James Prescott, Dr. Edmund Chadwick, selectmen.

1804. Col. T. Jenness, mod.; Richard Jenness, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Moses Barnard, Thomas Robinson, Isaac Shephard, selectmen.

1805. Richard Jenness, mod.; Col. Moses Barnard, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Peter Sanborn, selectmen.

1806. Joseph Mills, mod.; Col. Moses Barnard, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Peter Sanborn, selectmen.

1807. Col. Thomas Jenness, mod.; Col. Thomas Jenness, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Samuel Woodman, John James, Jonathan Stevens, selectmen.

1808. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Isaac Shephard, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Isaac Shephard, Samuel Collins, selectmen.

1809. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Isaac Shephard, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Isaac Shephard, Samuel Collins, James Prescott, selectmen.

1810. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Isaac Shephard, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Isaac Shephard, Samuel Collins, selectmen.

1811. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Col. Thomas Jenness, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Wm. T. Smith, Jacob Freese, selectmen.

1812. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Isaac Shephard, rep.; Nathaniel Freese, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Samuel Collins, Jacob Weare, selectmen.

1813. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Benjamin Butler, rep.; Nathan-

iel Weare, clerk; Thomas Robinson, Samuel Collins, Jacob Freese, selectmen.

1814. Maj. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Josiah Butler, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Burbank, Benjamin Sanborn, selectmen.

1815. Josiah Butler, mod.; Josiah Butler, rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Burbank, Benjamin Sanborn, B. W. Sanborn, selectmen.

1816. Josiah Butler, mod.; Josiah Butler and Thomas Robinson, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Burbank, Benjamin Sanborn, B. W. Sanborn, selectmen.

1817. Josiah Butler, mod.; Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Thomas Burbank, Benjamin Sanborn, B. W. Sanborn, selectmen.

1818. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Benjamin Fellows, Jonathan James, Stephen Prescott, selectmen.

1819. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Benjamin Fellows, John S. James, Gilbert Chadwick, selectmen.

1820. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; John S. Jenness, Gilbert Chadwick, Daniel Haines, selectmen.

1821. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Andrew Page, 1st rep.; no choice for 2d rep.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Daniel Haines, Jacob Freese, and W. T. Smith, selectmen.

1822. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Andrew Page, John S. Jenness, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Daniel Haines, Jacob Freese, Nathaniel White, selectmen.

1823. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Jacob Freese and John S. Jenness, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Nathaniel White, Andrew Page, and Winthrop Hilton, selectmen.

1824. Dudley Freese, mod.; Jacob Freese, Daniel Haines, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Winthrop Hilton, Jacob Freese, Peter Jenness, selectmen.

1825. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Daniel Haines and Gilbert Chadwick, reps.; Nathaniel Weare, clerk; Jacob Freese, Peter Jenness, Ezra Fernald, selectmen.

1826. Josiah Houghton, mod.; Gilbert Chadwick and Dudley Freese, reps.; Nathaniel Weare and Benjamin Stevens, clerks; Ezra Fernald, Thomas Veasey, Thomas D. Rawlins, selectmen.

1827. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Dudley Freese, Benning W. Sanborn, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Thomas Veasey, Thomas D. Rawlins, Joseph Merrill, selectmen.

1828. Benjamin Butler, mod.; Dudley Freese and Benjamin Jenness, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Thomas D. Rawlins, Jacob Freese, Joseph Merrill, selectmen.

1829. Winthrop Hilton, mod.; Benjamin Jenness and Winthrop Hilton, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Francis D. Randall, Stephen Cram, Dudley Freese, selectmen.

1830. David Haines, mod.; Benjamin Jenness, Andrew Freese, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Francis D. Randall, Stephen Cram, and Dudley Freese, selectmen.

1831. Benning H. Sanborn, mod.; Andrew Freese and Samuel Collins, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk: Francis D. Randall, Edmund Rand, and Daniel Fellows, selectmen.

1832. Benning H. Sanborn, mod.; Andrew Freese and Samuel Collins, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Edmund Rand, Daniel Fellows, Charles Tucker, selectmen.

1833. Benning H. Sanborn, mod.; B. W. Sanborn and Joseph Merrill, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Jacob Freese, Charles Tucker, and Daniel Haines, selectmen.

1834. Dudley Freese, mod.; B. W. Sanborn and Joseph Merrill, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Daniel Haines, David Stevens, Gilbert Chadwick, selectmen.

1835. Dudley Freese, mod.; Peter Jenness and John James, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Gilbert Chadwick, Edmund Rand, and Josiah Robinson, selectmen.

1836. Benning W. Sanborn, mod.; Peter Jenness and John James, reps.; Benjamin Stevens, clerk; Edmund Rand, Josiah Robinson, and John Eastman, selectmen.

1837. Benning W. Sanborn, mod.; Stephen Cram and J. W. James, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; John Eastman, Jeremiah Fellows, Benjamin Currier, jr., selectmen.

1838. Benning W. Sanborn, mod.; Stephen Cram and J. W. James, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Jeremiah Fellows, Benjamin Currier, jr., Eben Marston, selectmen.

1839. Benning W. Sanborn, mod.; Ira St. Clair and Benjamin Jenness, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Benjamin Currier, jr., Eben Marston, Stephen Prescott, selectmen.

1840. John James, mod.; Ira St. Clair and Benjamin James, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Eben Marston, Stephen Prescott, Winthrop Hilton, selectmen.

1841. John James, mod.; Peter Sanborn and Thomas D. Robinson, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Winthrop Hilton, John James, and Jacob Freese, selectmen.

1842. Ira St. Clair, mod.; Peter Sanborn and Thomas D. Robinson,

reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; John James, Jacob Freese, Ira St. Clair, selectmen.

1843. Ira St. Clair, mod.; Stephen Prescott and Samuel S. Melloon, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Ira St. Clair, Coker Veasey, Francis Cate, selectmen.

1844. Ira St. Clair, mod.; Stephen Prescott and Samuel S. Melloon, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Coker Veasey, Francis Cate, Benjamin James, selectmen.

1845. John James, mod.; Samuel B. Page and Elbridge Tilton, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Benjamin Jenness, John B. James, John Dearborn, selectmen.

1846. John James, mod.; John James and George W. Prescott, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; John Dearborn, H. G. Cilley, John B. James, selectmen.

1847. Ira St. Clair, mod.; Elbridge Tilton and John Page, jr., reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; John B. James, Richard J. Sanborn, Joshua Stearns, selectmen.

1848. Benjamin Jenness, mod.; George W. Prescott and John Dearborn, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Samuel Dearborn, H. G. Cilley, Samuel Woodman, selectmen.

1849. Benjamin Jenness, mod.; Samuel Woodman, jr., John Dearborn, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Samuel Dearborn, George W. Simpson, John H. Marston, selectmen.

1850. Benjamin Jenness, mod.; Jeremiah Batchelder, S. G. Carswell, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Richard J. Sanborn, D. S. Fernald, John H. Marston, selectmen.

1851. Franklin J. Butler, mod.; William Whittier and H. G. Cilley, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; D. S. Fernald, Levi B. Philbrick, Eben Tilton, jr., selectmen.

1852. Benjamin Jenness, mod.; William Whittier and H. G. Cilley, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Levi B. Philbrick, Eben Tilton, jr., W. H. Hill, selectmen.

1853. H. G. Cilley, mod.; A. L. Jenness and Thomas Veasey, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; W. H. Hill, Benjamin S. Brown, R. M. Chase, selectmen.

1854. Jo^{s} W. James, mod.; A. L. Jenness and Thomas Veasey, reps.; Edmund Chadwick, clerk; Benjamin S. Brown, R. M. Chase, and Stephen Chase, selectmen.

1855. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; John Robinson, jr., 1st rep.; no choice for 2d rep.; Joseph J. Mills, clerk; Stephen Chase, Joseph J. Dearborn, George W. Simpson, selectmen.

1856. Benjamin Jenness, mod.; John S. Hidden and Jeremiah Fellows, reps.; Edmund Rand, clerk; Edmund P. Chase, Samuel Hobbs, Ira St. Clair, selectmen.

1857. Benjamin Jenness, mod.; John S. Robinson, Jeremiah Fellows, reps.; Joseph J. Mills, clerk; James Bean, Benjamin Gerrish, Levi B. Philbrick, selectmen.

1858. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Eben Marston and Joseph C. Cram, reps.; Joseph J. Mills, clerk; James Bean, Benjamin Gerrish, Levi B. Philbrick, selectmen.

1859. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Eben Marston and Joseph C. Cram, reps.; Joseph J. Mills, clerk; George W. Simpson, Joseph Hoag, Samuel G. Haines, selectmen.

1860. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Joseph J. Dearborn, 1st rep.; voted not to send 2d rep.; Joseph J. Mills, clerk; Joseph Hoag, Samuel S. Haines, John Currier, selectmen.

1861. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Joseph J. Dearborn and Sewell Goodhue, reps.; Isaac H. Morrison, clerk; John Currier, John Bean, Winthrop Hilton, selectmen.

1862. Ira St. Clair, mod.; John M. Freese and Benjamin S. Brown, reps.; Isaac H. Morrison, clerk; John S. Robinson, J. H. Johnson, Ira St. Clair, selectmen.

1863. Ira St. Clair, mod.; John M. Freese and John S. Robinson, reps.; John S. French, clerk; Ira St. Clair, A. L. Jenness, Warren Ladd, selectmen.

1864. Levi B. Philbrick, mod.; Benjamin S. Brown, Ezra A. J. Sawyer, reps.; John A. Law, clerk; George W. Simpson, Samuel Whittier, A. Tennant, selectmen.

1865. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Ezra A. J. Sawyer and Isaac H. Morrison, reps.; John R. Law, clerk; Arthur Tennant, Benjamin S. Brown, John M. Freese, selectmen.

1866. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Isaac H. Morrison, James Bean, reps.; John R. Law, clerk; Benjamin S. Brown, John M. Freese, and Joseph H. Veasey, selectmen.

1867. Levi B. Philbrick, mod.; James Bean and Richard J. Sanborn, reps.; Jonathan H. Batchelder, clerk; Joseph H. Veasey, Morril Johnson, Alfred E. Ambrose, selectmen.

1868. J. B. Tilton, mod.; Abraham G. Ladd, Joseph R. Gerrish, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; Edmund Rand, James Robinson, John C. Brown, selectmen.

1869. J. B. Tilton, mod.; Joseph R. Gerrish and Richard J. Sanborn, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; James Robinson, John C. Brown, Benjamin S. Brown, selectmen.

1870. Edmund R. Batchelder, mod.; Joseph H. Veasey, Abraham G. Ladd, reps.; J. Frank Prescott, clerk; Benjamin S. Brown, Edmund P. Chase, Simeon A. Robinson, selectmen.

1871. J. B. Tilton, mod.; Jonathan D. Cate, Jeremy Rawlins, jr., reps.;

J. F. Prescott, clerk; E. P. Chase, S. A. Robinson, Isaac H. Morrison, selectmen.

1872. George H. Towle, mod.; Jonathan D. Cate and Jeremy Rawlins, jr., reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; Dudley S. Fernald, B. Frank Chase, Ira Woodman, selectmen.

1873. Richard J. Sanborn, mod.; Stephen Prescott, jr., George P. Prescott, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; B. Frank Chase, Ira Woodman, J. C. Danforth, selectmen.

1874. George H. Towle, mod.; Stephen Prescott, jr., George P. Prescott, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; J. C. Danforth, Isaac H. Morrison, Gilbert Robinson, selectmen.

1875. Levi B. Philbrick, mod.; John B. Legro, Martin W. Childs, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; Gilbert Robinson, Charles C. Tucker, Joseph J. Dearborn, selectmen.

1876. Henry W. Hazen, mod.; John C. Brown, Martin W. Childs, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; Charles C. Tucker, D. S. Fernald, Addison S. Whittier, selectmen.

1877. Isaac H. Morrison, mod.; John C. Brown, George J. French, reps.; J. F. Prescott, clerk; D. S. Fernald, Addison S. Whittier, David Gerrish, selectmen.

1878. Isaac H. Morrison, mod.; Joseph H. Veasey, Samuel Woodman, reps.; Charles E. P. Hoyt, clerk; Benjamin S. Brown, Arthur Tennant, Jonathan H. Batchelder, selectmen.

INVENTORY, 1777.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whereas by a general Change of circumstances, in the several Places in this State paying Taxes, the last proportion is become unequal, and a new one is necessary. Therefore Voted, that the Selectmen or a major Part of them, or others by them appointed, at the Charge of the Towns, Parishes, or Place whereto they belong; shall take an Inventory of the Rateable Estates of Towns, Parishes, or Places following, Viz: Portsmouth, Hampton, Exeter, New-Castle, Rye, Kingston, Newington, Stratham, Londonderry, Greenland, New Market, South-Hampton, Plaistow, Hampstead, Salem, Pelham, Chester, Hampton Falls, Nottingham, Brintwood, Canterbury, North-Hampton, East-Kingston, New-Town, Kensington, Windham, Bow, Epping, Epsom, Pembroke, Sandown, Hawke, Concord, Candia, Raymond, Poplin, Deerfield, Atkinson, Chichester, Allens-Town, Seabrook, Northwood, Loudon, Dover, Durham, Lee, Somersworth, Gore of Land adjoining New-Durham, Barrington, Gilman-Town, Sanborn-Town, Rochester, Madbury, Barnstead, New Durham, Middle-Town, Wakefield, Leavits

Town, Wolfborough, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tuftenborough, New-Holderness, Meredith, Conway, Campton, — Amherst, Litchfield, Boscawen, Bedford, Nottingham-West, Derryfield, Goffs-Town, Salsbury, Peterborough-Slip, New-Boston, Weare, Hollis, Hillsborough, New-Ipswich, Merrimack, Lyndborough, Henneker, Rabay, Mason, Temple, Frances-Town, Society-Land, Antrim, New-Britain, Peterborough, Wilton, Mile-Slip, and Duxbury, School-Farm, Dearing, Warner, Perry's-Town, Fisher's-Field, Dunstable, Dunbarton, Hopkintown.

Keen, Swanzy, Walpole, Rindge, Westmorland, Winchester, Hinsdale, Gilsom, Cornish, Surry, Plainfield, Charles-Town, Dublin, Clairmont, Alstead, Marlow, Newport, Croydon, Ackworth, Saville, Unity, Packerfield, Stoddard, Washington, Marlborough, Fitz-William, Jaffrey, Protectworth, Grantham, Lempster, Richmond, Chesterfield.

Plimouth, Haverill, Lebannon, New-Chester, Hanover, Canaan, Cockermouth, Lime, Orford, Rumney, Piermont, Bath, Gunthwait, Lancaster, Alexandria, Northumberland, Thornton, Lyman, Apthrop, Strafford, Cockburn, Shelburn, Coleburn, Dorchester, Warren, Wentworth, Landaff, Morris-Town, Cardigan, Relhan, Grafton.

Which Inventory shall be taken by the first Day of June next, to consist of what each Person was possessed of the first Day of April 1777, and returned into the Secretary's Office at or before said first Day of June next, in the following Kind of Estate. All Male Polls from Eighteen Years old and upwards, except Persons engaged in the Army, or Navy for three Years, or during the War. All Male and Female slaves from sixteen to forty-five Years of Age, Orchard, Arable, Mowing, and Pasture Land, accounting so much Orchard as will in a common season produce ten Barrels of Cyder, one Acre; so much Pasture Land as will summer a Cow, four Acres. And what mowing-Land will commonly produce one Tun of Hay yearly, one Acre. And what Arable or Tillage Land will commonly produce Twenty-Five Bushels of Corn yearly, one Acre, in which is to be considered all Land planted with Indian Corn, Potatoes and Beans, and sown with Grain, Flax, and Peas. All Horses, Mares, and Colts, distinguishing the Difference of Years from One to Three Years old; esteeming all that have been wintered Two Winters, one Year Old, allowing in like Manner for those two Years Old, and those three Years Old; and all that are four Years old and upwards to be accounted Horses and Mares. All Oxen, Cows, and young cattle distinguishing their Ages as above engrossed for Horses. All Mills, Wharves and Ferries, and the yearly Rent thereof, any Repairs thereof being first deducted, in the Judgment of the Persons taking said Inventory. The sum total of all Money in hand, or improved at Interest, more than those Persons, letting or having the same, give Interest for. The sum total of

the Value of all Stock improved in Trade, whether Abroad or at Home. The sum total of the Value of all Real Estate, Viz. Land and Buildings, not included in the before named Articles, which is to be taken by the Selectmen in the Towns where the Lands and Buildings are. No Lands appropriated to publick Uses to be inventoried. That said Inventory be made and returned in Columns agreeable to the following Form, viz.

219	Number of Polls 18 Years old and upwards.
1	No. of Slaves from 16 to 45 Years of Age.
9	No. of Acres of Orchard Land.
373	No. of Acres of Arable or Tillage Land.
1791	No. of Acres of Pasture Land.
932	No. of Acres of Mowing Land.
81	No. of Horses and Mares.
19	No. of Colts three Years old.
11	No. of Colts two Years old.
18	No. of Colts one Year old.
168	No. of Oxen.
367	No. of Cows.
143	No. of Cattle three Years old.
233	No. of Cattle two Years old.
184	No. of Cattle one Year old.
—	Yearly Rents of Mills, Wharves and Ferries, Repairs being deducted.
—	Sum total of Stock in Trade.
75	Sum total of Money in Hand or at Interest.
12295	Sum total of the Value of all real Estate not included before.

And every Person is required to give in a true and faithful Inventory of all the foregoing Articles, belonging to him respectively, on Oath if required thereto by the Person or Persons taking said Inventory, who are hereby empowered to administer the same. And on Refusal or Neglect thereof, the Person or Persons taking said Inventory, are to set down to him or them so refusing or neglecting, as much as in his, or their Judgment appear equitable.

That the Person or Persons taking said Inventory, shall take an Oath to be administered by any Justice of the Peace in the County where the same is taken, that he, or they have faithfully and impartially made said Inventory. A Certificate of which Oath from the Justice who administered it shall be returned with the said Inventory into the Secretary's Office.

Further Voted, That the selectmen of the next oldest Town, to any Town, Parish or Place where no selectmen are chosen, shall take an

Inventory of such Town, Parish or Place, or appoint some Person or Persons, in the said respective Places to do the same, and return it as aforesaid, for which they shall be paid an adequate Reward on their Accounts being exhibited to, and allowed by the General-Assembly, out of the Treasury of the State.

By Order of the Council and Assembly.

M. WEARE, *President.*

E. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

March 31, 1777.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE } Agreeable to the Within Precept,
ROCHINGHAM SS. } we have taken an Inventory of the Parish of Deerfield.

This third day of May, 1777, as Witness our Hands.

NATHAN SANBORN, } *Selectmen of*
JOSIAH CHASE, } *Deerfield.*
JOHN McCRILLIS, }

ROCKINGHAM } DEERFIELD June ye 3, 1777.
SS. }

Than the above Named Nathan Sanborn, Josiah Chase, & John McCrillis personally appeared and made oath that they Had truly and Impartially taken the Within Inventory according to the best of their Judgment before me,

JEREMIAH EASTMAN, *Jus. peace.*

COMPARISON,— OR DEERFIELD AS IT IS.

The census given above may be contrasted with the figures below, after the lapse of a hundred years. But why speak of Deerfield of to-day? Once it was something and somewhere. The town once abounded in stores and taverns well patronized. Lawyers and judges were here; the highways teemed with moving vehicles, carrying delighted travelers for pleasure or business; horses and oxen wound their weary way over hills and valleys, heavily laden with merchandise in its various forms; and statesmen looked with partiality to the high places of the town as suitable locations for the state's capitol. But Deerfield to-day is nothing and nowhere, because, forsooth, the railroad does not pass through it with its rumbling and roar! It takes a lifetime to reach it now, because ten miles from some

railroad station! Ride in a coach? You will be shaken into pomace before you get there! Friends reside there? Well, it is more than they are worth to go where they dwell! Our fathers rode on horseback, with our mothers behind them, each carrying some fat porpoise of a son or daughter in their arms; later, they rode in springless wagons, and in any rude vehicles; lived, and were happy; the hills were a joy forever to them. But now men with soft hands and well-trimmed mustache, from factories and shops in cities, groan wofully, and bitterly lament the tediousness of the ride of five or ten miles in a coach with flexible springs and soft-cushioned seats; and delicate ladies from city homes sigh at the thought of so wearisome a ride into the country, and almost faint at the sight of some steep declivity; and they all protest that they would not live in Deerfield if anybody would give them the town. And so Deerfield is nowhere; they would not take the pains to point it out on the map, for no railroad passes through it; and Deerfield is nothing, because they would not take the gift of it, not even if a dime could be thrown in! Such is the passion for cities and railroads, that country people and rural homes are of no account. Deerfield out of the world? Why, we have scores of horses that will rush from many a railroad station to the center or extremes of the town with half the breath these affected ladies and gentlemen waste in expressing their contempt or horror for the town where farms are *owned* and dwellings are not *mortgaged;* where fields smile with herbage, flower, fruit, and grain; and where pastures teem with cattle and horses and sheep; where parents bless God for quiet homes, and children sport, and young men and maidens know as much as their city cousins. Dear old Deerfield! We have traversed thy hills and valleys, viewed thy fields and pastures, enjoyed thy cordial hospitality in many of thy happy homes; we have traversed thy length and breadth in daylight and in darkness, and felt no fear. The robber and the assassin

do not deem thy atmosphere healthful, nor thy paths safe; but we never wearied at seeing and enjoying; we have visited most of our large cities, passed over our great thoroughfares, and have listened to the thunder of the engine, and been borne along with seeming lightning speed, but nowhere have we felt ourselves to be more *in* the world than in Deerfield. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago are far more out of the world than Deerfield. She is higher than the highest of towns, and sits queen among them, though the railroad does not disturb her peace. She has enough wherewith to feed her children, at home and abroad, and is independent of all the world. The last census shows Deerfield to be *in* the world. She had 1,768 men, women, and children; 21,846 acres of improved land; 336 horses; 1,947 cattle; 727 sheep; 223 swine; her estimated value of live stock was $132,313; she raised 2,803 bushels of wheat, 495 bushels of rye, 10,151 bushels of corn, 3,056 bushels of oats and barley; clipped 3,063 pounds of wool; raised 980 bushels of pease and beans, 25,975 bushels of potatoes; her orchard products were worth $12,102; she made 125,750 pounds of butter, 5,600 pounds of cheese; cut 4,345 tons of hay; made 2,500 pounds of maple sugar and 928 gallons of molasses; the value of her forest products was $14,135; the value of her animals slaughtered or sold was $26,832; and the estimated value of all her farm products, including betterments, was $178,518.

Deerfield held a fair, September 26, 1877, and showed signs of progress. Her one hundred and thirty-six yoke of oxen, her matched horses, and district teams, or "turnouts," surpassed all ordinary exhibitions. The cows, sheep, swine, poultry, butter, cheese, fruit, corn, wheat, barley, beans, oats, and vegetables; flowers, worsted-work, and embroidery, — showed that the farms of Deerfield have done wisely in not hastening to the cities because the railroad passed by them "on the other side;" have done wisely in throwing aside the poisonous tobacco-pipe, and ceased from

the liberal use of the cider-mug, and have not allowed their farms to become barren, nor their dwellings to go to decay. Deerfield in 1878 is fair to look upon. She may have less money in bank and public stocks than ten years ago; but she has more and better barns and dwelling-houses, better herds of cattle, and smoother fields and richer harvests. The appraisers' figures may be smaller in 1878 than ten years ago, because real estate and all property have depreciated nearly one-half within the last decade; but this does not show a decrease in thrift and happiness.

OFFICERS OF TOWN FAIR, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.

President, J. H. Veasey; vice-president, David Gerrish; treasurer, George H. Stevens; secretary, H. O. Walker; executive committee, Walter Scott, John S. French, David B. Ladd; superintendent of grounds, J. H. Morrison; of the upper hall, C. D. Chase; and of the lower hall, Stephen Prescott, jr.; marshal, Jonathan D. Cate.

INVENTORY OF THE POLLS AND RATABLE PROPERTY OF THE INHABITANTS OF DEERFIELD FOR THE YEAR 1878.

	Polls.	Horses.	Cows, Oxen, and other neat Stock.	Sheep.	Stock in Banks.	Stock in Trade.	Money on hand or at interest.	Stock invested in Public Funds.	Mills of all kinds.	Value of Taxable Property.	Value of Taxable Property of Non-Residents.	Total Value of Taxable Property.
North Side	233	201	815	483	$1,370	$3,000	$2,660	$3,200	$1,200	$244,066	$9,090	$253,156
South Side	211	154	646	333	5,800	4,600	950	. . .	$1,250	188,832	14,680	203,512
	444	355	1,461	816	$7,170	$7,600	$3,610	$3,200	$2,450	$432,898	$23,770	$456,668

Names of those whose state, county, town, and school tax exceeds $50 for the year 1878 : —

Jonathan D. Cate	$53.04	North Side.
Samuel D. Danforth	60.74	
Jeremiah Fogg	51.71	
Charles W. Prescott	53.04	
E. A. J. Sawyer	59.14	
Mrs. Ira St. Clair	64.12	
William Thompson	51.29	
Joseph H. Veasey	88.34	
Joseph T. Veasey	54.63	
John M. Ballou	$70.85	South Side.
Benjamin S. Brown	71.34	
Matilda Jenness	60.16	
Amos L. Jenness	68.71	
J. B. Sanborn	65.00	
Richard J. Sanborn	98.15	

A list of the sums of money raised in each school-district, together with the interest on the Jenness fund and the literary fund, for the support of schools for 1878 : —

District No. 1	$108.63
" " 2	163.59
" " 3	196.45
" " 4	208.66
" " 5	42.97
" " 6	175.46
" " 7	203.87
" " 8	168.51
" " 9	85.19
" " 10	103.75
" " 11	154.77
" " 12	106.12
" " 13	87.47
" " 14	31.88
" " 15	42.11
" " 16	20.57
Total amount used for school purposes	$1,899.90

CHAPTER VII.

Attorneys. — Physicians. — Spotted Fever. — The Poor. — First Stove for Congregational Meeting-house. — Price of Labor.

ATTORNEYS.

DAVID FRENCH, a native of Epping, commenced practice of law in Deerfield, 1796, having read law with Jonathan Rawson; he removed to Chester in 1798; became solicitor in 1808, attorney-general in 1812, and died October 16, 1840.

Edmund Toppan, a native of Hampton, graduated at Harvard, 1796, commenced practice in 1799, and in a few years removed to Hampton.

Phinehas Howe, native of Hopkinton, graduated at Dartmouth, 1798, commenced practice in Deerfield in 1805; after a short period removed to Weare, and thence to Maine.

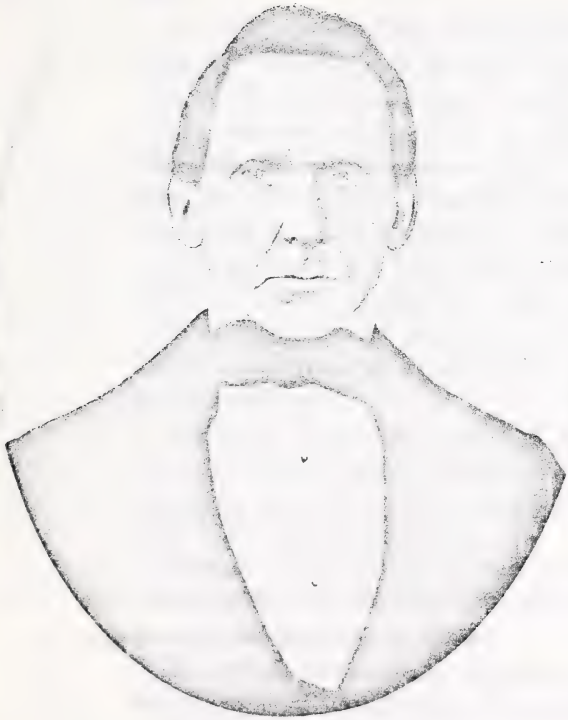
Moody Kent, native of Newbury, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1801; began practice in 1804, at Deerfield, and afterward removed to Concord, and thence to Pembroke.

Josiah Butler, native of Pelham, graduated at Harvard, commenced practice at Pelham, appointed judge of court of common pleas in 1824, and retained the office until 1833; prior to this he had been sheriff, clerk of court of common pleas, and a member of Congress from 1817 to 1823.

Jesse Merrill, native of Atkinson, graduated at Dartmouth, 1806, commenced practice in 1810, at Deerfield, and subsequently removed to Vermont.

Nathaniel P. Hoar, native of Lincoln, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1810, read law with his brother at Concord, Mass., commenced practice at Portsmouth, removed to Deerfield, and died at Lincoln, 1820, aged thirty-six.

David Steele, jr., native of Peterborough, graduated at



Ira St. Clair

Dartmouth in 1815, read law with James Wilson, commenced practice in Deerfield in 1818, and removed to Goffstown, where he became representative and senator.

Frederick H. Davis, native of Boston, commenced practice of law in 1815, at Salem, N. H., then removed to Deerfield.

Josiah Houghton read law in law school, Connecticut, and with Boswell Stevens; began practice in 1819, and died 183–.

Ira St. Clair was born in New Hampton, August 9, 1796; read law with Stephen Moody of Gilmanton and S. C. Lyford of Gilford; commenced practice at New Hampton in 1824; removed to Deerfield in 1825; married, December 20, 1827, Annah S. Jenness, born May 6, 1805, died August 25, 1845; again, December 16, 1846, Eliza E., born December 6, 1819, daughter of Hon. James B. Creighton of Newmarket; was many years judge of probate, and died April 5, 1875. Judge St. Clair was a man of upright character and sound judgment, a safe counselor and firm friend. His removal by death was felt to be a great loss to the community.

Nathaniel Dearborn, native of Chester, read law with George Sullivan, began practice in 1806, at Pembroke, removed to Deerfield in 182–, and to Northwood in 1831, and died 1860, aged seventy-nine.

Horatio Gates Cilley, native of Deerfield, graduated at Dartmouth, 1826, read law with George Sullivan, and began practice in Deerfield in 1830.

In addition to the above, Francis D. Randall of Deerfield was register of deeds from 1834 to 1840.

Richard Jenness was judge of court of common pleas from 1809 to 1813.

Dudley Freese was judge of court of common pleas from 1832 to 1842.

Benjamin Jenness was sheriff from 1830 to 1835; he was son of Judge Richard Jenness.

Peter Chadwick was clerk of the court of common pleas from 1817 to 1834, and clerk of the superior court from 1829 to 1837.

Peter Sanborn was for several years state treasurer.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in Deerfield, worthy of note, was Edmund Chadwick. (See Chadwick family.)

Thomas Brown practiced first in Epping, then at the Parade; subsequently he removed to Concord, thence to Cambridge, and thence to Manchester, where he died of cholera.

Stephen Brown succeeded Thomas Brown in 1831, having practiced a short time in Raymond. In connection with his professional business, Dr. Brown kept a tavern for thirty years; and, though he accumulated wealth, his heart was enlarged and showed his love for the Congregational Church by his constant support, and lastly by his gift of a valuable, rich-toned bell to the meeting-house, and by bequeathing $1,000 to the Congregational society for the support of the gospel.

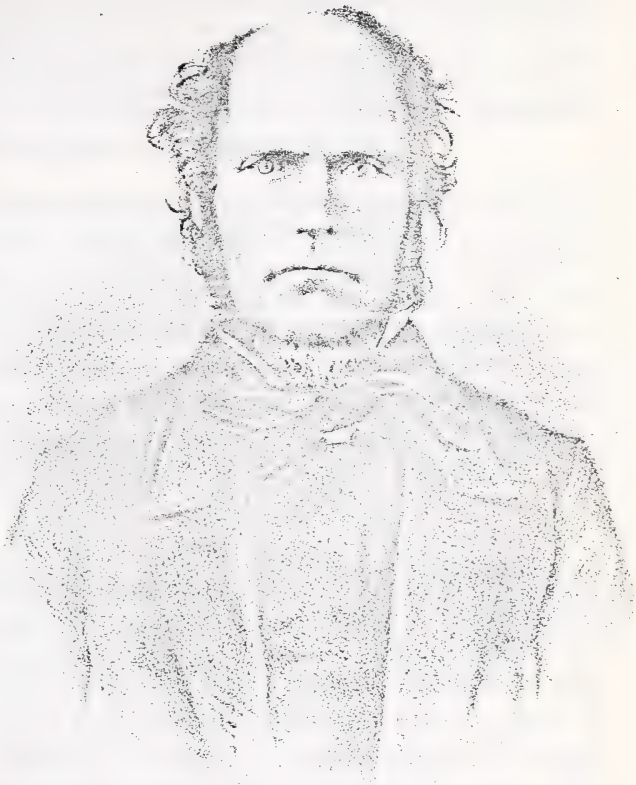
John Hidden, a native of Tamworth, practiced here for a short time.

Dr. Young was here a few years.

G. H. Towle, a native of Deerfield, is at present the only physician in the town, and has an extensive practice.

SPOTTED FEVER.

January 23, 1815, action was had by the town, at a meeting called for that purpose, respecting the spotted fever, which prevailed in this town to an alarming extent. Numbers had already died, and painful apprehensions prevailed in all households. At this meeting it was voted that Samuel Folsom, Ebenezer Tilton, H. G. Cilley, William Smith, David Batchelder, Simon Veasey, and Benjamin Sanborn be



Stephen Brown

a committee "to report the most eligable method to be adopted respecting the alarming sickness now prevailing in the Town." Agreeably to their recommendation, —

Voted, also, that a committee, to consist of one person in each School District, be chosen as a Local committee, to supply such Persons as may be attacked with the Spotted fever with such medicines and necessaries as may be prescribed by attending Physician. Voted, further, that a Sum, not exceeding $300, be raised for the benefit of the sufferers, and said local Committee employ as many Physicians as they may think proper, and pay them by the day.

The early symptoms of this disease were frightful, and no doubt fear greatly aggravated them. There was great ignorance of the cause and cure. Physicians were, in those days, but imperfectly educated in the healing art. The people had but little confidence in their skill, though the sick suffered themselves to be subjected to tortures that sometimes resulted in death, and oftener in protracted detriment to health, — tortures too harrowing to the sensibilities to allow a description of them here.

THE POOR.

Deerfield, like other towns, had sold to the lowest bidder, annually, the providing for the sustenance of paupers, until 1818, when the town raised a committee, consisting of William T. Smith, Ebenezer Tilton, Peter Sanborn, B. W. Sanborn, Andrew Page, Samuel Collins, Samuel Dearborn, H. G. Cilley, Theoph. Stevens, and Jonathan Dowst, to suggest the most desirable mode of maintaining the poor. This committee advised the discontinuance of the practice of "selling the poor," and to hire a farm and place the poor upon that, and to support them there, except such children as might be bound to service.

This report was adopted, and certain men were chosen as "overseers of the poor."

Most of the towns throughout the Commonwealth, dur-

ing the first quarter of the present century, adopted the humane practice of supporting their paupers on farms, which they bought or rented. This method has generally been economical, as well as humane.

At present, public sentiment is in favor of supporting the poor on county farms, under the direction of commissioners, while some towns are calling in question both the wisdom and humanity of the present method.

FIRST STOVE FOR THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Until 1818, the Congregational meeting-house had not known the luxury of being warmed within. This year, however, at a legal meeting, it was voted, that "William T. Smith have the privilege of purchasing a stove by subscription, and of placing it in the Congregational Meeting House."

At this distance, it seems almost incredible that the people of Deerfield could have been willing to ride from one to five miles of a sabbath morning, over precipitous hills and deep snows, with the wind from the north, and the thermometer below zero, and engage in religious services from ten o'clock A. M. to twelve, and from one o'clock P. M. to three, in a meeting-house unwarmed. Yet they felt it no hardship; and, after many years of endurance, with much excited discussion, the majority *permitted* the minority to warm the church during worship.

This custom, however, was general. They were hardy, and, with clothing inferior to ours of to-day, could endure cold and hardships that to us would be unendurable. In the introduction of a stove to the meeting-house, the people of Deerfield were in advance of many others.

PRICE OF LABOR.

May 19, 1772. Voted a man is to have for a Day's work two Shillings L. M. — the same for oxen — the Same for a Plough — Eighteen pence a Day for Cart wheels.

It is to be believed, that, though the record does not say it, this was the price of a day's labor only for that year. However that may be, we learn what was the value of labor during that period of our history between 1770 and 1800, or even later. We have been often told, that few men could command more than fifty cents, or a half of a bushel of corn, for a day's work, and receive dinner and supper. Laborers and their families could indulge in few luxuries, and industry and economy alone secured a competence.

For many years common laborers have been able to command from one to two dollars per day. At present, 1878, wages are not as high, yet ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar, board included.

CONTRAST.

Deerfield of to-day little resembles the Deerfield of 1778. The soil has seemingly changed. The forests of oak, pine, hemlock, and spruce have disappeared. The little patches of cleared land, the fields, limited in extent, full of rocks and stumps, have given place to broad expanses, where the mowing-machine and the horse-rake make haying a pleasure. The light horse-carts or the stronger ox-racks strangely contrast with the old method of drawing in hay on sleds; barns are large and comfortable, houses are spacious, convenient, and adorned with blinds and paint without, and paper and art within, while the graceful elm or the shady maple, with shrubs and flowers, make the surroundings grateful to the eye. The farmers of a hundred years ago would present but few attractions to the present generation in respect to education, manners, diet, and apparel. Many could neither read nor write; but few were qualified to do the business of the town, simple as was their method of accounts. Grace of manners was seldom witnessed; their bare feet and tow trowsers or leather breeches leaving the parts below the knee uncovered; their short hair and

apologies for hats gave the men, in the midst of summer labor, a grotesque appearance; while the striped tow frocks, cow-hide shoes, and leather buskins in winter, but added to the wildness of the picture. Their Sunday suit was a woolen coat with long swallow-tails and short waist, short breeches, long stockings, bare feet in summer, cow-hide shoes and leathern buskins in winter, and three-cornered hat for Sunday in all seasons.

The apparel of the women corresponded with that of the men. Their tow gowns, tiers, and thick woolen stockings were of their own manufacturing. Their Sunday hoods, spacious yet warm, homespun wrappers, and stout shoes caused them to present as grotesque an appearance as the men.

The arrangements at church poorly corresponded to present notions. A row of square pews were at first constructed around the walls of the meeting-house, for the leading families, — the "quality," as they called them, — while low benches were provided for the rest of the people, on the floor, and often the people were compelled to be seated according to their position in society; wealth and superior intelligence had the most desirable seats, while a pew was erected in front of the pulpit, which was very high, and gray-haired deacons or elders occupied that pew, one of whom dictated the psalm to the congregation, line by line. The sexton usually met the minister on his way to the meeting-house or at the door, and ushered him to the foot of the stairs that led to the pulpit, and the people respectfully rose up all over the house, and remained standing until he had reached the height.

The services consisted of the short prayer, singing, long prayer, ranging from sixty to eighty minutes, with a second hymn, followed by a written sermon of more than an hour's length, followed by a short prayer and benediction. Then, as the minister descended from the pulpit and walked through the midst of the congregation to the door, he grace-

fully bowed to the people, the congregation standing and bowing in return; then the "quality" passed out, followed by those whose seats were in the center of the house.

After an intermission of an hour, the services were resumed, and continued until three or four o'clock, when the people wended their way home slowly; a few in some rude vehicles, some on horse-back, and more on foot.

In process of time, pews were erected on the whole floor of the house, with seats hung with hinges, to turn up, that the worshipers might stand, lean, or bow more comfortably during prayer; and when the "amen" was heard, down came the seats with a stunning noise, through the energy of boys who were glad of an opportunity to break up the monotony of the service; and none in the congregation seemed better satisfied with the results than those who could give the sharpest ring in this operation.

The tithing-man kept a keen eye on wrong-doers in those days. The church was no place for the young to cast bewitching glances. Laws regulated all social intercourse between the sexes, and the advances toward matrimony. The magistrate took cognizance of many things not now brought within the bounds of municipal control, such as modes of dress, cut of hair, manner of speech, style of carriage, hours of rising and retiring, of laughter and gayety. Yet, in what was Nottingham before the setting off of Deerfield and Northwood, the puritan peculiarities were less observed than in many other communities. They came to dress as suited their taste, and adopted such modes of living as seemed best; yet some of these distinctive features of early puritanism long existed, and their influence has not yet ceased to be felt.

Modes of living, as to eating and drinking, have greatly changed. The rye and Indian bread, baked beans and Indian pudding, are no strangers on our tables, but the malt beer and the flip have disappeared; the quart mug that contained the beer, the red-hot poker heated to a blaze and

thrust into it, and the half-pint of rum that was mixed with it, are among the things of the past. And so, too, the sore shins, the fruit of the use of it, have disappeared; and so has cider, which took the place of it, nearly disappeared from respectable families, and even more the distilled spirits that were so common a half-century ago.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

BATCHELDER FAMILY.

JOHN BATCHELDER, son of Increase Batchelder of Northwood, born December 9, 1776, died January 21, 1851, married, first, Betsey Sherburne, born August 31, 1783, died October 20, 1812; second wife, Sally Davis, born October 15, 1782, died January 7, 1866. Children of first wife: Nathaniel, born April 18, 1803; Thomas Jefferson, born February 16, 1807, died February 23, 1874; Mary T., born February 6, 1809. Children of second wife: Betsey, born December 11, 1817, died March 3, 1820; Albert J., born September 28, 1820; Sarah A., born December 28, 1821; Susan E., born August 11, 1825; Joseph C., born March 3, 1830, killed in army September 17, 1862.

Nathaniel married Sally Griffin; had one son, Horace S., born, 1831, died December 12, 1866.

Thomas J. married Comfort Hill, September 13, 1828, daughter of Jonathan Hill of Northwood. Their children are: Martin V. B., born August 21, 1829, died April 5, 1861; Charles T., born July 23, 1831, died April 23, 1874; Jonathan H., born November 12, 1835; Mary E., born September 27, 1837.

Mary T. married, first, John D. Demerrit, who died June 11, 1835; their child, Olive E., died 1828; second marriage was to Hiram K. Swain.

Albert J. married; his children are Belle S., Frank A., J. Walter, Joseph C.

Sarah A. married, first, Joseph Durgin, who died; second husband, Jonathan Cass, jr.

Susan E. married William G. Freeze; their children are: Dudley, born November 26, 1850; John F., born February

22, 1853; William E., born September 19, 1857; Olive E., born February 15, 1859.

Horace S., son of Nathaniel, married Lizzie Harvey; have one child, Nettie E.

Charles T., son of Thomas J., married C. Adelia Doolittle; their children are: Lulu L., born August 10, 1861; George D., born October 21, 1865; Walter T., born April 24, 1869.

Jonathan H., son of Thomas J., married Flora J., daughter of Joseph C. Cram.

Mary E., daughter of Thomas J., married Joseph T. Brown, son of Dr. Stephen Brown; their children are Cora M. and George W.

Dudley, son of Susan E., married Jennie Harvey.

BEAN FAMILY.

Samuel Bean married Deborah Avery, and settled in Deerfield about 1803. He died September 28, 1850, aged seventy-five years; his wife died November 4, 1834, aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Bean's second wife was the widow of Capt. Thomas Furber; she died July 12, 1876, aged eighty-seven.

Mr. Bean's children were: (1) James, born April 18, 1815, who married Lydia O. Furber, August 31, 1836, daughter of Thomas Furber of Northwood, born June 1, 1818; they settled in Deerfield, having had seven children, two sons and five daughters, one of whom, Mabel E., died young, August 8, 1859; Deborah J., born November 4, 1837; Marion S., born September 19, 1839; Lizzie S., born January 8, 1842; Annah L., born November 12, 1846; Frank J., born November 1, 1851; and Clara R., born February 1, 1862.

This Deborah J. married John W. Ladd of Raymond, and they have three children.

Harrison S. married Susan V. Prescott of Deerfield, and they reside in Charlestown, Mass., having three children.

Lizzie S. married David B. Ladd of Deerfield, and they have three children.

Annah L. married Christopher G. Toppan of Hampton, and they have two children.

The Bean family came from Nottingham. Mr. Bean has held the office of selectman and representative. He is a deacon in the Freewill Baptist Church.

BROWN FAMILY.

Dr. Stephen Brown was born April 12, 1803, at Andover; son of Moses Brown, a native of Kensington, who was son of Joseph B. Dr. Brown studied with his brother, Dr. Thomas Brown, then of Deerfield; attended one course of lectures at Brunswick, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1828; commenced practice in Nottingham; removed to Raymond, and soon after came to Deerfield South Road, thence to the Parade in 1831, his brother Thomas removing about this time to Manchester, where he died in the midst of an extensive practice, highly esteemed as a physician and a citizen.

Dr. Stephen Brown married, April 22, 1830, Mary Reynolds of Lee, who died June 26, 1842, aged thirty-nine years, leaving, for children, Moses, born May 29, 1831, living at the Parade, his wife being Susan R., daughter of Capt. Ezekiel James; having, for children, Mary L. and Charles Sumner; Joseph T., born June 28, 1833, lives in Deerfield, married Mary E., daughter of Deacon Thomas J. Batchelder, and has two children, Cora M. and George Woodbury; Mary Abigail, born August 3, 1837, died July 22, 1874; Martha A., born January 9, 1842, died May 10, 1842.

Dr. Brown married, for his second wife, Miriam F., daughter of Col. Samuel Collins, February 1, 1843, who had one daughter, born July 17, 1848, died April 4, 1874.

Dr. Brown, in the midst of an extensive practice, successfully kept a house for public entertainment for thirty years, whose provisions for the comfort of travelers are still remembered by many who found rest, quietness, and order in his commodious dwelling. At the age of seventy-three,

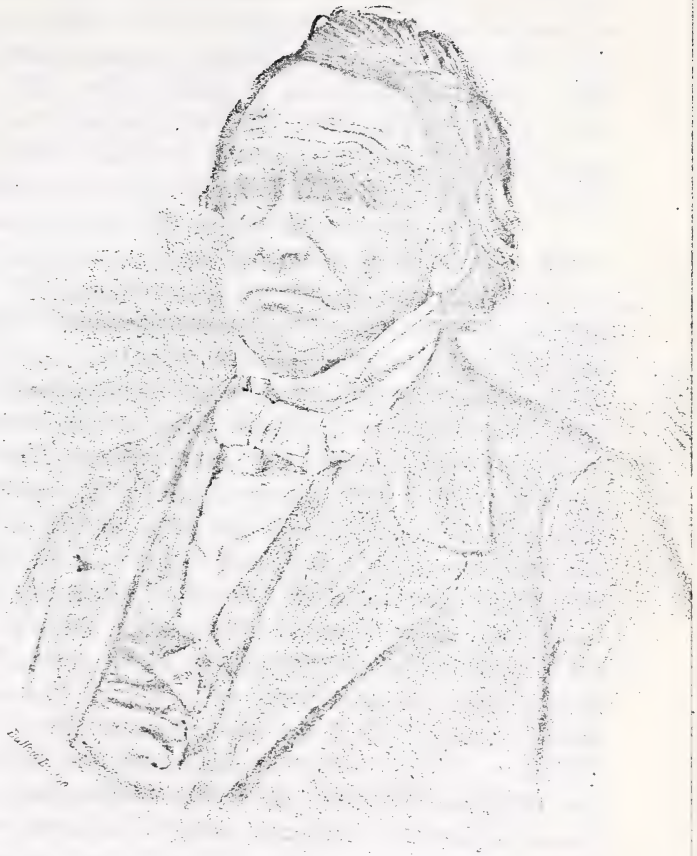
with pulmonary disease preying upon his enfeebled constitution, looking forward to heavenly entertainments, he ceased to make professional visits to the sick, and died April 11, 1877, aged seventy-four, wanting one day; Dr. G. H. Towle taking possession of the field so long held by him.

Dr. Stephen Brown was preceded by Dr. Edmund Chadwick, the first physician in town of note, and his brother, Dr. Thomas Brown. Several physicians have practiced for short periods in Deerfield; as, Fogg, Thresher, Hidden, Young, and others. Mrs. Brown, second wife of Dr. Stephen Brown, died August 23, 1878.

BUTLER FAMILY.

John Butler was born in Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass., July 22, 1677, and was the father of ten children; he removed to Pelham, N. H., in the spring of 1721-22. His son Joseph, his fifth child, was born December 1, 1713; he married, and his second child was Nehemiah, born March 26, 1749. He married Lydia Wood, and their fifth child was born December 4, 1779, named Josiah. He graduated at Harvard College with honor, in 1803, and was at once admitted as a student at law in the office of the Hon. Clifton Claggett of Amherst. Soon after, he went to Virginia and pursued his professional studies in the office of Gov. Cabot, until he was admitted, about 1807, to practice in all the courts of that state. On his return to his native state, he opened an office in the town of his birth, and there practiced law until 1809, when he removed to Deerfield, where he resided until the time of his decease.

In 1809, he was elected a member of the legislature of New Hampshire from his native town of Pelham. Immediately upon his taking his seat in that body, he became a leading member of the Democratic party; and, by the coolness of his calculation, the clearness of his perception, the soundness of his judgment, and the unremitting assiduity



Josiah Butler

and perseverance with which he engaged in every matter that was committed to his care, he very soon received, as well as deserved, the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Upon his taking up his residence in Deerfield, in 1809, he opened an office and was engaged in an extensive practice until he was appointed sheriff of the County of Rockingham, in 1810, which office he held until 1813, when, the Federal party having gained the political ascendency in the state, he, with the Hon. Benjamin Pierce, father of President Pierce, were both removed from the offices of sheriff, which they held in their respective counties.

After his removal from the office of sheriff, Mr. Butler resumed the practice of his profession, and continued the same until he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas for the County of Rockingham. In 1815, he was returned a member of the state legislature from Deerfield, and again elected in 1816. In 1817, he was elected a representative in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, was re-elected in 1819, and again 1821. During his continuance in Congress he was characterized for his strict adherence to republican principles and the faithful discharge of his legislative duties. On his return from Washington, he again pursued the practice of his profession, until 1825, when he was appointed, by the executive of the state, associate justice of the state court of common pleas of New Hampshire, and continued to discharge the duties of that office, with uncommon ability and credit, until 1833, when the judiciary system of the state was remodeled and the court abolished. Some years after he was appointed postmaster at South Deerfield, which office he held at the time of his death.

In the discharge of the duties of all the public offices which Judge Butler held, he was distinguished for perseverance and integrity of purpose, and he performed them with honor to himself and the approbation of the public.

But in the private circles in which he moved, the good-

ness of his heart and the gentleness of his disposition shone most conspicuously. Soon after he took up his residence in Deerfield, he married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Richard Jenness, in 1811; she was born August 31, 1791.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler made a public profession of belief in the doctrines of the Christian religion, and united with the Congregational Church in Deerfield in 1834. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Mr. Butler died October 29, 1854. Mrs. Butler died September 16, 1863. Of their children, three of them have been removed by death: Horace Butler died aged forty-six years; Lydia Jane, aged twenty years; and Mary Josephine, aged sixteen years.

DeWitt Clinton, their eldest son, entered the mercantile business, married Mary Ann Tucker of Deerfield; they have three daughters, Lydia Jane, Hattie Louise, and Ella Josephine; two are married. Their only son died on a sea voyage, at Callao.

Horace Butler graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1837, and went to Chicago; studied law with the firm, Morris and Scammon. He removed to Libertyville, Ill., in 1840, entering the practice of law. He held the office of probate judge four years; afterwards he held the same office twelve years, and, for a longer period than the latter, was master in chancery of Lake County. He served in the state legislature and convention for forming a new constitution for the state. He was married twice, his first wife, Caroline Crane, a native of Vermont, died in Libertyville, leaving two daughters, Carrie Josephine and Annie Elizabeth, both now married; and his second wife, also a native of Vermont, has two children, one son, Josiah Walter, and a daughter, Sarah Hannah.

Franklin Jenness Butler graduated at the Cambridge Law School in 1847, and entered the practice of law in Boston, where he married Sarah Ann Davidson. They had two children, a daughter, Jennie Louise, and a son, Frankie, who died, three years of age.

Hannah Butler

Josiah Wood Butler entered the mercantile business in Boston.

Elizabeth H. Butler resides in Deerfield; Caroline Louise Butler was married to Charles Stewart of New York City; they had three children, Carrie Louise, Charles Butler, and Josiah; an infant son died at the age of three months.

Wentworth S. Butler graduated at Dartmouth College, and studied for the Episcopalian ministry, but in 1856 was appointed librarian of the New-York Society library, where he has since remained.

The home estate of Josiah Butler is now owned and occupied by Horace B. Stearns.

CATE FAMILY.

Francis Cate was the brother of Mr. Jonathan Cate of Northwood, and came from Nottingham to Deerfield in 1824, and died March 2, 1865; his first wife was Sally Dowst of Deerfield, and his second was a Widow Green, whose maiden name was Sally Collins.

Children of Francis Cate were: (1) Betsey Ann, born March 5, 1818, married Nathan G. T. Goodrich of Nottingham, and died June 23, 1877; (2) Jonathan Dowst, born September 6, 1820, lives on the homestead in Deerfield, married, February 15, 1851, Hannah Cole of Limington, Me., born October 25, 1829. Their children are: Genella, born in Cornish, Me., March 24, 1852, married Henry S. Knowles of Northwood, now of Epsom, a merchant; they have one son; William Francis, born August 24, 1859; and John C., born July 27, 1862; (3) William Francis, brother of Jonathan D., was born September 12, 1823, died June 24, 1857; (4) Sally A., was born December 11, 1827, married Alonzo Stone of Deerfield, and lives in Auburn, Me., having one daughter, Arianna, who married J. P. Garcellon of Auburn, and has one son, George S.

Mr. J. D. Cate's house was consumed by fire in 1862, it being the old Dowst dwelling. Mr. Cate has held several

important offices, and is well known as a successful farmer, manufacturer, and repairer of pumps. His residence is upon a beautiful eminence surrounded by delightful scenery.

CHADWICK FAMILY.

The children of Deacon John and Mrs. Sarah Chadwick of Boxford, Mass., were: John, born early in 1744, baptized April 18, settled in Maine; Mehitable, born April 13, 1746, married Deacon Samuel Hazeltine, who was a brother of Rev. Ebenezer Hazeltine of Epsom; he practiced many years, and died in Methuen, Mass.; Gilbert, born October 30, 1748, lived and died in Salem; Edmund, born March 10, 1751; Sarah, born April 8, 1753; Betsey, born August 29, 1756; one of these ladies married a Mr. Spofford; Peter, born February 10, 1760, probably died while young.

Edmund was the third son and fourth child; he was always a diligent and laborious student, and, in preparing for his profession, — that of a physician, — he trespassed upon the hours of night, and applied himself so closely to his books, that, in consequence, he was seized with a brain-fever so very severe that he felt the effects of it through his whole life. When not fully recovered, finding that hostilities were about to commence between the colonies and the mother country, he immediately enlisted as a private in a Massachusetts company, which, "as tradition has it," participated in the first engagements.

Upon the discovery of his knowledge of medicine, he was made surgeon, in which capacity he served without rest for more than three years. He was at the first and second battles of Stillwater, the surrender of Burgoyne, and spent the dreadful winter of 1777 – 78 at Valley Forge, where our brave soldiers endured such privations and terrible sufferings.

A certificate, still extant, dated at "Camp White Plains, August 18th, 1778," from Lieut.-Col. Dearborn of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment, with whom he had then "served

for fourteen months," vouches for his "good moral character" and highly commends his "skill in Physick and Surgery:" —

CAMP WHITE PLAINS, August 18th, 1778.

Candidly & without flattery, I (who have had an opportunity of being well acquainted with Doctr Edmund Chadwick, as a Surgeon, he having served in that Capasity in the Regt I belong too for fourteen months Past) assert that he has behaved to the universal Satisfaction of the Regt — he is allowed to be an Exceeding good Surgeon, & has Sustained a good Morrell Carrecter & is well Calculated for a Practissioner in Physick or Surgery.

HENRY DEARBORN, Lt. Colo.
3d N. H. Regt.

Dr. Chadwick came to Deerfield in the early part of 1779, and boarded in the family of Rev. Timothy Upham, where he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Gookin,* twin sister of Mrs. Upham (a native of North Hampton), to whom he was married October 3, 1779, after which he lived, for twenty-one years, near the center of the town. We find that in 1782, "Doct. Edmund Chadwick was chosen a Delegate to join in Convention at Concord to frame and organize a permanent system of Government." Under date of 1788, is this record: "Doct. Edmund Chadwick was chosen a Delegate to Exeter," "agreeably to request of Genral Association."

He was also "Representative to the General Court at Concord," and often chosen, both by the town and by the church of which he was a member, to perform various duties requiring not only good judgment but discretion. In the early days of the town, the adjoining region was very sparsely settled, and Dr. Chadwick, being esteemed remarkably skillful in his profession, was frequently called upon to ride long distances, often in the most inclement weather, and sometimes suffered extremely from want of food. His

* Miss Gookin was the daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Love Wingate Gookin, also the granddaughter and great-granddaughter of two other ministers of the same name, and by her grandmother a direct descendant of Rev. John Cotton.

health had previously become undermined by his army life, and he was obliged, while still young, to relinquish the *active* practice of medicine, but was always studious, kept up with the times, and was much employed as a consulting physician, even to the last year of his life.* He was for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and afterward removed to the neighborhood of Pleasant Pond, where he died November 8, 1826, aged seventy-five years and eight months. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Chadwick died February 20, 1816, aged sixty-one years, ten months; they had ten children, six daughters and four sons.

(1) Hannah, born September 22, 1781, married John Jenkins of Pittsfield, August 7, 1800, and died about forty years of age.

(2) Peter, who was born February 18, 1783, married Susan C. March, settled as a merchant in Frankfort, Me., on the Penobscot River. On a voyage to the West Indies, in 1812, he was taken prisoner by the British fleet stationed on the American coast at the outbreak of the war, that year. After his release, he enlisted a company of men, and hastened with them to the Canadian frontier. He served with honor during the war, participating in various battles near Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain.

After the war, he settled in Exeter, and was for many years clerk of the various courts of Rockingham County, and several times one of the clerks of the House of Representatives at Concord. He raised a family of five sons and three daughters. The house in which Col. Chadwick resided was the mansion erected and occupied by John Taylor Gilman, who was Governor of New Hampshire fourteen years. Col. Chadwick was universally respected for his great uprightness and purity of character.

(3) Elizabeth, born September 17, 1784, married George Williams, and died July 30, 1848.

* Dr. Chadwick was, in 1803, "unanimously elected a Fellow" of the New-Hampshire Medical Society.

(4) John, born January 7, 1786; he attended Gilmanton Academy, with his cousin, Timothy Upham, and afterwards taught school in Pittsfield, where he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Stearns, who soon after moved to Deerfield, and resided near Pleasant Pond. Mr. Chadwick settled in Middleton, Strafford County, and reared a family of four sons and one daughter by his first wife, and two sons and one daughter by his second. Mr. Chadwick was for five years sheriff of old Strafford County, by appointment of Gov. Benjamin Pierce; and he held various other public offices. He served as representative and senator in the state legislature. One of his sons, Edmund, fitted for college at Exeter Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 184–, has been a teacher, and resides in Starkey, Yates County, N. Y.

(5) Mehitable, born December 11, 1787, died November 28, 1864.

(6) Alexander Scammel, born May 8, 1789, named for Col. Scammel, whom Dr. Chadwick highly esteemed; he married Hannah Kimball, and settled in Gardiner, Me., on the Kennebec River, as a merchant, and reared a family of four sons and two daughters. He was frequently a leading member in the legislature of Maine.

(7) Susan, born March 7, 1791, died, unmarried, April 20, 1873, a benevolent Christian lady.

(8) Gilbert, youngest son of Dr. Chadwick, born December 30, 1792, married, March 20, 1826, Sarah, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Eastman; he repeatedly represented his town in the state legislature, and otherwise, and was a man "in whom there was no guile." He had one son and two daughters; he resided upon the homestead, west of Pleasant Pond; he had a love for military affairs; was twice a volunteer during the war of 1812, being at Forts Sullivan and Washington. He was for some time captain of the "Washington Blues," an "Independent Company," in Deerfield, and was afterward appointed lieutenant-colonel

of the Eighteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, from which position he was "honorably discharged at his own request." He represented the town in the legislature during the years 1825 and 1826, and was one of the "La Fayette Escort." Col. Chadwick filled many offices of trust, and died September 21, 1836, at the age of forty-three years, universally lamented. His widow survived until November 14, 1875.

(9) Sidney, born September 5, 1794, died, unmarried, March 20, 1854.

(10) Sarah, born March 26, 1798, married John Dearborn.

Dr. Chadwick was descended from Charles Chadwick, who came to Boston in the great immigration of 1630, which settled Boston, Cambridge, and other towns. Charles Chadwick built his cabin about one-fourth of a mile from what was, twenty years ago, the south-west corner of Mount-Auburn cemetery in the town of Watertown. From this Charles Chadwick, descended Deacon John Chadwick of Boxford, the father of Dr. Edmund Chadwick.

Dr. Chadwick was a skillful physician and had a large practice, which enabled him to rear a large family of well-educated sons and daughters, who reflected honor upon their parentage. Excessive cares, causing pressure upon the brain, at two periods in his life, caused temporary insanity, from which he recovered. His experience and sound judgment caused him to be consulted extensively, and many, even when insane, preferred him to any other physician. His kind and Christian spirit made him exceedingly welcome to the chamber of sickness.

Rev. Edmund Chadwick of Starkey, N. Y., furnishes the following anecdotes: —

I remember to have seen an incident in a book of American anecdotes, of an amusing character, that occurred on the top of Rand's Hill, one-half mile south of Pleasant Pond. A pioneer "captain," who had been to Portsmouth, and boasted of his intimacy with the governor, was engaged, as

often happened with the first settlers, in piling logs and burning them off, when, quite smutty with his work, he learned that Gov. Benning Wentworth's carriage was approaching. Proud of his military standing, he hastened to his house, doffed his smutty garments, washed quickly, donned his military coat and hat, caught his sword, and rushed out to salute the governor just as the stately coach, having toiled up the hill, was approaching the doughty captain's house. Women and children were all so intently gazing upon the governor's splendid equipage, that none of them observed the captain's partial dishabille, till, in answer to his gallant flourishes with the sword, the burst of laughter from the governor and attendants apprised the captain that, in his eager haste, he had omitted to put on any *pantaloons!*

GENERAL ARNOLD.

Dr. Edmund Chadwich was a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, serving in the Northern army, and being at the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He, in a statement made by him, threw much light upon the conduct of Gen. Arnold at the battle of Stillwater, or second battle of Saratoga. It has been affirmed, upon strong authority, that Gen. Gates "took no part" in the first fight, and, through jealousy, hardly permitted Arnold to participate. But in the second battle, October 7, Arnold "entered the field without Gates' permission, rushed into the thickest danger, and appeared almost beside himself." How is this conduct of Arnold, at this and other times, to be accounted for? Dr. Chadwick said, that, during the battle, while he was dressing wounds in the rear of the army, a hogshead of rum stood near him; the upper head was removed, and the liquor was dipped out in pailfuls; that Arnold rode up in hot haste, saying, "Give me a dipperful of that rum." A dipperful was handed to him; he drank the whole, wheeled his noble horse which had

been presented to him by Congress, dashed hotly against the enemy's lines, lost his leg, and his horse was shot under him.

Like other traitors, it appears that Arnold was a brave devotee of King Alcohol.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

Dr. Chadwick, in that war of patriotism and hardship, encamping upon the ground, awoke one chilly morning, feeling a cold, unwelcome intruder beneath his blanket. It was a rattlesnake. Lying still as possible, he told a soldier to put his hand in softly, and seize and fling the monster away with such suddenness that he could bite neither of them. This feat was safely performed by the heroic soldier.

THE DOG AND THE PARSON'S WIG.

Rev. Mr. Upham lived east of the meeting-house, at the foot of the hill, which is so high as to be quite hard of access. Some one, in respect to it, said that the Lord built two great hills in Deerfield, and upon these two poised another, and upon the top of this third they built the first meeting-house in Deerfield. Mr. Upham had a negro, named Pete, who was sometimes fond of fun. Mr. Upham had also a large dog, which seemed to enter into the spirit of any joke Pete might attempt to play upon any member of the household. When Mr. Upham had donned "his Sunday wig," leaving his "every-day one" upon the table, and had gone up to the sanctuary to perform the sacred duties of the sabbath with devout worshipers, Pete tied the old wig upon the dog's great head. The dog, as if inspired by the wig, starts for the church, ascends the high hill, enters the open door of the meeting-house, and, with a measured tread and solemn wagging of his tail, goes straight up the "broad aisle" to the foot of the pulpit, and then, glancing back as if to see what impression he had made on the audience, gracefully ascends the stairs and takes a dignified

position near his venerable master, whose glance at his own wig on the wrong head convinced him that the outward aspect of his congregation was occasioned by no amusing mistake of his, or want of respect to the truths he was unfolding, but by the sight of an inferior wig upon an inferior head.

CHASE FAMILY.

Thomas Chase and Aquila Chase, brothers, were in Hampton, and had grants of land in 1640.

Aquila had a grant of land from Newbury in 1646, and moved there, and lived on what is now North Atkinson Street, Newburyport. He married Ann Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, and had eleven children, five sons and six daughters; and died December 27, 1670.

His sixth child and second son, Thomas, born July 25, 1654, married, first, November 27, 1677, Rebecca Folansbee; married, second, Elizabeth Mowers. He was a carpenter, and settled near the road leading from the Amesbury-ferry road to Artichoke River in Newbury. He had eleven children; the ninth, Nathan, born 1704, married, first, November 29, 1723, Judith Sawyer; married, second, December 30, 1740, Joanna Cheney; married, third, January 9, 1763, Ruth Davis. Thomas, by will, proved February 25, 1736, gave his son Nathan all his real estate; and Nathan, by will proved January 3, 1785, gave it to his sons Edmund and Jonathan, who lived there till 1798, sold, and went to Maine.

Nathan Chase of Newbury bought of Sarah McFadris a right in Nottingham, 1730. His land was located near the center of Deerfield, and he settled two of his sons, Josiah and Moses, on it. The tradition is, that he intended to settle others there; but those there took him around, and through a swamp, until he concluded that if two could get a living they would do well.

Nathan Chase had four sons and one daughter who settled in Deerfield: by first wife, (1) Josiah, born Septem-

ber, 1735; by second wife, (2) Moses, born September 21, 1741; (3) Judith, married Enoch Robie, June 9, 1768; (4) Parker, born February 28, 1745; (5) Stephen, born July 5, 1756.

There have been several contradictory traditions about Josiah's being taken by the Indians. One, that when a lad he and others were taken, and, after several years, he escaped. Another, that he was a soldier, and captured. There was, no doubt, something in the story. He was chosen tithing-man at the first town meeting held in Deer field, 1766, and hogreeve in 1767, and in 1771 the town voted to set the meeting-house on his land. He enlisted in the army September 7, 1760, was discharged December 7, 1764. He was married, by the chaplain, to Margaret Gill, October 30, 1764. He settled on the hill at the Old Center.

(1) Josiah, son of Josiah and Margaret, was born August 3, 1769; he was apprenticed to a mason, who took him to Charleston, S. C., where he died, aged nineteen.

Margaret soon died, and Josiah married, second, Hannah Sanborn, daughter of William Sanborn and Mary Dearborn of Exeter; he died 1782; she died August 22, 1831, aged ninety-two.

(2) William, son of Josiah and Hannah, was born January 9, 1771;* William married Betsey Fogg of Deerfield, September 3, 1795, settled in Sandwich; she was born October 3, 1775; he died August 3, 1863, aged eighty-one; she died March 1, 1848, aged seventy-four. Their children were: (1) Hannah Sanborn, born July 11, 1796, died unmarried; (2) Apphia Collins, born April 14, 1798, married Eliphalet McGaffey of North Sandwich, March 13, 1823; (3) Josiah, born May 26, 1800, married Eliza Marden, November 6, 1832; moved to Maine, died July 29, 1867; (4) Mary, born September 2, 1802, married Simon

* As I have learned from Deerfield record; the family record gives the date of his birth June 9, 1774.

Bennet, September 2, 1824; (5) Betsey, born August 15, 1804, lived with her father, and after his death carried on the homestead; died, unmarried, December 7, 1865; (6) Jeremiah, born December 6, 1806, married September 28, 1828, Mary Littlefield, resided in Swanville, Me., died June 6, 1868; (7) Abigail, born July 13, 1811, married Luther Tripp, September, 1833, of Swanville, Me.; (8) William, born January 2, 1818, married Sylvinia Munson, October, 1835, lives in Searsport, Me.; (9) Lemuel, born December 17, 1816, married Belinda S. Hall, June 7, 1840; (10) Levi, born September 29, 1822, married, first, Dolly M. Elliot, August 11, 1848, died September 12, 1848; married, second, Nancy Bennet of Sandwich, March 7, 1852.

(3) Nathan, son of Josiah, born May 28, 1777, married, first, Abigail Tobey, born March 31, 1778, died July 16, 1811; married, second, Mehitable Merril, born 1785; lived on the homestead; she died May 19, 1830, aged forty-five. Their children were: by first wife, (1) Sarah Sanborn, born April 16, 1800, married, August 14, 1822, Joseph M. Silver, born in Haverhill, Mass., January 15, 1800, lived in Deerfield; by second wife, (2) Abigail Tobey, born September, 1814, married, first, G. M. Smith of Deerfield; married, second, Emery Currier of Candia; (3) Robert Merril, born February 10, 1816, married Saloma Smith of Deerfield, December 31, 1846; she was born November 29, 1816; he died January, 1875; lived on the homestead in Deerfield; (4) Hannah Jane, born June, 1817, married Hiram Stone of Lunenburg; (5) Martha, born April 10, 1820, married John Gale of Landaff; (6) Mary, a twin, born April 10, 1820, died November 6, 1844; (7) Emeline M., born July 23, 1824, married James S. Whidden of Lancaster, February 6, 1849, born July 1, 1826; he was a member of Company B, Eleventh New-Hampshire volunteers, and was killed at Fredericksburgh, December 13, 1862; she was postmistress, Deerfield Center; (8) Catharine M., born July 23, 1824, married her cousin, Samuel P. Chase, son of Jona-

than of Epsom; Samuel P. died September 9, 1847; Catharine married, second, William Goodenough of Barnet, Vt.; he died in the army; married, third, Amos Davis of Danville, Vt.

(4) Jonathan, son of Josiah, born December 24, 1778, married, first, February 24, 1800, Polly Prescott, daughter of Samuel of Deerfield; married, second, Hannah Pulsifer, lived in Epsom, died February 18, 1845. Their children were: (1) Josiah, born June 21, 1800, died, unmarried, June 10, 1842; (2) Samuel Prescott, born May 4, 1808, married his cousin, Catharine Chase, daughter of Nathan, May 16, 1844; he died September 9, 1847; (3) Hannah Weare, born August 7, 1824, married George Fife of Chichester, May 11, 1848, born October 24, 1825.

(5) Edmund, son of Josiah, born September 13, 1781, married Lucy, daughter of Enoch Fogg of Kensington, March 18, 1807, born February 3, 1778; lived on the homestead in Deerfield; he died December 19, 1850; she died August 26, 1854; their children were: (1) Charles, born January 5, 1808; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832; practiced medicine at Chelsea, Mass., and Deerfield; married, first, Priscilla Worthen of Deerfield, May 11, 1833, born July 10, 1808, died September 6, 1850; married, second, Elizabeth T. Burbank of Derby, Vt., December 3, 1851, born June 15, 1813; he died June 5, 1864; (2) Henry, born December 16, 1809, married, first, Lucinda, daughter of John and Catherine Shepard of Deerfield, June 9, 1833, born May 16, 1813, died November 26, 1853; married, second, Sarah Barton: a carpenter in Somerville, Mass.; (3) Edmund Pike, born October 30, 1813, married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel James, of Deerfield, November 28, 1836, born October 6, 1818; lives on the homestead; (4) Rufus, born January 27, 1816, married Susan, daughter of Enoch James of Deerfield; they lived in New York; she died there; he went to California; died there August 10, 1855; no issue alive.

Moses Chase, son of Nathan, born September 21, 1741, married Susan Kelley of Newbury, June 17, 1759 (Newbury Records); was tithing-man, 1767; selectman, 1764, 1780, 1781.

(1) Moses, son of Moses and Susan Kelley, born May 10, 1761, married Theodate Sanborn of Wakefield, born February 22, 1762; he died March 23, 1824; lived in Deerfield; their children were: (1) Joanna, born June 16, 1783, married John Steele of Sanbornton; (2) Sally, born February 14, 1786, married Nathan Steele; (3) Abigail, born June 4, 1790, married Jacob Libbey of Epsom; (4) Sukey, born July 29, 1792, married John Steele of Sanbornton, February 21, 1821; (5) David, born February 3, 1794, married Polly Philbrook, died 1870; lived in Wentworth; (6) Polly, born February 22, 1797, married Joseph Philbrook of Sanbornton; (7) Theodate, born April 9, 1800, unmarried, alive 1870; (8) Elizabeth, born April 2, 1802, unmarried, in Deerfield, 1870; (9) Lydia, born February 28, 1806, married Joel Bean of Brentwood, August 12, 1825.

(2) Joseph, son of Moses and Susan Kelley, born June 3, 1763, married Elizabeth Sanborn, daughter of Daniel Sanborn, January 25, 1785, born December 10, 1762; lived on the homestead in Deerfield; he died January 21, 1840; she died October 20, 1839; their children were: (1) Daniel, born May 14, 1786, married Nancy Graves of Deerfield; went to Meredith; (2) Betty, born December 27, 1787, married Josiah S. Rollins of Deerfield; (3) Lorumah, born October 25, 1789, died November 19, 1789; (4) Hannah, born October 30, 1792; (5) Joseph, born October 18, 1795, married Betsy Rollins of Deerfield, born February 24, 1793; lived in Deerfield; (6) Abraham, born August 2, 1797, married, March 25, 1820, Deborah Rollins, born October 6, 1797; a blacksmith in Deerfield; (7) Josiah, born August 20, 1799, married Deborah Currier of Deerfield, May 23, 1820, born March 10, 1800; he died November 4, 1861; she died May 31, 1875; lived in Deerfield; (8) William,

born July 27, 1801, married Miranda, daughter of Jeremiah Rollins: she died June 20, 1868; lived in Deerfield; (9, 10) Isaac and Jacob, twins, born January 30, 1803, died young; (11) Nathan, born December 4, 1805, married Eliza Chase, his cousin, daughter of John Chase, May 25, 1831; lived in Deerfield.

(3) Parker Chase, son of Moses and Susan Kelley, married, first, Sarah Evans, she died January 14, 1800; married, second, Mary Hayes of Allenstown, March 11, 1800; he died July, 1851; their children were: (1) Parker, born December 31, 1784, married Sarah Langley of Gilford; lived in Charlestown, Vt.; (2) Moses, born May 24, 1786, married Lydia Philbrick of Meredith; lived in Campton; (3) William, born November 25, 1787, married, 1812, Mary Clark; she died 1857; (4) Lydia, born July 27, 1789, married Jacob Nute of Northwood, January 14, 1814; he died June 16, 1849.

(4) Susan R., daughter of Moses and Susan Kelley.

(5) Ruey, daughter of Moses and Susan Kelley, married Elijah Rollins of Sanbornton.

(6) John, son of Moses and Susan Kelley, born September 13, 1769, died young.

(7) John, son of Moses and Susan Kelley, born April 23, 1772, married Hannah Sanborn of Tamworth; he died April, 1853, at Bangor; she died December, 1817; their children were: (1) Dearborn, married Nancy Clark; lives in Wakefield; (2) Mary, born October, 1803; (3) Eliza, born November 18, 1806, married, May 5, 1831, her cousin, Nathan Chase of Deerfield, son of Joseph; (4) Henry, born November 29, 1808, married Ruth Sanborn; lives in Wakefield; no children.

(8) Lydia, daughter of Moses and Susan Kelley, died, unmarried, October 2, 1839, in Deerfield.

Parker Chase, son of Nathan, born February 8, 1745, married Ruth Kelly, December, 1774; lived in Deerfield; their children were: (1) Elizabeth, married Jeremiah Pres-

cott of Brentwood; he died 1816; (2) Lydia, born, 1776, married John Burril of Newbury, July 1, 1795; lived in Derry Peak; she died March 10, 1802; no issue; (3) Thomas, born March, 1778, married, first, 1810, Mehitable Head, who died 1812; married, second, 1812, Keziah Ellis, born 1791, and had eleven children; lived in Monroe, Me.; (4) Sarah, married Jacob Burril, brother of John, December 15, 1801; lived in Chester; died 1802.

Stephen Chase, son of Nathan, born July 16, 1756, married Molly Sanborn of Exeter, sister to Josiah's wife, May, 1773, born May 17, 1745; lived in Deerfield; their children were: (1) William Sanborn, born February 12, 1778, married Nancy Sanborn; lived in Deerfield; (2) Anna, born May 30, 1780, married Simon Sanborn, November 25, 1804; (3) Henry D., born April 8, 1783, married Sally Sanborn of Sanbornton, March, 1809; went to Jackson, Me., in 1807; he died November 25, 1864; she died March, 1864, aged seventy-five; (4) Mary, born February 24, 1786, died, unmarried, 1870; (5) Hannah, born June 27, 1788, married —— Avery of Sanbornton.

CHURCHILL FAMILY.

John Churchill, who seems to have been the first settler of the name in Deerfield, was born in Newmarket, May 11, 1776. He married, November 14, 1799, Sally True, born in Deerfield, May 15, 1782. He died August 24, 1846, aged seventy-two; his wife died May 29, 1830, aged forty-eight. Their children were: (1) William Graves, born July 29, 1809, was captain of a company of infantry; married, June 20, 1831, Sally Mead Page, born May 12, 1809, and died August 6, 1868, aged fifty-nine; he died January 11, 1875, aged sixty-five. Their children were: William Alvah, born June 4, 1832; and Mary Mead, born August 28, 1834. This William Alvah married Martha Folsom Robinson, born in Greenland, January 30, 1831; and their children are: (1) Charlotte Annie, born December 23,

1853; (2) Horace Mann, born August 21, 1855; (3) Hattie Beecher, born April 18, 1857; (4) Alice Bell, born October 6, 1859; (5) Winfield Scott, born October 28, 1861; (6) Etta Myrtilla, born September 14, 1864; (7) Florence, born June 24, 1867; (8) Arthur Leslie, born October 21, 1871; (9) Gracie Edna, born August 31, 1874. Sally Mead, sister of William Alvah, died August 6, 1868, aged fifty-nine.

John T. B. Churchill, second son of John, the first settler, and Sally True, was born September 23, 1816. Having completed a term of enlistment in the United-States service, and having been wounded, in Florida, in the war with the Indians, and having come to Washington, D. C., he was seized with fever, and died October 7, 1841, aged twenty-five.

CILLEY FAMILY.

Hon. Horatio Gates Cilley was born December 23, 1777, in Nottingham (see Cilley family in Nottingham). He married, November 17, 1802, Sally Jenness, born in Deerfield, August 4, 1782, and died November, 1865. Mr. Cilley was a man of great energy of character, a safe counselor, generous and humane, a man whom Deerfield is proud to remember. He died November 26, 1837.

The children of Horatio Gates Cilley and Sally Jenness were: —

(1) A daughter, born January 30, 1804, and soon died.

(2) Horatio Gates, born November 25, 1805; married, May, 1840, Deborah Jenness; died March 13, 1874.

(3) Sally Jenness, born November 2, 1807, died April 15, 1826.

(4) Elizabeth Ann, born August 30, 1810; married, February, 1840, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., state historian of New Hampshire for the last ten or twelve years, and recently deceased, their children being: (1) Sarah Cilley, who became the wife of Gen. J. N. Patterson, who graduated from Dartmouth College, 1859, served four years, nine

H. G. Billey

J. B. Collier

months in the Second New-Hampshire Regiment; they have, Louis M., Julia N., and Allan Bouton; (2) Martha Cilley, who married J. G. Cilley of Manchester, and had two children; (3) Jane Louise.

(5) Martha Osgood, born May 24, 1814.

(6) Mary Jane, born June 5, 1816, married, October 5, 1842, Ephraim Eaton, a lawyer of Concord, a graduate of Dartmouth, and they had Mary J. and Henry.

(7) Joseph Bradbury, born January 30, 1819, died February 16, 1823.

(8) Harriet Newell, born October 27, 1822, died January 9, 1838.

(9) Joseph Bradbury, born December 26, 1824; married, November, 1847, Elizabeth Jenness, died November 23, 1872.

Horatio Gates Cilley, son of Horatio Gates Cilley, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827, read law with G. Sullivan, Exeter, and practiced in South Deerfield and Lewiston, Me. The children of H. G. Cilley and Deborah Jenness were: (1) Horatio Gates, born November 1, 1841, married, January 16, 1868, Julia A., daughter of Norman S. and E. J. Harrington of Cleveland, O., having graduated from Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College, in 1863; he resides in Glenwood, Ia., a merchant; (2) John Jenness, brother of the above Horatio G., son of Horatio Gates Cilley, was born August 31, 1843, and resides in East Boston.

COLLINS FAMILY.

Col. Samuel Collins was son of Samuel, of Salisbury, Mass., who was a son of Benjamin, killed while launching a vessel.

Col. Samuel was born in 1764, his mother being Rebecca Brown of Salisbury. She died September 27, 1812. He married, May 1, 1794, Deborah Goodhue, who died February 15, 1795, leaving one daughter, who became the wife

of Sherburne Merrill of Deerfield, having, for children: (1) Sarah G., who became the wife of Rev. J. G. Richardson, a Baptist minister, now of Medford, Mass., their children being David Collins and William; (2) S. Randolph, a physician, living in Paterson, N. J., whose wife was Sarah Fellows of Deerfield; (2) Samuel, a merchant, living in Paterson, N. J., whose wife was Clara Carpenter of Concord, granddaughter of the late Rev. Josiah Carpenter of Chichester; having, for children, Mary and Mabel.

Col. Collins married, for his second wife, Sarah Haines, November 8, 1798. She was born December 30, 1778, being the daughter of Deacon David Haines and Mercy James. Their children were: (1) Lydia H., born June 8, 1800; married Joseph Bean of Candia, June 18, 1829, having, for children: Sarah C., born April 8, 1830, now the wife of E. A. J. Sawyer (see sketch); Elizabeth G., born June 26, 1832, who became, June 11, 1861, the wife of Rev. A. B. Meservey of New Hampton, and died September 26, 1862, leaving one daughter, Lizzie; Samuel, a Unitarian clergyman, now of Salem, Mass., born December 19, 1835, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1858, and subsequently at Harvard Divinity School; his first wife was Caroline B. Turner of Stowe, Mass.; his second, Harriet C. Gray of Salem, Mass., having one son, Samuel; Mary P., born March 17, 1843; (2) Miriam F., born February 28, 1804, married Dr. Stephen Brown of Deerfield, February 1, 1843, having had one daughter, Sarah Collins, who graduated in 1867 at Music Vale, Salem, Conn., and died April 4, 1874, aged twenty-eight, greatly beloved for noble qualities of mind and heart; Mrs. Brown died August 23, 1878; (3) Sarah, born January 3, 1806; died at the age of twenty-two years; (4) Samuel, born March 16, 1808; died January 21, 1826, aged eighteen years, a youth of much promise; (5) David H., born November 9, 1811; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1835; read law, and practiced, in 1838, at Haverhill; was appointed register of pro-

bate, in 1839, for Grafton County; was clerk of the House in 1839; and died June 24, 1843, aged thirty-four years. Having spent the winter at the South, about the 1st of June, emaciated, and with physical energies exhausted, he returned to the paternal roof, overjoyed that he might die amid the ministrations and sympathies of friends at home; possessing a well-balanced mind, enriched by hard study, a taste refined by nice culture, his early death brought sorrow to many hearts.

Rebecca M., seventh child of Col. Samuel Collins, born February 28, 1814, married E. P. Prescott, merchant in Concord, having one daughter, Susan A., wife of Rev. E. W. Porter, now of Lowell, Mass., whose children are Edith R., Sarah P., and E. Adalaid. This Rebecca M. had a daughter, Sarah R. C., who married Moses B. Smith of Candia, and died, leaving one daughter, Carrie Orissa.

Col. Collins was stately in his bearing, dignified, and courteous. His bearing was that of a soldier, though genial in his manners. He came to Deerfield at the age of fourteen, to reside with his sister, Miriam, the wife of Enoch French, on Mount Delight. At the age of sixteen, he joined the Revolutionary army, was stationed near West Point at the time Major André was taken, and at various other points of danger during the war. In the war of 1812, he commanded a company of infantry, stationed at Portsmouth. Afterwards he commanded the Eighteenth Regiment New-Hampshire militia. He was chosen presidential elector at the second election of Gen. Jackson; he represented the town in the lower branch of the legislature in 1831 and 1832, and held many town offices, and was appointed one of the examiners of West Point Military Academy, in 18—. He died September 6, 1852, aged eighty-eight. His accomplished widow survives him, residing at the Parade.

CRAM FAMILY.

(1) John Cram, the first of the name in this country, whose descendants are Joseph C. Cram, Esq., and Alfred J. Cram, who now reside in Deerfield. He came from England; and, in 1639, was among the settlers at Exeter. A combination being formed for the government of the settlers, his name appeared, spelled "Cramme." In 1648–49 he was elected selectman. When he came to Exeter he first signed his name by making his mark, but afterwards learned to write. He left Exeter about 1650, and went to Hampton, that part now called Hampton Falls. He and his wife, Esther, became members of the church in Hampton. He was a man of a sound and discriminating mind, judicious and honest. His death was recorded on the town book of Hampton thus: "Died 5 of March 1681 good Old John Cram, one just in his generation." His wife, Esther, died in 1677. Their children were: (1) Benjamin, married Argentine Cromwell, November 28, 1662; it is said she was a relative of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector of England; (2) Mary, married Abraham Tilton, January 25, 1655; (3) Joseph, was drowned in Exeter, June 24, 1648; (4) Lydia; (5) Thomas, married Elizabeth Weare, December 20, 1681.

The children of Benjamin Cram and Argentine Cromwell were: —

(1) Sarah, born September 19, 1663.

(2) John, born April 6, 1665, married Mary ——; had seven children: Argentine, Abigail, Benjamin, Wadleigh, Jonathan, John, and Mary.

(3) Benjamin, born December 30, 1666, married Sarah ——; their children were: (1) Samuel, born April 30, 1699, died young: (2) Lydia, born March 4, 1701; (3) Charity, born March 28, 1703; (4) Elizabeth, born February 8, 1704–5; (5) Hephshebeth, born August 6, 1706; (6) Jonathan, born October 8, 1708; (7) Samuel, born October 24, 1710; and (8) Benjamin, born about 1712,

whose children were: Jonathan of Brentwood, and Benjamin of Hampton Falls. The last-named Benjamin is supposed to be the same whose wife was Martha, and whose children were: Mary, wife of Col. Jonathan Cram; Joseph, Esq., who married Ann Brown, June, 1780; their children being: Benjamin of Exeter, born March 10, 1781; and Jacob of New York, born 1783.

(4) Mary, born August 6, 1669.

(5) Joseph, born April 12, 1671; married Jane Philbrick, May, 1700. Their children were: (1) Comfort, born April 16, 1701; (2) Abigail, born August 7, 1710.

(6) Hannah, born August 22, 1673; married William Fifield, October 26, 1693.

(7) Esther, born October 16, 1675.

(8) Jonathan, born April 26, 1678; died, unmarried, December 3, 1703.

(9) Elizabeth, born January 3, 1680-81; married Samuel Melcher, May 16, 1700.

The children of John Cram and Mary were: —

(1) Argentine, born December 16, 1693.

(2) Abigail, born September 10, 1695.

(3) Benjamin, born March 16, 1699.

(4) Wadleigh, born October 12, 1702; married Hannah Marston, October 24, 1723; resided in Deerfield for a time. His house stood near Deacon David Stevens's house. He was moderator of the first town meeting in Deerfield after it was incorporated, held at the house of Capt. Samuel Leavitt, on Thursday, January 30, 1766. June 3, 1746, he, with thirteen others, was impressed and sent to Canterbury, under the command of Serg. Joseph Rawlings, to carry provisions for the garrison at Canterbury. He had one son, Nehemiah L. Cram, who lived where Widow Oliver H. Messer resides (1877).

(5) Jonathan, born at Hampton Falls, April 22, 1706; married Elizabeth Heath. He died May 3, 1760. She died in 1773.

(6) John, born in Hampton Falls, May 16, 1710.

(7) Mary, born in Hampton Falls, July 23, 1713.

The children of Jonathan Cram and Elizabeth Heath were: —

(1) John, born at Hampton Falls, November 12, 1730. He first settled at Raymond, then moved to Pittsfield, where his descendants still reside. Oran Cram, who now resides in Pennsylvania, once lived in Ohio, had a son, Hercules Guy Carlton, born in Ohio, married Angeline, daughter of John Lord, Esq., of Manchester. She was born at Barnstead, June 30, 1829.

(2) Molly, born at Hampton Falls, February 11, 1732; married Nehemiah Sanborn.

(3) Nehemiah, born at Hampton Falls, January 2, 1734–35; married Hannah Philbrick, November 10, 1756. Their son, Rev. Jacob Cram, born November 12, 1762, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1782; ordained at Hopkinton, February 28, 1789; dismissed January 6, 1792; his wife was Mary, daughter of Gen. Enoch Poor. Rev. Jacob Cram died at Exeter, December 21, 1837, aged seventy-five years.

(4) Jonathan, born at Hampton Falls about 1736–37.

(5) Benjamin, born at Hampton Falls about 1739–40, settled in Raymond, and married Mary, born 1752, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Bean.

(6) Joel, born at Hampton Falls about 1743–44, married, first, Betsey Batchelder, who was born in North Hampton, a daughter of Deacon Stephen Batchelder, who lived where Capt. J. W. James now resides. Mr. Cram first settled in Deerfield, and built the house now occupied by G. J. French. His wife died about 1784. He married, for his second wife, Sarah Hoitt, sister to Joseph Hoitt, who then lived on the farm which True W. Currier owns. He signed the Association Test in 1776. In 1789, he sold his farm to Capt. Jonathan Jenness of Rye and moved to Meredith.

(7) Ebenezer, born at Hampton Falls, December 5, 1745,

married Mary Philbrick of Seabrook, born May 15, 1745; settled in Raymond; was deacon of the Congregational Church; died February 7, 1819. Their children were: (1) child born May 22, 1768, and died same day; (2) Mehitable, born May 2, 1769, married John Dearborn; (3) Jonathan, born March 15, 1772, died November 23, 1780; (4) Elizabeth, born October 24, 1775, married Chase Osgood; (5) Abner, born April 7, 1778, married Hannah Woodman, born August 13, 1778; their children were: Mary P., who married Oliver Titcomb; David K., lost in the Mexican war; and Hannah J.; Abner married, second, Martha Stokes; died in Deerfield, March 15, 1861, aged eighty-three years; (6) Ebenezer, born November 20, 1782; (7) Jonathan, born October 10, 1784, died September 10, 1859.

Stephen Cram, third child of Joseph and Deborah Cram, was born September 21, 1790, married, 1810, Judith, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Robinson. He served the town as selectman two years; represented the town in the legislature in 1836 and 1837, and was justice of the peace. He resided on the farm now (1877) owned by Simon Palmer, and was by occupation a tailor and farmer. He died December 31, 1841; his wife died January 16, 1875. Their children were: (1) Joseph Thomas, born March 21, 1811. Much of his early life was spent in teaching school in this and adjoining towns; was teacher one year in one of the grammar-schools in Lowell, Mass., where subsequently he engaged in the boot-and-shoe trade; in June, 1837, married Miss Ann D. Blanchard of Lyndeborough, and, during their residence in Lowell, three children were born to them. At the time of the California-gold excitement, he made three annual visits to California in search of the precious metal. He has since been engaged in trade in different sections of the country. He now (1877) resides in Landis township, Vineland, N. J., where he is deacon of the Congregational Pilgrim Church. Their children were:

(1) Edwin, died young; (2) Juliette Theresa, married Mr. Poole of Chicago; dead; (3) George F., was a soldier in the late war; is now a merchant in Chicago.

Manorman, second son of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born February 3, 1814. Mr. Cram has been twice married: in November, 1836, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Daniel Merrill; she died November 7, 1837; June, 1840, he married Miss Amanda M., daughter of Col. John Marshall of Norridgewock, Me. Mr. Cram remained in Deerfield until the autumn of 1842, when he moved to Derry. He removed in in 1847 to Lawrence, Mass., where he was actively engaged in the boot-and-shoe trade for a number of years.

Mr. Cram was greatly interested in the growth and prosperity of the new town, now the city of Lawrence. In 1845, he was elected one of the aldermen of the city. His health failing, he was obliged to close up his business, and in 1857 removed to Norridgewock, Me., where he now (1877) resides. Manorman and Amanda M. Cram have but one child, John Porter, born at Lawrence, Mass., November 21, 1848; moved to Norridgewock, Me., with his parents, in 1856; commenced the study of law in 1867 with Hon. S. D. Lindsey, now member of Congress from third district of Maine, at Norridgewock; opened an office at Dover, N. H., in the spring of 1872; moved to Great Falls in 1874; and thence, in 1875, to Portland, Me. He married, August 21, 1872, Albertina A. Waldron of Lebanon. They have one son, William Waldron, born April 9, 1877.

Matilda, twin sister to Manorman, was the third child of Stephen and Judith Cram, born February 3, 1814, married, June 6, 1837, Anson E. Perrin of Seekonk, Mass.; he was born June 3, 1809. Their children were: (1) John L., born November 26, 1838, married, December 15, 1864, Lephi I. Perrin; (2) Huldah I., born May 18, 1840, died May 25, 1842; (3) Matilda C., born August 14, 1842, married, February 14, 1871, Cyril French: (4) Emory A., born December 28, 1865, married, May 17, 1876, Louise J. Cranston;

(5) George B., born April 2, 1849, married, October 18, 1870, Etta A. Brown.

Judith Harvey, fourth child of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born at Deerfield, May 3, 1817, married Charles F. Smith of Raymond, September 19, 1844; lived in Raymond until 1858, then moved to Deerfield. In the late war, Mr. Smith enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment New-Hampshire volunteers, and died at Carrolton, La., February 15, 1863. Their children are: (1) Susan M., born July 16, 1845, married Samuel A. Smith, August 24, 1871, born at Deerfield, November 13, 1841; (2) Norman C., born June 16, 1847; was a soldier in the late war in Company D, Ninth Regiment New-Hampshire volunteers; married, May 9, 1875, Lora Idella Fisk of Deerfield; (3) Emma C., born March 21, 1851, married Frank P. Greene, July 11, 1874, born at Brandon, Vt., March 25, 1850; (4) Martha A., born April 23, 1853, died February 24, 1873.

Deborah Batchelder, fifth child of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born October 4, 1819, married John J. Littlefield, January 1, 1843; he was born at Effingham, October 30, 1819; is a blacksmith; moved, in 1846, to Raymond. Their children are: (1) Joseph Anson, born at Effingham, January 10, 1844; was a soldier in the late war in Company B, Eleventh Regiment New-Hampshire volunteers; November 19, 1869, married Martha J. Littlefield of Effingham, born July 25, 1849; (2) Stephen Henry, twin to Joseph Anson, born at Effingham, January 10, 1844, died January 12, 1844; (3) Samanthaette, born at Effingham, November 25, 1845, died April 28, 1846; (4) Abbie Jane, born at Raymond, April 25, 1848, died September 25, 1864; (5) Sarah Ellen, born March 16, 1852, died October 24, 1864; (6) John Fremont, born October 29, 1856; (7) Charles Burr, born December 26, 1860, died October 8, 1864.

Mary Jane Cram, sixth child of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born December 4, 1823, married Iphedeiah Ring of Deerfield, November 25, 1841, and their children are:

(1) Marsylvaette, born February 5, 1844, died October 22, 1846; (2) Marsylvaette, born December 7, 1847; (3) Everett Stephen, born September 7, 1856; (4) Emeline Cram, born April 16, 1860.

Adaline Robinson Cram, seventh child of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born September 20, 1827, married Reuben H. Fitts of Candia, March 13, 1868. Mr. Fitts was born July 7, 1829, and they reside in Haverhill, Mass.

Alfred Jackson Cram, eighth child of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born April 1, 1829. In early life he taught many schools in penmanship in Deerfield and adjoining towns; is a farmer and traveling merchant; has traveled on foot more miles within the last twenty-five years than would be required to span the circumference of the globe; married, January 28, 1858, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Moses French.

Mrs. Cram was born February 6, 1829. She possessed large social endowments, great executive ability, and lived a devoted Christian life; she died June 20, 1875.

The children of Alfred J. and Mary A. French Cram were: (1) John Wesley, born October 28, 1858; (2) Sarah Antonia, born April 18, 1860; (3) Moses French, born November 1, 1865.

Emeline, ninth child of Stephen and Judith Cram, was born June 1, 1830, and died September 22, 1856, aged twenty-six years.

Charles Warren Cram, M. D., now in Pennsylvania, is the tenth child of Stephen and Judith Cram, and was born December 31, 1833; is a graduate of Starling Medical College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; was connected with the Ohio penitentiary for several years; practiced his profession in Columbus, O., afterwards in Haverhill, Mass.; and is now in Scranton, Penn., well known for his success in practice, and as a writer for medical journals. In 1867, he married Miss Clara Deming of Columbus, O., and they have two sons, Ralph Warren and Charles Edwin.

Joseph, born at Hampton Falls, June 24, 1750, married Deborah Batchelder, born in North Hampton, November 18, 1752, and died January 31, 1829. He settled in Deerfield in 1772–73 on the farm owned by his grandson, Joseph C. Cram, Esq.; he was tailor and farmer; served in the Revolutionary war as waiter to Capt. Nathan Sanborn of Deerfield. He was a good citizen, and died April 17, 1841, aged ninety-one years.

The children of Joseph Cram and Deborah Batchelder were: —

(1) Elizabeth, born in Deerfield, January 24, 1782, married, November 28, 1805, Lieut. Edmund C. Lane, born in Deerfield, January 7, 1780; was a shoemaker; son of Deacon Noah Lane; died May 5, 1865, aged eighty-five years; she died August 4, 1853, aged seventy-one years.

(2) Jonathan, born November 3, 1788, married, December 1, 1807, Rachel, born November 23, 1785, daughter of Deacon Noah Lane; she died November 2, 1868, aged eighty-three years; he was a farmer, and died April 11, 1859, aged seventy-one years.

The children of Elizabeth Cram and Lieut. Edmund C. Lane, were: —

(1) George, born March 4, 1809, married Lo Ruhama Chase, October 4, 1831, died October 6, 1870; (2) Milton, born October 20, 1811, married, first, Lucindia Langmaid, January, 1842, who died 1843; he married, second, Betsey Prescott, December 16, 1847; she died March 8, 1875, aged seventy-six; (3) Rufus, born March 4, 1814, died August 1, 1838, aged twenty-four years; (4) Cyrus, born December 7, 1815, died December 29, 1815; (5) Cyrus, born March 6, 1817, died May 8, 1821; (6) Darius, born July 4, 1818, died December 25, 1849, aged thirty-one years; (7) Elizabeth, born December 9, 1819, married, November 8, 1843, Jeremiah G. James, born October 3, 1811; (8) Silas, born January 16, 1822, died June 20, 1842, aged twenty years.

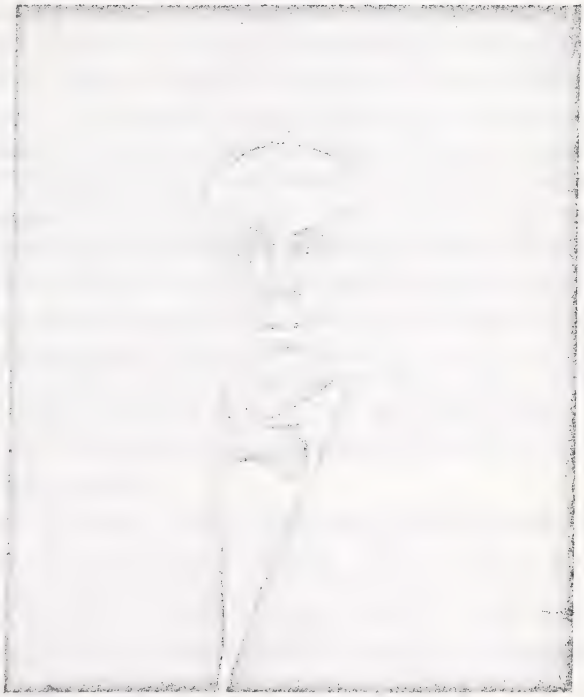
The children of Jonathan Cram and Rachel Lane were: —

(1) John Adams, born March 12, 1808, married Lucindia Chase of Candia, 1831–32, died at Candia, August 25, 1833, left no children.

(2) Betsey B., born July 22, 1810, married Jeremy Rollins, December 6, 1831; he was born May 23, 1803; children: (1) Deborah R., born January 22, 1832; (2) Jane H. born September 15, 1833; (3) John Clinton, born July 2, 1835, died July 4, 1858; (4) Addison F., born July 16, 1837; (5) George L., born August 16, 1841; (6) Susan Victoria, born May 27, 1844; (7) Joseph T., born October 9, 1846; (8) Henry A. J., born January 4, 1851, married Ella V. Haines; they have one son, Elmer H., born March 22, 1875.

(3) Polly T., born November 4, 1813, married Maj. Samuel L. Lear of Epsom, November 24, 1835; children: (1) Joseph H., born May 7, 1836; (2) Rosetta Jane, born October 26, 1837, died August 23, 1839; (3) a son, born March 9, 1839, died young; (4) Rosetta Jane, born March 5, 1840; (5) Nancy D., born March 6, 1841; (6) Flora A., born September 18, 1842; (7) Thomas A., born March 4, 1844, resides in Lynn, Mass.; (8) Josiah Calvin, born March 7, 1846, resides in Lynn, Mass.

(4) Joseph C., born June 2, 1815, married, April 7, 1837, Hannah J. Tibbetts of Pittsfield, born April 27, 1819; he settled on the home place; was representative in the legislature at Concord in 1858–59, and has held various other offices of trust in his native town. Mr. Cram began early to show unusual taste and skill in vocal music, and at the age of nineteen began teaching the elements of it; he was encouraged to more fully qualify himself for that calling, and in the month of August, 1836, he went to Boston and placed himself under the instruction of Lowell Mason, George James Webb, Hastings, Baker, Woodbury, Bradbury, Johnson, and Frost; and yearly, until 1855, was a



JOSEPH C. CRAM.

constant attendant of the Boston musical convention for the education of those who were making teaching a business. From 1834 to 1878, a period of forty-four years, Mr. Cram has been employed in going from town and city in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maine, to educate the taste and cultivate the vocal powers of the young, and improve the service of praise in the churches. His success in these directions has been surpassed by few, if any. He has taught in sixty towns and cities; had three hundred and ten different schools and classes, containing 20,220 pupils, not including private instruction given to a large number of individuals. His genial nature, blending with firmness and decision of character, his melodious voice, and rare felicity of expression, have won many hearts and secured large numbers of reliable friends. Mr. Cram has led the singing in the sanctuary forty years, rendered much service at funerals, ordinations, and dedications, at public gatherings and social entertainments in his own and neighboring towns, has encouraged singing in schools, introducing singing into the public schools in the city of Manchester. Mr. Cram has a fine collection of music in his private library, and yet retains for his favorite art all the love of his earlier years. (See portrait.)

(5) Jane B., born June 1, 1817, married, February 26, 1835, Capt. Bickford Lang of Epsom. Their children are: (1) Amanda J., born February 14, 1836, married B. Frank Gage, died October 8, 1867; (2) Semantha R., born April 15, 1839, married J. G. Bass, died February 1, 1865; (3) John A., born September 23, 1842, married Carrie A. Glines, June 24, 1866.

(6) Thomas B., born November 16, 1823, died July 7, 1844, twin brother of Josiah B.

(7) Josiah B., born November 16, 1823, married, February 10, 1843, Dolly Brown of Deerfield. He resides in Haverhill, Mass., where he is highly appreciated as a singer, and especially as a leader and conductor of choirs and class-

singing; his services are always in good demand as a salary singer in the churches in the city.

The children of Joseph C. Cram and Hannah J. Tibbetts were: —

(1) John Bunyan, born June 8, 1838, died March 11, 1842.

(2) Joseph H., born February 2, 1840, married, September 12, 1862, Emma P., daughter of Rev. U. W. Condit. He enlisted in Company B, Eleventh New-Hampshire Regiment, September, 1862, discharged 1863, on account of sickness; enlisted in the Eighteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, Company D, September 19, 1864, promoted to lieutenant, April 12, 1865, was in the Ninth Army Corps; died December 27, 1873, from the effects of hardships in his country's defense.

(3) Flora J., born April 19, 1842, married, December 31, 1872, Jonathan H. Batchelder, who enlisted, August 28, 1862, in Company B, Eleventh New-Hampshire Regiment, and was mustered out June 4, 1865.

(4) LeRoy T., born July 25, 1844, married, October 13, 1866, Elizabeth A. Hurd of South Boston, Mass. He died May 3, 1872, leaving one daughter, Lillian Christina, born April 27, 1867.

(5) Edward P., born January 5, 1847.

(6) Rose M., born April 4, 1850.

The children of Josiah B. Cram and Dolly Brown were: —

(1) Nellie L., born December 8, 1858; (2) Fred H., born May 8, 1863, died young; (3) Fred H., born January 22, 1864, died, eight months old; (4) Fred H., born October 8, 1865.

The children of Lieut. Joseph H. Cram and Emma P. Condit were: —

(1) May A., born September 21, 1864; (2) Minnie G., born May 20, 1866; (3) Louis W., born April 18, 1868; (4) Willie E., born June 11, 1870; (5) Bertha, born December 22, 1872.

CURRIER FAMILY.

Richard came from England and settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1640, one of its first settlers; born May 3, 1617.

Thomas, son of Richard, born March 4, 1646; was deacon of one of the churches of his place, and died in Amesbury, September 27, 1712; he had nine sons.

Daniel, son of Thomas, was born in Amesbury, Mass., August 15, 1692; he married Sarah Brown.

Benjamin, son of Daniel and Sarah Currier, was born February 7, 1721, settled in Deerfield in 1760, and died in 1791; his widow, Theodate, lived with her son Daniel, till she went to Warner, to live with her son Joseph, where she died in 1821, aged ninety-seven years. Benjamin had two brothers, Joseph and Daniel; Benjamin had three children, born in Salisbury, Mass.: (1) Daniel, born April 30, 1745; (2) Joseph, born May 30, 1747; (3) Lois, born November 30, 1757.

Daniel, son of Benjamin, married Hannah Batchelder, daughter of Deacon Stephen Batchelder, born February 4, 1748. Daniel was fifteen years old when he, with his father's family, moved to Deerfield; he was town or parish clerk in 1780, and selectman then and for several succeeding years; he was also one of a committee of three to sell the pews in the first meeting-house erected in the town.

In 1776, the Continental Congress requested the several colonies to ascertain who would sign an agreement to support the colonies in the war with England, with a view to disarm those who would not thus agree; the names of Daniel Currier and Joseph, his brother, appear upon the paper returned to the General Court holden at Exeter, among others, who agreed thus to defend the colonies against England. Joseph Currier, brother of Daniel, married Elisabeth Stevens of Salisbury, April 23, 1769. They lived in Deerfield in 1795, as his name is recorded among the tax-payers of that year; as it does not appear among those of 1796, it is supposed he went to Warner to live at

that time; his children were: (1) Mary, born 1775, married Thomas Bixby of Litchfield; (2) Nancy, married Benjamin Noyes of Lebanon; (3) Joseph, born 1781, married Fanny Bridge; (4) Benjamin married Nabby Noyes; (5) Jacob, born June 25, 1784, married Ruth Pattee; (6) John married Lydia ——; (7) Lois married Stephen Currier, her cousin, son of Daniel; (8) Eleanor married Richard Bartlett; (9) Betsey was the second wife of Robert Davis.

The children of Daniel and Hannah Currier were: —

(1) Benjamin, born March 25, 1769, married Jemima Page, daughter of Onesiforous Page of Deerfield; they had nine children; two sons, Benjamin and Daniel P., live in Manchester; one daughter married Stephen Prescott, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; one married Joseph Worth; another Josiah Chase, — all of Deerfield.

(2) Daniel, born December 6, 1770, married Meribah Tilton, daughter of Josiah Tilton of Deerfield; their children were: (1) True, born March 10, 1795; (2) Sally, born September 1, 1799, married John Pinnell, May 4, 1817, and in 1825 moved to Kittery, Me.; had five children; Daniel's second wife was —— Merrill of Poplin; his third wife was Jemima Currier, widow of James, his brother, of Yarmouth, Me.

(3) Hannah, born April 13, 1773, married Michael Dalton of Deerfield.

(4) Stephen, born February 7, 1777, married Lois Currier, his cousin, daughter of Joseph Currier of Warner, and had twelve children.

(5) Enoch, born March 6, 1779, married a daughter of Benjamin Batchelder of Bridgewater; they had six children.

(6) James, born February 15, 1781, married Jemima ——; he died at Yarmouth, Me.; they had two children: John L., who married Betsey Stevens of Deerfield; and Mary Ann, who married Theophilus Stevens.

(7) Betsey, born December 12, 1774, married Stephen Sargent of Warner.

(8) Jonathan, born March 3, 1783, married —— Kelly, and moved to St. Johns, N. B.

(9) Theodate, born March 30, 1785, married —— Gilmore.

(10) Joseph, born November 19, 1787, was steward of the "Wasp" in the war of 1812, and was lost at sea.

(11) Nathaniel, born October 3, 1789, married Polly Clifford, and moved to Palermo, Me., and was killed by a falling tree in 1828.

Daniel, was son of Daniel and Hannah Currier; their children were True and Sally (dates of births, etc., given above); Daniel sold his farm upon which the Congregational meeting-house is located, and in 1817 bought the Hoyt place upon the Ridge Road, where his grandson, True Washington, now resides (1877). Daniel, as also did his father, worked at shoe-making as well as farming.

True, son of Daniel, married Sally Seavey, December 17, 1818, daughter of Levi Seavey of Deerfield, born February 22, 1794; their children were: (1) Henrietta Oliva, born February 14, 1820, married Joseph E. Stanwood of Boston, silvermith, and died in 1848; had two children; (2) Sarah Octava, born July 10, 1821, married William Collins of Exeter, had one child, Frank, born February 10, 1848, and moved to Kansas in 1854; (3) Meribah Tilton, born July 20, 1823, married Wyatt B. Whittier of Webster; their children were: (1) John, born 1850; (2) a son, who died in infancy; (4) True Washington; (5) John Franklin, born March 2, 1827, married Lydia Collins of Exeter; their children were: Joseph Leroy, born about 1849; and Frank, in 1851; in 1854 he went to Kansas to live, where his wife died, and he married again and had several children; (6) Mary Frances, born March 26, 1829, married —— Wood of Kansas, and went there to reside; (7) Hannah Elisabeth, born November 25, 1831, died January 31, 1834; (8) Joseph Jackson, born June 14, 1834, died October 30, 1850; (9) Martha Nichols, born August 6, 1836, married

Charles H. Carter of Deerfield; had two boys, Fred and Bert. True learned the cabinet-maker's trade of James Prescott, grandfather of James F. Prescott; was also a house-carpenter and farmer.

True Washington, son of True and Sally Currier, born April 17, 1825, married, February 4, 1849, Abigail Stevens Whittier, born February 10, 1828, daughter of Josiah Whittier; their children were: (1) George Washington; (2) Emma Grace, born April 10, 1855, married Stephen Sleeper of Fremont, June 2, 1877; (3) Henrietta Frances, born October 30, 1856. True Washington, like his father, worked at the carpenter's trade, and when, in 1856, the town voted to build their present town hall, he made a sub-contract with Peter O. Woodman, and framed, raised, and put the cornice on the building. The school-house at Deerfield Parade and Charles W. Prescott's store at Deerfield Center were also built by him.

George Washington, son of True and Abby Currier, was born January 6, 1850, is a carpenter by trade, and was superintending school committee for the year 1877.

DEARBORN FAMILY.

Edward Dearborn descended from Godfrey Dearborn, who settled in Exeter with Rev. John Wheelright in 1639. He had three sons: Henry, born, 1633; Thomas, born in 1635; John, born in 1642. Edward, a son of one of these, came to Deerfield in 1773, and died suddenly, June 16, 1792, aged forty-three years. His wife was Susannah, daughter of Nehemiah Brown and Anna Longfellow of Kensington. He was born February 13, 1749; she, October 15, 1751; they were married January 24, 1770; he died June 16, 1792; and she, December 8, 1813. Edward Dearborn, after his marriage, removed to Seabrook, where he remained about one year. He then purchased, 1772 or 1773, in Deerfield, what comprised the lots afterwards owned and occupied by his sons, Sewell and Nathaniel. The children of Edward

Dearborn and Anna Longfellow were: (1) Elizabeth, born June 30, 1771, married a Mr. Lord of Epping, and died March 29, 1815; (2) Sewell, born February 26, 1773, married Sally Dow, April 14, 1801, died March 9, 1854, aged eighty-one years; and this Sally Dow was born at Brentwood, March 22, 1781, and is now living in Deerfield (1878); (3) Nathaniel, born January 15, 1775, died August 31, 1869, aged ninety-four years; he married, July 12, 1795, Comfort Palmer, born August 5, 1770, who died in 1849; (4) Susanna, born November 15, 1776, married, September 3, 1799, David Clark; (5) Samuel, born September 8, 1778, married, June 20, 1800, Rachel Page; (6) Henry, born May 11, 1780, married, 1801, Polly Wiggin; (7) Mary, born March 5, 1782, died unmarried, September 17, 1798; (8) Nancy, born February 10, 1784, married Nathan Fitts of Candia in 1805; (9) Nehemiah, born December 6, 1785, died July 22, 1786; (10) Hannah, born May 13, 1787, married John Moores, July 18, 1805; (11) Edward, born January 19, 1790, died January 27, 1809.

Sewell Dearborn and Sally Dow had, for children: (1) Melinda, born February 26, 1802, and married, March 11, 1824, Elbridge Tilton; (2) Samuel, born August 13, 1805, married, November 24, 1829, Lucy Currier, and died February 6, 1866, aged sixty years; (3) Mary, born May 4, 1807, died November 8, 1826; (4) Joseph Jewett, born March 8, 1818, married, for his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Jenness; for his second, Hannah, daughter of Col. Gilbert Chadwick; (5) Edward H., born October 21, 1823, died November 8, 1826; (6) Melinda, married, 1824, Elbridge Tilton; (7) Samuel, married Lucy Currier of Loudon, and their children were: Julia, who married John S. Robinson, and has three children, Grace Gertrude, John Edwin, and Julian; (8) Lydia Ann, who married William Gerrish, and they live in Lynn; (9) Rebecca, who married Levi Philbrick, and they have two children, Mary Louise and Hattie; (10) Mary, who married John Paul;

they live in Lynn; she died without issue; (11) Isabel is a teacher in Mount Carmel, in Illinois.

Sewell Dearborn's widow was ninety-six years old, March 22, 1877, still retaining much mental vigor.

EASTMAN FAMILY.

Jeremiah Eastman, born December 9, 1732, the son of Jeremiah Eastman of Kensington, was a descendant of the first male child born in Salisbury, Mass. He married Anna Quimby, and in 1762 removed from Kensington to Deerfield, settling upon a large tract of land on the south-western shore of Pleasant Pond.

He was early identified with all the more important interests of this town, and ever proved himself active and efficient in advancing them; was selectman from 1772–74. In 1766 he was chosen one of a committee of seven to fix upon the site for a "meeting-house," and, the following year, one of a committee of nine for the same purpose. Again, in 1769, one of a committee of nine "to carry on the building of a meeting-house."

For six years, 1775–79 and 1781, he was elected a deputy to represent the parishes of Deerfield and Northwood in Congress at Exeter. He was also, for two years, 1783–84, elected a representative to the General Assembly at Concord. His name appears as one of the signers to the declaration made April 12, 1776, in response to a call from the Committee of Safety. For twenty consecutive years, from 1775 to 1795, he served as town clerk, and often held other public offices of trust and honor.

He was a practical land-surveyor, and was repeatedly employed in this capacity in his own and adjacent towns. The compass used by him more than a century ago, in determining the boundary line between Deerfield and Nottingham, has very recently (1875) been used in making surveys in a western city, and has been found to be perfectly accurate. Mr. Eastman was a worthy, consistent

member of the Congregational Church. He died in 1802, aged seventy years, leaving five sons and two daughters.

Jacob, his second son, born August 5, 1766, was the second male child born in Deerfield. Two sons, Jeremiah and Benjamin, settled upon the homestead; the latter with his parents, the former upon a portion of the farm about one-half mile distant.

The wife of Benjamin was Anna, daughter of Tristram and Anna Simpson Cram. He died February 10, 1836, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The remains of his eight children rest with those of their parents and grandparents in the Eastman family burying-ground at Pleasant Pond. One granddaughter, Mrs. Volana Kilton of Andover, still lives.

Jeremiah Eastman, the eldest son, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Peverly Ham, and died February 19, 1835, aged seventy-three years. Three grandchildren are his only surviving descendants.

FREESE FAMILY.

Jacob Freese was born October 10, 1716, Old Style, and died April 20, 1780, in the sixty-third year of his age, in Epping. Andrew, his son, was born in Epping, October 1, 1747, came to Deerfield October 19, 1773, and died October 19, 1814, aged sixty-seven years. His wife was Shuah Thurstin of Epping. They were married December 14, 1769. She was born February 8, 1748. He settled near where John M. Freese now resides. Their children were: (1) Sarah, born October 11, 1771, at Epping, and died October 27, 1772; (2) Sarah, born May 23, 1774; (3) Anne, born August 7, 1776; (4) Jacob, born October 29, 1778; (5) Gordon, born May 26, 1781; (6) Dudley, born October 16, 1787. Sarah married Isaiah Langley, and lived in Andover. She died February 6, 1853, leaving children, one of whom, Dudley F., lives near St. Paul, Minn. Anne married James Tucker, and lived in Deerfield, near the cen-

ter of the town, and died August 27, 1849. For many years they kept a public house. Their children were: Charles, who lived on the homestead, kept a public house; his widow became the wife of Sandy Smith of New Boston, and recently died. This Charles was the father of Charles Clinton, now living on the homestead, and of Myra, who became the wife of George H. Chandler of New Boston, and has recently died. Harriet married Dyer H. Sanborn. Dudley F. married Martha, daughter of Rev. Josiah Prentice of Northwood, where they now reside. Eliza married a Mr. Dame, and lived in Utica, N. Y.; her second husband was a Mr. Main, and she is now living in New York. Franklin Gilman, married in Lynn, is still living, having, for children, Josephine and Sarah Frances. Mary Anne married DeWitt Clinton Butler, son of Hon. Josiah Butler of the South Road; resides in Boston, having three daughters. John True lives in Deerfield.

Jacob, son of Andrew, married Eunice, daughter of Benjamin James, and lived where his son John resides, on the North Road. Their children were: (1) Andrew, who married Sally True Jenness of Deerfield, and was a merchant at the Parade awhile; removed to Bangor, Me.; was keeper of jail in Bangor; died there; and one of his sons, Andrew Jackson, is a sea captain; (2) Benjamin James, who married Sally Morrill of Northwood for his first wife, and for his second, Jane Canfield; he died May 12, 1872, having one son by his last wife, John Perley; (3) Joseph Warren, died young; (4) Jacob, died young; (5) Jackson, married Martha Hanscomb of Deerfield, and lives in Pittsfield; (6) Eunice James, married Gilbert Robinson of Deerfield; she died, leaving one son, Jacob Freese, now a merchant in Epsom; his wife was Emma Durgin of Pittsfield, and they have one daughter, Edith Blanche; (6) John McClary, lives on the homestead, unmarried; has been representative repeatedly, and held other offices; (7) Clara Ann, lives on the homestead, with her brother.

Gordon, son of Andrew Freese, married Hannah Allen of Epsom, and removed to Levant, Me., where he died, leaving children, one of whom is a successful teacher in Cleveland, O.

Dudley, son of Andrew Freese, married, December 3, 1810, Ruth, daughter of John Stearns of Deerfield, and lived on the homestead of the first Andrew. He taught schools for some years; was selectman, representative, road commissioner; appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1832, which office he held at his death, April 15, 1843. The children of Judge Freese were: (1) Sally Stearns, born August 7, 1812, who married, November 10, 1835, William Norris, for her first husband; lived in Lowell, Mass., and died May 24, 1875, having, by Mr. Norris, three children, one of whom is a merchant in New York City, whose wife was Julia Fay; and they have two children, William F. and Delia F.; this Sally Freese married, August 14, 1843, for her second husband, George W. Norris, brother of her first, and they live in Lowell, Mass., having three children, Sarah M., Clara G., and Celia A.; (2) Dudley, born March 23, 1814, traded at the Parade, and died June 14, 1838, unmarried; (3) Mary E., born September 9, 1817, married Enoch F. Stevens of Deerfield, November 17, 1836, and they live at the Parade, where Mr. Stevens traded for some years. They have twelve children: (1) Horace St. Clair, keeper of the Prospect House in Northwood; (2) Mary E., died young; (3) Hobert W., lives in Deerfield, has two children; (4) Dudley F., lives in Haverhill, Mass.; (5) Enoch W., lives in Haverhill, Mass.; (6) George N., died young; (7) Mary E., married Horace Bean, and lives at the Parade, having two children; (8) Sarah G., married Edward Sherburne of Portsmouth, and has one child; (9) George F., married Florence M., daughter of Winthrop T. Prescott, and lives at the Parade, having one child: (10) Frank P., lives at the Parade; (11) Clara Belle, lives with her mother at Haverhill; (12) Fred E., is with his brother, in Northwood.

(4) Abigail, born July 26, 1819, married Rev. Jeremiah D. Tilton, now of Rumney, December 31, 1840, died June 3, 1858, having eleven children: Austin B., who now, a Baptist clergyman, resides in Amherst; Ruthena, who married John Wadleigh, and lives in Sanbornton; Sarah True, who married Lyman Jackson of Concord; Sarah Frances and Sally Freese, twins; Harriet I., who married John Ober of Amherst; Carey F., who married Helen Brown, and traded in Concord, dying in 1875, having two sons, Oscar Irving, who died young, and Albert F., who married, and lives in Waterville, Me., a watchmaker and jeweler; Josiah O., who is a teacher in New Jersey; Mary E.; and Willie F.

(5) Caroline S., born June 19, 1821, married Nathan Griffin of Deerfield, January 17, 1843, and died August 4, 1865, leaving four children: Laroy F., who is a teacher in New Jersey; Nathan D., who is a teacher in Beverly, Mass.; Roger B., a graduate of Burlington College, Vt., and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Carrie L.

(6) William G., born June 24, 1823, married Susan E. Batchelder, daughter of John B., January 9, 1850; lives where Andrew and Dudley Freese lived and died, and has four children: Dudley, living in Deerfield, married Jennie Harvey of Nottingham; John Frank, living in Walpole, Mass.; Willie E.; and Olive E.

(7) Martha Winkley, born May 10, 1827, married, January 22, 1851, Winthrop T. Prescott, son of Stephen P. of Deerfield, and they live on the North Road, and their children are: Martha Florence, born December 14, 1851, married George F. Stevens, March 1, 1873, and lives at the Parade; Charles Herbert, born July 1, 1853, living in Walpole, Mass.; Bertine Odell, born January 13, 1859; and Nellie Rose, born April 7, 1869.

Mrs. Judge Freese is still living, aged eighty-six in November, 1875, with physical energies yet quite firm, and mental powers but slightly impaired by age. She was born November 6, 1789.

FRENCH FAMILY.

Benjamin French, son of Nathaniel French and Anna, his wife, was born in South Hampton, August 11, 1750; Mercy Barker, daughter of John Barker and Mercy, his wife, was born in Stratham, April 27, 1749; Benjamin French and Mercy Barker were married December 21, 1774. Their children were: David, born in Deerfield, October 20, 1775; Nathaniel, born January 13, 1778; John, born April 14, 1780; Polly, born September 1, 1782; Peter Peirce, born December 13, 1784, married Sally Stevens, September 3, 1806, who was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Stevens. Said Peter had eleven children, and the youngest of the family, John S. French, now lives on the old homestead. House built by his grandfather, 1774.

FURNALD FAMILY.

Charles Furnald, tradition says, was born in Kittery, Me., March 12, 1752; married Abigail Trickey, who was born March 21, 1751; moved to Nottingham, where he lived a while, and about 1774–75 moved to Northwood, on the farm subsequently owned by his son Timothy Furnald, where he died, April 8, 1828, aged seventy-six years. His wife died October 4, 1832, aged eighty-one years. Their children were: —

(1) Abraham, born February 17, 1776, died December 4, 1830, aged fifty-four; unmarried.

(2) Betsey, born April 15, 1778, married Stephen Moulton, the father of Mrs. Collins Fogg. Mrs. Moulton died April 12, 1815, aged thirty-seven years.

(3) Ezra, born April 25, 1787, married, October 21, 1813, Susannah Fogg, who was born August 4, 1785. He was selectman in 1825–26, and held various other offices of trust in the town of Deerfield, where he resided. He died June 20, 1833, aged forty-six years; his wife died July 23, 1843, aged fifty-eight years.

(4) Timothy, born December 29, 1789, married Polly

Osgood; they have seven children living, among whom is David O., of the firm of Plumer, Chandler, & Co., of Manchester. Timothy died at the residence of his son, David O., at Manchester, January 24, 1867, aged seventy-eight years.

(5) Nathan, born February 23, 1792, married Tabitha Mudgett; he died February 15, 1817, aged twenty-five years.

(6) Rhoda, born May 14, 1798, married Israel Durgin; she died in 1850, aged fifty-two years.

The children of Ezra Furnald and Susannah Fogg are: (1) Dudley S., born August 11, 1814, married, 1837, Martha Dalton, who was born April 23, 1817; (2) Climena, born May 14, 1819, married Joseph T. Tilton, born January 1, 1822, died March 12, 1859.

The children of Dudley S. Furnald and Martha Dalton are: (1) Martha W., born February 25, 1838; married, 1854, Alvin T. Yeaton, who was born January 6, 1834; they reside with her father at Deerfield.

The children of Climena Furnald and Joseph T. Tilton are: (1) Charles T., born November 23, 1844; (2) Susan E., born August 3, 1846; (3) Dudley N., born October 10, 1848; (4) Anson F., born September 27, 1857.

The children of Martha W. Furnald and Alvin T. Yeaton are: (1) Cora A., born September 12, 1856, married, 1874, John A. Dow, who was born January 6, 1852; (2) Dana O., born July 4, 1858, died January 27, 1859; (3) Edson F., born February 4, 1862; (4) Clara B., born January 4, 1872.

GERRISH FAMILY.

Samuel was the first of the name who settled in Deerfield. He came from Nottingham, son of Paul of Malden, Mass., who is believed to be the son of Benjamin. Paul died some sixty years since. Samuel settled near the line separating from Northwood, where his son Joseph resides. This Samuel married Sally, daughter of Thomas Knowlton

of Northwood, and they had seven children: (1) Benjamin, (2) James, (3) Samuel, (4) Joseph, (5) Betsey, (6) David, and (7) Eben.

Benjamin was born in 1804, June 2, married, February 12, 1829, Miss Olive R., daughter of Ebenezer Tilton of Deerfield. She was born August 30, 1708. They settled on North Road, and have had four children: the first dying early; the second, James Barnaby, born March 29, 1831, died September 9, 1832; the third, William H., born April 21, 1833, married Lydia Ann, daughter of Samuel Dearborn, and resides in Lynn, having one daughter, Arabel; the fourth, Elbridge F., born July 3, 1836, married Angie, daughter of John Wason of Chester, and they reside with his parents on the homestead, having one daughter, Alice Mary, born August 21, 1858.

This Benjamin has been an officer in the troop of the Eighteenth Regiment, and one of the selectmen of Deerfield.

Samuel first married Martha Allard, and spent the greater part of his life in Deerfield, they having three children: Elizabeth, Charles, James E. He married for his second wife Caroline Davis of Nottingham, who, after his death, married Josiah Garland of Northwood. This Samuel died in Northwood.

Joseph married Mary Smith of Newington, lives on the old homestead, having, for children: Sarah, who married Daniel Paul of Newington, where they reside, having two children; Edwin, who resides in Northwood, married Lucinda Babb of Deerfield; Ida, who married Fred Frank Webber; Julia D.; and Samuel.

Betsey, daughter of Samuel, married William Jenness of Nottingham, where she died, leaving three children; viz., Hannah, who married Charles Shute, now of Newmarket; Josephine, who married Aurin J. Gerrish of Deerfield, and they reside in Lynn; Louella, who married John Holmes of Nottingham, where they reside, having one son, Arthur.

David, son of Samuel, born May 9, 1817, married Susan

W., daughter of Eben Tilton, March 1, 1843, and their children are: Aurin J., born March 17, 1846, married Josephine S., daughter of William Jenness of Nottingham, and they reside in Lynn, having one son, James B., born February 10, 1850, who resides with his parents; Ida A., born April 10, 1854; and Susie A., born September 13, 1858.

Eben, son of Samuel, married, first, Mary McCrillis of Nottingham, and he resides in Northwood, having one child; his second wife was Widow Leighton of Northwood, and they have children.

On this North Main Road, so called, is school-district No. 6, in which there have been reared two physicians: Thomas Marston, son of Samuel, who died in Texas; and Collins Green, son of True, who lives in Boston. There have also been five Calvin Baptist ministers sent out from this district; viz., Albert F. Tilton, son of Josiah, who died in Tennessee; Josiah H., brother of Albert, living in Massachusetts; Jeremiah D., brother of the preceding two, now preaching in Rumney; David Burbank, son of Thomas, who died at the West; and Reuben James, son of Enoch, who died in 1876 in Kansas.

There has been one lawyer, Dudley James, son of Enoch, practicing law in New York.

In this district was built, in 1873, at a cost of five thousand dollars, and presented to the district, a model rural school-house. It was the gift of Frederic P. James of New York City, who takes pleasure in expending some of his large accumulations in educating the youth of the place of his nativity, as well as the home of his childhood.

This district has been taught nine months each year, for three years in succession, by Walter E. King, a native of Hubbardston, Mass., and a graduate of Coe's Northwood Academy, the district raising about one hundred and seventy-five dollars annually, and Mr. James paying the balance of the salary of the teacher.

GILMAN FAMILY.

Arms: Argent, a man's leg in pale, couped at the thigh; sable.

Crest: A demi-lion issuing from a cap of maintenance.

Motto: Esperance.*

Stephen Gilman, born February 4, 1733, died September 17, 1803, married Rebecca Coffin, born in Newbury, Mass., March 1, 1740, and settled in Deerfield; died December, 1824. He was a descendant of Edward Gilman, who came to New England from Hingham, Norfolk County, Eng., the family having been a prominent one in that place for more than two centuries. Edward sailed from Gravesend, April 26, with his wife, three sons, two daughters, and three servants, in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, captain, John Martin, and arrived in Boston, Mass., August 10, 1638. He settled in Hingham, Mass., whence he removed to Ipswich, Mass., and from there to Exeter, N. H., where he and his sons, Edward, John, and Moses, permanently settled. Stephen Gilman probably came from Exeter, where he is said to have been born, to Deerfield, about the year 1755. His wife is said to have received a marriage-gift of twenty cows from her father. She was a descendant of Tristram Coffin of Newbury, and subsequently Salisbury, Mass., who came from Plymouth in Devonshire, Eng., to New England, in 1642, bringing his wife and five children, his mother, and two sisters, Eunice and Mary. The name of Stephen Gilman appears upon the records as a selectman of Deerfield during the years 1768, 1770, and 1771, also as auditor of the town several years. He removed to Gilmanton and settled in 1781, near the Iron Works. He was for a time in the employ of Gov. Benning Wentworth, at his place in Wolfeborough.

* Arms of the Gilmans of Norfolk County, England.

The children of Stephen Gilman and Rebecca Coffin were: (1) Moses, born in Deerfield, January 5, 1756, died October 22, 1813; married Sarah Bean of Candia, born August 13, 1760, died March 22, 1839, and settled in Alton, near the Gilmanton line; he was a farmer and accumulated considerable property; he took an active part in the Revolutionary war, was first corporal at the battle of Bunker Hill, and went with Gen. Arnold's expedition to Canada, and, while *en route* to Quebec, he and a companion in arms subsisted for three days on a striped squirrel and two ounces of pork; on returning from Quebec, he drove a six-ox team in the winter season from Portsmouth, N. H., to Albany, N. Y., loaded with lead for the army; he was a handsome man, having fine features and a well-formed body; after his death, the Rev. Isaac Smith, of the First Parish Church in Gilmanton, who officiated at his funeral, alluded to the goodly countenance of the deceased; his text, also having reference to the subject, was from the last clause of Job xiv. 20: "Thou changest his countenance and sendest him away;" (2) Dudley, born in Deerfield, February 19, 1758, died January 5, 1819; married Mary Harriman, born 1761, died 1832, and settled on a farm in Gilmanton, whence he removed to Canaan, and from there to Brome, P. Q., Can.; he was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill; he was a tall, thick-set, and very strong man; (3) Eunice, born in Deerfield, June 20, 1760, married Simeon Haynes, a Revolutionary soldier, and settled near Sanbornton Bridge; died June, 1854; they had eleven children: Rebecca, Mary, Lydia, Dudley, Stephen, Simeon, Tristram, Moses, Priscilla, Lucy, and David; (4) Mary, born in Deerfield, June 20, 1762, married Stephen Dudley, born in Gilmanton, 1757, a descendant of Gov. Thomas Dudley; settled in Alton, near the Gilmanton line; died November 22, 1850. Stephen Dudley was a Revolutionary soldier, and died 1811; they had five children: Stephen, who married his cousin, Priscilla

Haynes; Samuel; Gilman; Mary, who married Hosea Hatch; Clara, who married Enos Bean of Dover.

The children of Moses Gilman and Sarah Bean were: (1) David, born in Alton, August 19, 1779, died September 30, 1847; married Rhoda Hunt of Gilmanton, born September 27, 1779, and settled in East Alton; he attended the school of Dudley Leavitt, mathematician and astronomer; he was elected to the state legislature thirteen years; also town clerk and selectman; (2) Sally, born in Alton, March 4, 1787, died May, 1813; married Jonathan Coffin and settled in Tuftonborough; (3) Stephen, born in Alton, April 1, 1789, died October, 1828; married Mary Gale of Gilmanton, and settled on the homestead in Alton; and had Moses, who married, first, his cousin, Rhoda Gilman; second, Miss Horne; and lived on the homestead in Alton; (4) Moses, born in Alton, January 11, 1792, died September 21, 1863, married Patience Chase Clough of Gilmanton, born March 18, 1792, died January 12, 1876, and settled in Alton, whence he removed to Sangerville, Me.; he was agent several years for Mr. Sanger, owner of most of the township, and was the first settler in what is now South Sangerville village, of which he was postmaster many years; he received a good education, was well read in law, and had strong moral and religious principles, so that he took a leading part in town affairs; and by his influence settlers came, roads and school-houses were built, religious services held, and temperance promoted. He attended Gilmanton Academy; (5) Jonathan, born in Alton, February 6, 1797, died January 8, 1870; married his cousin, Lucy Haynes, and settled in Alton, whence he removed to Sangerville, Me.

The children of Dudley Gilman and Mary Harriman were: (1) Anna, born in Gilmanton, July 3, 1780, died March, 1870; married Oliver Hunt of Gilmanton, born June 8, 1780, died November 26, 1857, and settled in Gilmanton, whence they removed to East Alton, and from there

to Manchester; (2) Rebecca, born in Gilmanton, 1782, married Stephen Scovil, and settled in Brome, P. Q., Can.; (3) Dudley, born in Gilmanton, 1784, married Martha Dunham, and settled in New York State; (4) Moses, born in Gilmanton, married Patience Spencer, and lived in Brome; (5) Relief, born in Gilmanton, married Amos Sweet, and lived in Brome; (6) Stephen, born in Gilmanton, married Orpha Sweet, and lived in Johnston, Vt.; (7) Smith, born in Gilmanton, married Artemesia Spencer, and lived in Brome; (8) Harriman, born in Gilmanton, unmarried, died, aged thirty years, in Brome; (9) Parker, born in Canaan, married Abby Mason, and lived in Brome; (10) Tristram Coffin, born in Brome, 1804, married Sarah L. Upham of Lowell, and settled in Lowell, Mass., whence he removed to San Francisco, Cal.

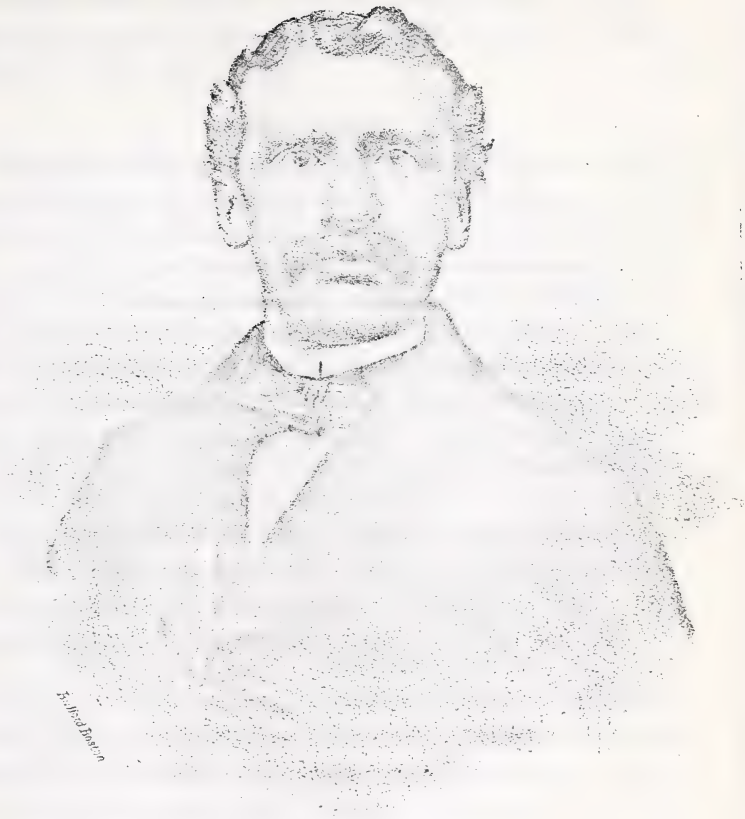
The children of David Gilman and Rhoda Hunt were: (1) Moses, born in Alton, September 9, 1800, died July, 1876; married, first, Abigail Hurd; second, Abigail Hunt; and settled in East Alton; he attended Gilmanton Academy; was elected twice to state legislature, and was selectman several years; also, taught district school forty-eight terms; (2) Henry, born in Alton, July 28, 1802, married, first, Nancy Hurd; second, Mary Twombly; and settled in East Alton, whence he removed to Levant, Me., and from there to Bangor, Me.; was elected to Maine legislature; (3) Sally, born in Alton, April 25, 1804, died 1876, married James McDuffee, and settled in East Alton, whence they removed to Dover; (4) Rhoda, born in Alton, June 16, 1806, died 185–, married her cousin, Moses Gilman, son of Stephen Gilman, and settled in Alton, near the Gilmanton boundary line; (5) John, born in Alton, April 26, 1808, married his cousin, Sarah Coffin Gilman, and settled in Sangerville, Me., whence he removed to Lowell, Mass., and from there to Barrington, N. H.; he was commissioned by Gov. Fairchild captain of the Sangerville militia company, and was a policeman of Lowell two years; (6) David, born

in Alton, May 3, 1812, married Angeline Bullard, and settled in Sangerville, Me., whence he removed to Levant, Me.: farmer and district school-teacher; he was educated at Wolfeborough Academy; (7) Oliver, born in Alton, December 3, 1815, married Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Morrison of Alton, and settled in East Alton; he was educated at Wolfeborough Academy; (8) Ai Titcomb, born in Alton, March 6, 1822, married Lydia M. Randall of Lee, and settled in East Alton, whence he removed to Newmarket; was postmaster in East Alton; he attended Wolfeborough Academy.

The children of Moses Gilman and Patience Chase Clough were: (1) Jonathan Clough, born in Alton, January 31, 1813, married Zeruiah Damon, and settled in Sangerville, Me., whence he removed to Dexter, Me.; farmer and district school-teacher; he was educated at Foxcroft Academy, Maine; (2) Sarah Coffin, born in Alton, January 2, 1815, married her cousin, John Gilman; she attended Foxcroft Academy, Maine; (3) Moses, born in Alton, February 4, 1817, married Dorcas Gould, and settled in South Sangerville, Me., of which he has been postmaster several years; (4) Mary G., born in Alton, July 12, 1819, married Rev. Alfred Patterson, and settled in Exeter, Me.; she was educated at Foxcroft Academy, Maine; (5) Patience E., born in Alton, February 17, 1824, married, first, Stephen Wentworth of Alton; second, Ira Hayes, Esq., of Alton; and settled on the old homestead in South Sangerville, Me.; she was educated at Foxcroft Academy, Maine; (6) David, born in Sangerville, Me., January 7, 1827, died in 185–, married Apphia Ann Gould, and settled in Dexter village, Me.; he kept a jewelry store; (7) Judith Betsey, born in Sangerville, Me., August 26, 1829, married Parley Bailey, and settled in Sangerville, Me.

The children of John Gilman and Sarah Coffin Gilman were: (1) Frances Maria, born in Sangerville, Me , May 29, 1834, married Guilford S. Ladd, and resides in Boston,

Mass.; (2) John Henry, born in Sangerville, Me., February 24, 1836; he was educated in the Lowell public schools, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, studied medicine in the medical department of Harvard University, and graduated in 1863, settling in Lowell, Mass.; in 1874, he went to Europe, visiting the medical centers of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, and also Italy and Switzerland, pursuing special studies in Vienna; when in England, he visited the Gilmans in Hingham and Norwich, in Norfolk County, and in London; he is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and British Medical Association; in 1869–70, was city physician of Lowell; consulting physician to board of health in 1871; and is now physician to St. John's Hospital and to Lowell Dispensary; has contributed several articles to "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and to other publications; in March, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, Tenth Massachusetts volunteers, and served in that capacity till July, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out; in August, 1864, he reentered the service as acting assistant surgeon, United-States army, and was in charge of wards nine and ten, Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., till the close of the Rebellion; during his active military service, besides several skirmishes, he was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburgh; (3) Sarah Nancy, born in Sangerville, Me., September 24, 1837, married, first, Capt. E. Nichols; second, Jonathan Drew, Esq., of Barrington; and resides in Barrington; (4) Ai, born in Sangerville, Me., February 21, 1840, died June 5, 1875, married Miss York, and settled in South Boston, Mass., and engaged in the apothecary business; he was hospital-steward of Second Massachusetts cavalry during the civil war; (5) Oliver, born June 9, 1843, died young; (6) Mary Elizabeth, born in Sangerville, Me., October 8, 1845, died November 20, 1865; she



John H. Gilman

was educated at Dover Academy, and was a teacher in Barrington; (7) Augusta, born in Sangerville, Me., October 17, 1847, died July, 1849; (8) Levi Woodbury, born in Lowell, Mass., 1849, died 1852; (9) Franklin Pierce, born in Lowell, Mass., April 6, 1852, died December 6, 1874, in Barrington; (10) Edwin Nichols, born in Lowell, Mass., March 17, 1854, died 1857.

GRIFFIN FAMILY.

The deed of the farm on which Deacon Nathan Griffin lives was given by Matthew Nely of Nottingham, in the province of New Hampshire, "for and in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds money, old tenor," "to Theopilus Griffin and Eliphalet Griffin of Kingstown in the Province abovesaid," and dated, "eleventh day of April seventeen hundred forty & nine, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King George the second," etc., and signed, etc., in presence of Nathan Dow and Ezekiel Dow, and acknowledged before Ezekiel Dow, justice of peace.

Eliphalet Griffin settled here (probably) about that time, and soon took his parents to his home, and here they died and were buried. At the decease of Eliphalet (1792), the homestead went to his son Thomas, by will; from him to his son Timothy, by deed; and he deeded it to his son Nathan some years before his death, 1872, who occupies it at the present time, 1878. Thus four generations of the family have lived and died here; and the present owner, with his children and grandchildren, who spend vacation at "home," makes seven generations of the same family treading these same hillsides.

Theophilus settled on the easterly half of the same "lot," probably at the same time, but his descendants have all been gone from the neighborhood many years. When the brothers settled here, it was an unbroken forest: their nearest neighbors being three or four miles away. The

road containing the school-district has long been known as the Griffin road and district. The first two-story house in town was here, and was taken down and rebuilt as a cottage on the same spot by Timothy, for his parents, about the year 1829 or 1830.

The writer of this well remembers the old house, with its low stories and neatly cased floor-timbers, under which a more than medium tall man must bow; its windows of six-by-eight glass, twelve panes; and its huge kitchen fire-place in one side of an enormous chimney. There was no plastering in the house, the rooms being ceiled around and overhead; the "best room" being elaborately paneled, and kept white, and the floor beautifully carpeted with white sand.

Eliphalet Griffin, the first settler, was one of the first board of selectmen; he was twice married, the second wife being —— Eastman. Thomas married Sarah Morse, and they had seven children; Timothy married Sally True, had six children; Nathan married Caroline S. Freese, had four children; she died 1864, and he married Saloma Nichols (Simpson).

La Roy, eldest son of Nathan, married Annie Fitts; has four children; is president of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Dudley N., second son of Nathan, is a teacher in Beverly, Mass.; married Anna Hinkley of Beverly, and has one son.

Roger B., third son, graduated at Vermont University.

Carrie L., member of Coe's Academy.

HAINES FAMILY.

Samuel Haines, son of John, was born in the town of Shursbury, Eng., October 9, 1603; came over to New England with John Cogswell, sen., William Furber, sen., and others, in the ship "Angel Gabriel," of two hundred and forty tons, which sailed from Kings Roads, Bristol, Eng., June 4, 1635, and was wrecked at Pemaquid, now

Bristol, Me., in the "great hurricane" of the 15th of August, in the same year. He was at Ipswich, Mass., in 1635–36; returned to England about 1640, where he remained about one year and a half; was at Northam, now Dover, N. H., in 1648–49, and finally settled at Portsmouth, in the parish of Greenland, in the year 1650, where he continued to reside on his farm on the "Great Bay," on the east side of the Winnicut River, until his decease, which was subsequent to 21st of May, 1684, or about 1686–87. He was one of the selectmen of Portsmouth from 1653 to 1663, and one of the nine founders of the first Congregational Church, and was ordained a deacon at its organization, in 1671. Mr. Joshua Moody was ordained pastor, in the presence of Gov. Leavitt and several magistrates. "Then ye Pastor Ordained Samuel Haines Deacon with imposition of hands and prayer, a Psalm was sung & ye congregation impressed by ye Pastor with a prayer & blessing." He held many other offices of trust in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, the duties of which were discharged with fidelity. He became an extensive landowner, by grants and purchase, which lands he distributed among his children, while living. He was the progenitor of most of the New-Hampshire Haineses, and of nearly all who bear the name in Maine and Vermont.

The children of Deacon Samuel Haines of Greenland were: —

(1) Mary Haines, born 1643, married Leonard Weeks, 1667; he was born in England, 1633; they had four sons and two daughters: (1) Samuel, born December 14, 1670, married his first-cousin, Eleanor Haines, daughter of Samuel, jr.; (2) Joshua, born June 30, 1674, married Comfort Hubbard of Boston, Mass., November, 1699; died June 13, 1758, aged eighty-four years; (3) Jonathan; (4) Joseph; all born in Greenland, and from them nearly or quite all of the Weekses descended, in New Hampshire.

(2) Samuel Haines, jr., born 1646, married Mary Fifield of Hampton, January 9, 1672; he died in the winter of

1688–89, while building a garrison-house at Greenland, aged forty-two years.

(3) Mathias Haines, born 1650, married Jane Brackett of Rye, December 28, 1671, and died within a week of the death of his brother Samuel, aged thirty-eight years; it is a tradition, that he dropped dead. These two brothers carried on their business together, in partnership, and were highly esteemed for their integrity.

The children of Samuel Haines, jr., and Mary Fifield of Greenland were: —

(1) Sarah Haines, born October 6, 1673, married Nathaniel Huggins, sen., Portsmouth; (2) Eleanor Haines, born August 23, 1675, married Capt. Samuel Weeks of Portsmouth, eldest son of Leonard Weeks; she died prior to September 15, 1745; (3) Mathias Haines, born March 7, 1677, married Mehitable Jenness of Rye, daughter of Francis Jenness; he was deacon of the Congregational Church, Greenland; died April 9, 1745, aged sixty-eight years; (4) William Haines, born January 7, 1679, married Mary Lewis of Saco, Me., in 1704, and died in 1761, aged eighty-two years; (5) Mary Haines, born January 27, 1685, married Michiel Hicks, Portsmouth; (6) Samuel Haines, born July 5, 1687, married Mehitable Crosby of Portsmouth.

The children of William Haines and Mary Lewis of Greenland, were: —

(1) Sarah, born October 18, 1705, married Jonathan Lock of Rye; (2) Mary, born February 28, 1707, married Jonathan Johnson, Greenland; (3) Margaret, born January 15, 1710, married John Johnson of Greenland; (4) Matthiah, born March 17, 1713, married Abigail Sherburn; died March 23, 1795, aged eighty-two years; (5) William, born June 25, 1715, married Elizabeth Barker, November 7, 1744, born November 15, 1724, Stratham; he was deacon of the church at Greenland, and selectman from 1755 to 1770; died 1795, aged eighty-one years; (6) David Haines, born June 27, 1717, married Lydia Cate, 1743;

died at Epping, 1780, aged sixty-three years, and was buried with his wife, Lydia, and one son, Timothy, near the Methodist camp-ground in Epping; was the great-grandfather of Samuel G. Haines, Deerfield; (7) Eleanor Haines, born January 27, 1719, married Timothy Jones; (8) John Haines, born May 2, 1723, married Nancy Norton, daughter of William Norton. His son, Cotton Haines, was one of the first settlers of Deerfield; was a school-teacher in Deerfield in 1767, 1768, and 1770, and signed the Association Test at Deerfield in 1776; was a Baptist minister; born at Greenland, 1746, married Margaret Nudd; no male descendants; removed to Rumney in March, 1779, with his father, and died, 1830, aged eighty-four years; his father, John, was a blacksmith, and died at Rumney, 1810, aged eighty-seven years; (9) George Lewis Haines, born December 27, 1729, was lost in the expedition to Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1756.

The children of David Haines and Lydia Cate of Epping were:

(1) Elizabeth, born September 13, 1744, married Edward Gilman of Exeter, removed to Sanbornton where she died, leaving six boys; he died at Holden, Vt.; their descendants reside at Churchville, N. Y.

(2) William Haines, born February 12, 1746, married Judith Rowe of Kensington, August 25, 1770, moved to Wolfeborough, thence to Deerfield in 1772–73; he was in the Continental army in 1777–79, in the Second New-Hampshire Regiment. After he came out of the army, he continued to reside in Deerfield until his death, in November, 1806, aged sixty years.

(3) Deacon David Haines, born November 14, 1747, married Mercy James of Kensington, a sister of John James, sen., who settled on Deerfield Parade in 1772; they had two sons and three daughters; she died September 29, 1784. He married, for his second wife, in 1788, Jemima Pulsifer, born 1758, daughter of Deacon Samuel Pulsifer and Han-

nah Sanborn Pulsifer, who was the daughter of Daniel Sanborn and Abigail Prescott Sanborn. Hannah was born in Brentwood, August 3, 1736; Abigail Prescott, born April 29, 1713, was the daughter of John Prescott and Abigail Marston (see Prescott family). Deacon Samuel Pulsifer came from Scotland to Brentwood in October, 1754; he was stationed at Nottingham, Longfellow's garrison, now Deerfield, near the house of the late Capt. Eben Marston, under the command of Joseph Kimball. Soon after, he married Hannah Sanborn, and settled at Deerfield, then Nottingham, on the farm where his great-grandson now resides, Nathan Pulsifer, on the South Road, near Bartlett's Corner, so called. Deacon Samuel Pulsifer signed the Association Test at Deerfield, in 1776; he had three children: Jemima, born 1758; Jonathan, born 1761; Susan, born 1771. Deacon Pulsifer died August 30, 1800, aged about seventy years; his wife, Hannah, died April 15, 1802, aged sixty-five. Deacon David Haines's second wife died April, 1798, aged forty years; he continued to reside in Deerfield until his death, February 26, 1820, aged seventy-two years.

(4) Timothy Haines, born in Epping, March 27, 1750, died April, 1775, aged twenty-five years.

(5) Simeon Haines, born in Epping, May 9, 1752, married Eunice Gilman, who was living, in 1852, with her son-in-law, Stephen Dudley, in Alton. Simeon moved to Deerfield in 1773–74. At the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted in the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, and served during 1777–79; after he came out of the army he traded in Deerfield, and removed to Sanbornton; thence to Haverhill, where he died, 1827, aged seventy-five years.

(6) Lydia Haines, born in Epping, July 5, 1754, married Dudley Ladd, Esq., of Epping; removed to Deerfield in 1778–79; died at Deerfield, July 9, 1813, aged fifty-nine years. Dudley Ladd, Esq., born at Epping, February 22, 1749, was a twin brother of Paul Ladd, late of Epping, whose father was Nathaniel Ladd. Dudley Ladd, Esq., was

deputy sheriff in Deerfield for twenty years, and was styled "Sheriff Ladd;" was a school-teacher in town for a number of years. They had one son, John F. Ladd, born April 19, 1775, the night before the battle of Bunker Hill; and two daughters, Mercy and Lydia. He died at Deerfield, July 3, 1818, aged sixty-nine years.

(7) George Lewis Haines, born March 11, 1757, married Mary Moulton, December 25, 1797; moved to Northfield; died December 15, 1848, aged ninety-two years, leaving one son, Benjamin Haines.

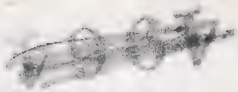
(8) Gideon Haines, born April 26, 1759, married Deborah Allen, born January 22, 1751; he was in the Continental army, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, 1777–79; settled in Deerfield in 1774; after the war, removed to Wolcott, Vt., where he died, 1813, aged fifty-four years; his descendants reside in Exeter.

(9) Mary Haines, born August 30, 1761, married Taylor Clark of Sanbornton, where they continued to live, and where they both died.

(10) James Haines, born July 7, 1764, married Mary Clark, a sister of Taylor Clark; they had, for children, David, James, Jacob, John, and six girls. David's son Timothy resides in Concord, a well-known physician in that city. James Haines died in Alexandria, 1849, aged eighty-five years.

Children of Deacon David Haines and Mercy James of Deerfield:—

(1) Timothy Haines, born July 8, 1776, married, January 9, 1800, Sally Folsom of New Durham, born March 20, 1781; moved to Walden, Vt., January, 1800; postmaster for a number of years; died March 22, 1856, aged eighty years; his wife died May 4, 1861, aged eighty years.

(2) Sarah Haines, born December 30, 1778, married Col. Samuel Collins, November 8, 1798.

(3) Lydia Haines, born January 25, 1780, married Joseph Perkins, September 11, 1797; had one son, David,